

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 6.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1880.

NO. 149

THE DAILY EXAMINER

Is Published every Evening.
OFFICE:
KING'S BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly advertisements, on application.
W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager. Office Sup't

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 13.
Winter Arrangement.
TO COME INTO FORCE
TUESDAY, December 2nd, 1879.

TRAINS GOING WEST.		
STATIONS.	Nos. 1 & 3, Mixed.	No. 5, Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 8.20 a.m.	
Cardigan	" 8.46 "	
Mt Stewart Junction	Ar 10.10 "	
Royalty Junction	Dp 10.15 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.50 a.m.	
Royalty Junction	Dp 8.00 a.m.	Dp 3.00 p.m.
North Wiltshire	" 8.22 "	" 3.23 "
Hunter River	" 9.14 "	" 4.15 "
Breadalbane	" 9.30 "	" 4.30 "
County Line	" 10.07 "	" 5.08 "
Kensington	" 10.17 "	" 5.18 "
Summerside	Ar 11.30 a.m.	Ar 6.30 p.m.
Wellington	Dp 1.30 p.m.	
Port Hill	" 2.19 "	
O'Leary	" 3.00 "	
Alberton	" 4.17 "	
Tignish	" 6.10 "	

TRAINS GOING EAST.		
STATIONS.	Nos. 2 and 4, Mixed.	No. 6, Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 6.30 a.m.	
Alberton	" 7.25 "	
O'Leary	" 8.25 "	
Port Hill	" 9.40 "	
Wellington	" 10.22 "	
Summerside	Ar 11.10 a.m.	
Kensington	Dp 2.30 p.m.	Dp 7.30 a.m.
County Line	" 3.05 "	" 8.05 "
Breadalbane	" 3.43 "	" 8.44 "
Hunter River	" 3.53 "	" 8.54 "
North Wiltshire	" 4.30 "	" 9.30 "
Royalty Junction	" 4.46 "	" 9.43 "
Charlottetown	Ar 5.37 "	Ar 10.38 "
Royalty Junction	Ar 6.00 p.m.	Ar 11.00 a.m.
Mt. St. W. June	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Cardigan	Ar 2.53 "	
Georgetown	Ar 4.10 "	
	Dp 4.15 "	
	Ar 5.35 "	
	Ar 6.00 p.m.	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Trains Going West.	
STATIONS.	No. 7, Mixed.
Souris	Depart 7.15 a.m.
Harmony	" 7.37 "
St. Peter's	" 8.55 "
Merrell	" 9.28 "
Mt. Stewart Junction	Arrive 10.10 a.m.

Trains Going East.	
STATIONS.	No. 8, Mixed.
Mt. Stewart Junction	Depart 4.15 p.m.
Merrell	" 4.58 "
St. Peter's	" 5.30 "
Harmony	" 6.48 "
Souris	Arrive 7.10 "

ALEX. MACNAB,
Sup't and Engineer.
Railway Office, Ch'town, Nov. 28, 1879.
—pat pres h a ne sp sj kea pi 6i

Bones. Bones.

THE undersigned will pay fifty cents Cash per cwt. for all bones delivered at the Bone Mill, in the Royalty. No quantity less than one cwt. (112 lbs) taken.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Agent.
Ch'town, Dec. 1, 1879

"Belvidere."

THIS well-known property, situated in the Royalty of Charlottetown, consisting of about 200 acres, is offered on lease for a term of years, either as a whole or in part.
For particulars apply to
DANIEL HODGSON, or
G. W. DEBLOIS,
Agents for Alexander Beazley, Esq.
March 10, 1880—pat t

Tailoring Department.

KING SQUARE HOUSE,
MAY 7th.

OPENING THIS DAY,
Black and Blue Worsted Coatings,
Black and Blue Superfine Cloths.

Venetians, Doeskins,
West of England Tweeds,
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, SAXONYS,

Comprising a choice collection for Spring and Summer Wear, and which we are now making up to order with dispatch.

BEER & SONS.
Ch'town, May 7, 1880—2w

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

QUEEN SQUARE.

FIRST INSTALLMENT OF
SPRING GOODS,

Received per Northern Light To-day,
—IN—
Worsted Cloths, Tweeds,

Cashmeres, Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, and Room Paper.

