

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1885.

VOL. 18--NO. 24

The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening by

The Examiner Publishing Co.

From their office, corner of Water and Great George Streets, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—

Six months.....\$2.50
Three months.....1.25
One month.....50

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J. H. BELL & CO.,

Custom Boot & Shoe Makers.

CUSTOM work got up in the latest styles, neat and up to the times. Good stock and workmanship second to none.

Orders Filled Prompt—Prices Reasonable.

We also keep on hand a quantity of Shoe Findings, with a good assortment of Fashionable Lists, in Men's, Women's, Boys', Misses', Gents' and Children's, which we sell cheap.

J. H. BELL & CO.,

Sign of the BIG BOOT, Upper Great George St., 2nd door to Knight & Son. Nov. 30, 1885—1mo 2wk

WARBURTON & SMALLWOOD,

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, under the style and firm of Warburton and Smallwood,

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c.

Office—Cameron Block, Queen Square.

A. B. WARBURTON, B.A., B.C.L.; C. R. SMALLWOOD.

The firm are Agents for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, which does the largest business of any Life Insurance Company in the world.

Dec. 3—law wky 3 mo

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—diy wky

EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD,

Shipping and Commission Merchant,

81, 83 & 85 WATER STREET,

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.,

Ample wharves, yardage, and storage room. Consignments solicited.

Liberal advances made on receipt of consignments.

Sept. 9, '85—11 dec 31

—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.

From Boston to Charlottetown, \$3.50, 2nd class; \$2.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to

G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALES,

P. E. L. RY, P. E. L. Steam Nav. Co.,

or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Nov. 2, 1885—eod wky

CAUTION.

EACH FLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.

Oct. 20.

CUT

THIS OUT and return it to us

with 10c, or 4 3c stamps, and

you'll get by return mail a

Golden Box of Goods that will

bring you in more money in one year than

anything else in America. Your fortune if

you start quick—CITY NOVELTY CO.,

Yamouth, N. S.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES

Novelties for the Boys,

Novelties for the Girls,

SELLING CHEAP AT

MRS. B. CONNOLLY'S

(Tim O'Connell's Corner.)

Also—Room Paper, Groceries and Crockery

eryware cheaper than can be had anywhere

else.

Call and Inspect.

Remember the place:

Corner of King and Queen Streets.

Dec. 1st, 1885.—3w tu-fri

Small-Pox Remedies!

PURE CARBOLIC ACID.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID.

CHLORIDE OF LIME (Double Strength),

THYMO-CRE-OIL.

CARBOLIC SOAP.

SULPHUR

ENGLISH CREAM TARTAR.

—AT—

Apothecaries' Hall,

DESBRISAY'S CORNER.

Nov. 23—d & wky 1f

COLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878

US PATENT OFFICE

REGISTERED

SOLD BY ALL

STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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 Hun-

dred and Forty-seven Dollars, with six

months' interest thereon, being a sum, in his

opinion, a sufficient compensation for all that

pieces 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 run-

ning 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 forty-

five feet to the place of commencement. Also,

a right of way from the road leading from the

Breakwater Road to the residence of Fred-

erick 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

sixty-two degrees, east four chains and six

links to the aforesaid road leading to Fred-

erick Morrow's, thence along said road south-

wardly 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, west said 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 repre-

senting or being the husbands of any persons

so entitled, or claiming to hold or represent

incumbrances 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 EXAM-

INER, 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.

Nov 20—2m 2aw w fri

CELEBRATED

COOK'S FRIEND

MAKING

POWDER

Best value in the market. Has taken

first prizes wherever exhibited. Holds six Medals

and many Diplomas. Don't be fooled into buying

a high priced powder for the sake of its so-called

quality.

The COOK'S FRIEND is made of a

pure material as money can buy. It possesses more

tasting strength in proportion to cost than any other.

Sold by storekeepers generally and made only by

W. D. MCLAREN, MONTREAL.

Buy it, try it and be convinced.

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.

At Morris' Bookstore

(CAMERON BLOCK.)

JUST OPENING. A FINE STOCK OF
Books, Stationery, Toys, Games and
Fancy Goods,

AND THE FINEST STOCK OF

CHRISTMAS CARDS

in the city, being selections from RAPHAEL, TUCK & SONS, of London,
England; L. PRANG & CO., Boston; POULTON'S

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS,

and from other Celebrated Publishers.