The Subscribers having enlarged and refitted their establishment, will, in a few days, be prepared to show their customers a very large and well selected stock of Goods, bought for Cash, which they will dispose of at their usual low prices.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.
April 23, 1880.

Flour and Meal.

ORDERS will be received for the following Brands of Flour and Meal:—
"Buda" (Patent), "Alabaster," "Golden Age," "Warecup's Superior," "White Rose," "Florence," "Beaver," "Pastry" and "Amber," and choice K. D. Corn Meal—"Golden Star."

Quotations for the above Brands of Flour and Meal f. o. b. at Boston, or delivered at Charlottetown or Summerside.
J. R. FOSTER,
Millers' and Shippers' Agent,
Moncton, N. B.
May 6, '80.



LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY.
ANALYTICAL SANITARY INSTITUTION,
54, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., London, Aug. 18, 1879
REPORT on the LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY:
"We have visited the bottling stores of Messrs. Greenlees Brothers, and have selected from the vats, samples of their Lorne Highland Whisky, and have subjected them to careful examination and analysis. The samples were very fragrant, mellow, and of pleasant flavor, and possessed all the characteristics of pure and well-matured Scotch Whisky of the first quality."

"ARTHUR HILL, HASSALL, M. D.
"OTTO HEHNER, F. C. S., F. I. C."
Wholesale of the Sole Proprietors, GREENLEES BROTHERS, 31 Commercial Street, London: Distilleries, Argyleshire.

Agents:
MESSRS. OWEN CONNOLLY & CO.,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Feb. 24, 1880

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has JUST OPENED a new Store,
ON QUEEN STREET,

Next door to Mr. P. G. FRASER'S Drug Store, comprising the following lines:
Men's, Boys' and Youths' Hats and Caps,
Men's and Boys' White and Colored Shirts and Collars, Underclothing, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Ties and Braces; Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' Boots and Shoes, in Split, Buff, Pebble, Prunella, Calf, Glove and Glaze Kid, Congress, Button and Ball-moral Boots; also a large assortment of Walking Slippers in every variety and style.
Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes in great variety.

C. I. MORRISON.
Ch'town, May 5, 1880—1m eod

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE Assurance Company.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000
Total Invested Funds, Upwards of 2,956,000
Total Annual Income, 199,750

The undersigned having been appointed Agents at Charlottetown, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

CARVELL BROS.
Charlottetown, April 21, '80—1m 2w

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Of Edinburgh and London,
ESTABLISHED IN 1809

Subscribed Capital, \$9,733,332.00
Paid up Capital, 1,216,666.00

Transacts every description of Fire, Life and Annuity Business on the most favorable terms.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—Insurances may be effected at the Lowest current rates.
Insurances upon Public and Private Buildings effected on especially favorable terms.
Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

LIFE DEPARTMENT—New and Reduced premiums for Dominion of Canada.
G. W. DEBLOIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island.
Office, No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown.
April 14, '80—pat her ne sj kea t f eod

QUEEN INSURANCE COY. OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on vessels on the stocks.
Special rates for isolated residences.
Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
Agent for Prince Edward Island
June, 1877—

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer, Commission Merchant, and Manufacturers' Agent.

AUCTION ROOMS (the largest in the City.)
No. 11 Queen Street (Brick Building.)

STORAGE facilities for any quantity and all kinds of Merchandise, Frost-proof Cellar (capacity 1,000 Barrels); Real Estate, Bankrupt Stock and Furniture Sales attended to at reduced rates.

Sales of Horses, Carriages, Farm Implements, Stock, &c., on Market Days, at Market House. Auction Sales of Household Furniture at Residences, and of General Merchandise at Stores, Warehouses, Wharves, &c., conducted on moderate terms. Consignments of Goods of every description will receive prompt attention. Apples a specialty.

Advances made and proceeds guaranteed when required. Business solicited, correspondence answered promptly and in confidence.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer,
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.
N. B.—All kinds of P. E. Island products bought and shipped to order.
April 29, '80—3m

Osborne House! RE-OPENED.

THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL has been THOROUGHLY REPAIRED and FURNISHED in First-Class Style FOR THE Accommodation of the Travelling Public.

Guests and baggage conveyed from the Railway Station and Steamers free of charge.
C. V. MCGREGOR,
PROPRIETOR.
Water Street, Ch'town, P. E. I.; eod
April 20, 1880. {pat sj 1m

Hides, Calfskins & Sheepskins.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest Cash price for the above.
ROBERT BRIDGES.
April 29, '80—eaw wkly, at pat

SECOND EDITION NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.
MAY 15, 1880.

Bismarck and England.

Prince Bismarck is said to be much chagrined over the result of the English elections, and it is natural to ask, why? An interesting article by "Scrutator" in the last number of the *Contemporary Review* furnishes an explanation, which is almost too ingenious, of the Chancellor's sorrow: The writer shows that a general disarmament or a great war, which will rearrange the map of Europe, must soon occur. The discovery of Germany's strength in 1866 caused the nations to increase their forces to such a degree that between 1865 and 1879 the annual European expenditure for armies and navies had risen from £117,600,000 to £160,950,000. The total of the European budgets rose from £398,800,000 to £585,800,000 during the same period, and the combined national debts from £2,626,750,000 to £4,324,600,000. The interest on the increased expenditure caused by war between 1865 and 1879 is estimated at £131,000,000, representing a capital of £3,200,000,000, which is lost to industry, and to the material well-being of the people. To this must be added the compulsory idleness of several millions of able-bodied men, and the partial paralysis to business caused by the continual apprehension of war. It is manifestly impossible that this state of things can be endured much longer. Either disarmament or war must soon occur, and in the present state of Europe mind disarmament is out of the question. Then who is going to begin the inevitable war?

Bismarck says that the internal troubles of Russia will soon force her again into the field, but "Scrutator" asserts that the Chancellor always says some one else is about to make trouble when he himself wants to fight. Germany has more to gain than Russia by war, as an escape from external danger and internal embarrassment. France is the external and Socialism the internal danger, one of which must be removed in order to put down the other. Socialism is increasing with the great taxation for war purposes. This taxation cannot be remitted while France is powerful, therefore France must be crushed. When Bismarck took Alsace and Lorraine he was aware that France would never rest till she had recovered the provinces. But he thought that France had been crushed for a generation at least, therefore he kept Alsace and Lorraine in order that Germany might always be induced, by the knowledge of the French desire for revenge, to furnish a large army. This army, in the absence of danger from France, Bismarck intended to use in crushing Socialism and consolidating the autocratic imperial power. But he miscalculated the recuperative power of France, and now finds himself confronted by Socialism at the time when he dare not use military force to put it down. In 1875 he wished to fall on France again, and offered to help Russia to Constantinople at the price of the Czar's acquiescence in his designs. But the Czar refused the bribe.

Since then Bismarck has striven to bring on a war which would isolate France. He encouraged Russia in 1876, hoping to make England take the field against her. He dallied with Turkey, now repressing, in order to make Russia go further, new encouraging, in order to bring England to seek a German alliance. He applauded Beaconsfield's purchase of the Suez Canal shares, and wished England to seize Egypt, hoping that France would resist. Austria and Italy he strove to urge to combat. In fact "Scrutator" regards the German Chancellor as the great fiend-in-human-shape politician of Europe.

But Bismarck did not succeed in isolating France or forming an alliance against her. Gambetta is his match and more in a waiting game. It is supposed, however, he was assured that Beaconsfield will be drawn into the Austro-German alliance. The condition of Bosnia is such that the population must soon rise against Austrian rule. Then Russia will be urged by the pan-Slavic feeling to assist the Bosnians, and would be opposed by Austria, England and Turkey. Italy would seize the opportunity to ask for Trieste, and France would be left alone face to face with Germany. Such a scheme has been defeated by Gladstone's return to power.

Checked by the result of the English elections, German Socialism and French power growing day by day, it is supposed that Bismarck will now come to terms with France. The provinces cannot be yielded, because German pride is concerned to retain them. The Chancellor may, therefore, resort to a scheme formerly debated between him and the Emperor Napoleon III. He may offer Belgium to France, and seize Holland for Germany. Britain is pledged to maintain the independence of Belgium, but powerless to enforce it against Germany without French aid. On this theory one result of the Liberal victory may be war between England and Germany. The possession of Antwerp by a great power would seriously threaten the maritime supremacy of Great Britain, and therefore the attempt must be made to preserve the independence of Holland as well as Belgium.