For the convenience of customers at a distance, we have put up

Packages Containing 100 Cards at \$1 00,
\$2.00 or \$5 00.

These Packages contain an assortment of

Plain and Fringed Cards,

at about three times the value at the Retail Price, and will be mailed postpaid for either of
the above sums. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LEONARD MORRIS.

Ch'town, Dec. 10, 1885—3wks

NOW THEN FOR

D. A. BRUCE'S

—OFFER OF—

CLOTHING & GENTS' FURNISHINGS

WE have on hand one case Cloths, one case Gents' Furnishings, sent by mistake,
and sold to us at a big advantage rather than return them. We are manufacturing
these cloths into

SUITS AND OVERCOATS,

charging only FIVE PER CENT. OVER COST! and from \$4.50 to \$6 for
making and trimming Overcoats; from \$5 to \$7 for making and
trimming Suits with Good Trimmings and

GOOD WORKMANSHIP.

CLOTH, by the yard or piece, Very Cheap. We have on hand a few Suits and
Overcoats, made to order, not called for

SELLING AT COST

This ought to convince you that there is money lost if you don't purchase from us,
instead of buying imported clothing. ALL OUR CLOTHING IS MADE ON THE
PREMISES. No \$3 Overcoats.

The Custom Tailoring,

under the management of MR. JAMES McLEOD, leads all others for A1 work.
Prices in this department will be found lower than ever. Our past record is sufficient
guarantee to secure your future confidence.

A large portion of our Nookwear has been manufactured to our special order, from
patterns that will be found the very thing you want.

D. A. BRUCE,

72 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Dec. 3, 1885.—eod wky 2mos

BRITISH

WAREHOUSE,

83 QUEEN STREET.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK,

NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

UNSURPASSED FOR VALUE!

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Nov. 19.—wky.

German Intolerance.

Prussia is pursuing a singularly cruel and despotic policy toward the Poles who are so unhappy as to have settled in that kingdom. Up to the middle of last month nearly 35,000 of these inoffending people have been driven from the country under circumstances of great hardship. No crime has been charged against them. They are not socialists, they are not disloyal, they are not paupers. They have the misfortune to be Poles; that is their only fault, but it is a grievous one. Russia has sent her worst criminals, with many of her worthy citizens, to Siberian dungeons; but in Poland she punishes a whole nation with systematic and remorseless oppression and deprivation. And while in their agony and despair, they are crying to the heartless tyrant at St. Petersburg for liberty to live, Prussia acts as his ally in turning adrift thousands who have found homes and peace and prosperity within her borders. The compact between the Czar and Emperor is not only an unholy compact, it is a compact which may sooner or later bring sorrow and disaster to one or both. Russia's friendship is notoriously uncertain. She is an enemy or a friend, as it suits her interest to be, and she can quickly change from one to the other. Prussia's expulsion of the Poles will be a precedent for her when she wishes to inflict injury on her neighbor. She can expel all Germans from her domain, and cause a great amount of suffering. The royal decree is being executed with such vigor that even Poles who have earned the rights of citizenship by military service are driven out as aliens. Poles who have been naturalized in other countries and are citizens of France and England, receive no more consideration than the most recent immigrant from Poland. Not a few of the poor exiles know no other language than German. Some districts have been decimated by the proscription, and business has suffered in many cases by loss of clerks and workmen. Among the expelled are a number of the Austrian Reichsrath, and a French subject, Count Zamoycki. Such an outrage against humanity is unworthy of a Turk.

Victoria's Fifty Years of Reign.