QUEBEC, May 13.

A serious row occurred yesterday afternoon in the Cove. A number of the Union Canadian Society who returned from Cape Sante, some of whom are residents of Cape Blanc, which is the extreme end of the Cove, were returning by the way of the Cove field for a short cut and, when nearing the Cove, they were met by numbers of the old society, who rushed on them, shooting and beating whatever came in their way. Several were severely wounded, one in particular named Durand, who received two bullets in the chest and was rescued by the police in a bleeding state. At 9 p. m. the situation was critical, all the military in this city and that of Lewis were under arms. The 8th battalion were stationed in the armory, B Battery and 9th Battalion at the citadel, Capt. Roy's company of Foot Artillery and Cavalry at the drill shed. The cavalry were disarmed for the night to reassemble this p. m. at 5 o'clock. A meeting was held, last evening, in St. Roch's when several resolutions were passed. Large quantities of ammunition have been removed to the citadel for safe keeping.

NEW YORK, May 13.

The fires in the Pennsylvania oil regions, in the vicinity of Bradford, have broken out with redoubled fury, and at last accounts two villages were entirely destroyed, while others were threatened with annihilation. An attempt was yesterday made to take the life of the Spanish Consul-General at New York, by means of an infernal machine—a box 8 by 3 inches. On opening it an explosion ensued, but fortunately it only burned his hands, clothes and the carpet. It is surmised to be a Cuban plot.

LONDON, May 13.

A despatch from Hissark says: The gathering of the mixed clans at Scournot was very considerable. It is reported that the gathering is raised at the instigation of Mahomed Jan, who has started for Ghuznee, promising to return with assistance.

BERLIN, May 13.

There are rumors that Russia intends to arrange a fresh loan with the Rothschilds.

VIENNA, May 13.

Accounts from Scutari are more reassuring. There was never any truth in the report of the declaration of Albanian independence.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13.

The Empress is decidedly feebler. The physician attends her ten times daily as she is greatly prostrated.

LONDON, May 13.

The Marquis of Ripon, the new Viceroy of India, left to-day for India. The *Sportman* announces positively that Elliott will be unable to contest for the Seattle prizes as he is confined to his bed. The *Times*, commenting on the speech of the Marquis of Hartington, at the Devonshire Club last night, says: "Lord Hartington pleads that the Government inherited a considerable number of difficulties from their predecessors. They find the condition of Europe, Asia and Africa full of embarrassments. He therefore thinks the country should not grudge the Government a little time to meet the difficulties, and that it will not be surprised if during the remainder of the session there was not much legislative activity."

PARIS, May 11.

The prompt publication of Mr. Gladstone's apology has cleared the air and perhaps on the whole satisfied the public sense of what was necessary to maintain cordial relations between Great Britain and Austria.

Funeral of Hon. George Brown.

The funeral of the Hon. George Brown took place at Toronto Wednesday. Large numbers of strangers, from all parts of Ontario, were in Toronto to be present at the funeral, which was of a very imposing and affecting character. The coffin was made of solid walnut, heavily mounted at the top and base, with massive silver handles the full length of the frame, and shorter ones at the ends, with silver plated lifters. A handsome silver wreath of laurels encircled the words "at rest," and the plate bore the following inscription:—
GEORGE BROWN,
DIED 9TH MAY,
Aged 61 Years.

At half-past two o'clock the members of the St. Andrew's and Caledonia Societies met at the Erskine Church, Simcoe street, and after arranging in the order of procession proceeded to the deceased's late residence, where had already collected thousands of citizens and carriages. About the same time the ex-employees and employes of the *Globe* office arrived at Beverley street, and under the direction of Mr. Robert Gay and the foremen of the various departments, took up a position where they could fall into their proper places. Before three o'clock, Rev. Mr. King, Mr. Brown's pastor, entered the room and religious services were held. After a passage of Scripture had been read, prayers were offered up and the funeral service was impressively concluded, those present being visibly affected. The pall-bearers were Sir A. A. Dorion, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Sir Wm. Howland, Hon. Edward Blake, Sir R. J. Cartwright and Sir Alexander Campbell.