It is understood to be the Queen's pleasure that the jubilee of her reign should not be celebrated until the completion of 50 years from her accession. That period will be accomplished on June 20, 1887. Her Majesty's will is law in this as in more important matters, and her subjects ought to be grateful to her for relieving them from some perplexity. In the land of Israel, according to the book of Leviticus, the whole fiftieth year was to be hallowed, and was proclaimed "a jubilee." If Her Majesty's jubilee, like a Hebrew jubilee, were to occupy an entire twelvemonth, the jubilee of the reign would begin in June, 1886, and conclude in June, 1887. As the rejoicings have to be concentrated, the most punctilious advocates of strict submission to the despotism of phrases must concede that the fiftieth year has as much right to be chosen as any other portion. Practically Her Majesty's faithful subjects are not disposed to be tyrannized over by the accident of the use of a foreign term. A reign, in which they glory, of half a century is that which they desire to dwell upon and emphasize. The half century will not be finished before June, 1887, and they will cordially concur in the Queen's unwillingness to precipitate the actual festivities. To ensure that these shall be worthy of the occasion, the preparations will have to commence long before. Any sticklers for the precise Mosaic expansion of jubilee excitement over a whole year are sure to be afforded ample cause for contentment. The 20th of June, 1887, may be the anniversary to be honored; it will shed long rays behind and in front. Rehearsals for a grand pageant have to be on a scale commensurate with itself.—London Times.

Half Education.

A Maine correspondent tells a good deal of truth in relation to the fact of too much teaching of youth; that is, too much half-education. The writer's statements remind us of what Daniel Webster once said, namely, that he learned more the first year after he left college than he did the whole time he was there. Here is what the correspondent says: "The sickly colleges scattered around the land are responsible for the very large number of failures in life. Boys have been taken from plough, plane and anvil and sent to the great cities to be poor lawyers, miserable doctors and wretched ministers, until failing in these pursuits they degenerate into lightening-rod peddlers and book agents, to finally disappear beneath the earth they had encumbered when above it. Worst of all, it engenders a feeling of public dependence in the minds of youth. It takes away the spur to which we are indebted for most of our great men. A

thorough common school education is ample basis for good citizenship.

"Why, my dear sir, we have men in this town (Saco) who think a boy with all the common school education in the world a fool, without a smattering of Greek, Latin, French, German, and particularly botany; and these are the men who would demoralize our country by giving our children a fancy, fashionable education, which unfits at least nine-tenths of our young men and maidens to get an honest living. It is as plain as the noonday in this town and Biddeford that the free high school is a curse to the rising generations. It fits them only for consumers. Our grammar schools are excellent, and if it were not for the high school temptation we should have some first-rate farmers and mechanics and fishermen.

"The result of this kind of education in these two towns is that the Yaukees is becoming almost helpless in the way of getting an honest livelihood, while the French and Irish are living on what we waste on ornamentation, and laying up half their wages, and becoming possessors of a large amount of our real estate, which formerly belonged to native citizens. A distinguished citizen remarked: 'Yaukees must inevitably become fashionable dudes, educated sharpers, and a disgrace to their hard working fathers and mothers.' But our most intelligent men and deepest thinkers are waking up to the great evil that a free, fashionable education is a curse, and that labor is an honor and not a disgrace to a Christian people."

The Length of Sermons.

A brother editor on the other side has been trying to get the views of the different clergymen about the length of sermons and that he has published the result of his labors.

We are afraid that this result is not so satisfactory and final as could be desired, for the views expressed are considerably conflicting. We shall give a few. One Episcopalian, who was asked among others, replied:

"Short sermons, by all means. Less preaching; more praying, more worship. Mine house shall be called a house of prayer, never a house of preaching."

The Presbyterian came down to particularize:

"That the average sermon of the average minister had better be thirty minutes long than forty. Sermons should not be made to the yardstick, for all themes cannot be handled with the same brevity."

The Methodist very sensibly believed in short and long sermons, wisely concluding that some long sermons were pleasantly short, while some which, "by the clock," were marvellously short, were, by the feelings of the hearer, all but interminable and tedious.

The Baptist entered upon the subject at length, and summed up his experience as follows:

"As a rule, the less a man has to say, the longer he takes to do it. I am fully persuaded that, save in very exceptional instances, whatever else a sermon is about, it ought to be about half an hour. I know men otherwise gifted, who are failures in the ministry, because they hit the nail on the head the first time and then keep hammering till they split the board."

The one conclusion from all this is that sermons, like a good many other things, should rather be weighed than measured, but that upon the whole it is better for all concerned that they should be short.

John Wesley used to say, "Let no man, though he could speak like an angel, preach more than half an hour," and John Wesley was a decidedly level-headed man, and knew well what he was speaking about.

Pascal apologized for the great length of one of his immortal letters by alleging that he had not time to make it shorter.

Robert Hall, the great Baptist preacher, said more than once: "A man of genius with an effort, might make one sermon in a week. A man of talent, if he were diligent,