

THE EXAMINER.

VOL 2.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1878.

NO. 202.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

Is Published every Evening.
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INGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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One Month, 0 50
One Week, 0 12

Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly advertisements, on application.

W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager. Office Sup't.

The Weekly Examiner

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

Subscription price, postage prepaid, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Rates of advertising, in the Weekly Examiner, will be as follows:

First insertion, per inch, \$0 50
Each continuation, " 0 12

Contracts may be made for quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly advertisements on application at the office.

W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager. Office Sup't.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC

While taking this opportunity of thanking our numerous customers for the liberal manner in which they have patronized

OUR NEW STUDIO,

we would inform them that we have now increased facilities for the production of first-class work, and are prepared to make PHOTOGRAPHS of a Style and Quality that has never been before attempted in this City.

We have on exhibition, at our Rooms, a large number of Photographs of every variety, including the

BEAUTIFUL PHOTO-ENAMEL

the most beautiful style of Photograph known, possessing a softness and delicacy of coloring that has never been equalled. This elegant picture has become deservedly popular elsewhere, and cannot fail to become so here.

Though the finish of our Photographs cannot be excelled, we would direct attention to the beautiful

Glace Pictures

which we make. They possess a highly enamelled surface, and are practically indestructible, and will retain their freshness and beauty for any length of time. If they become soiled they can easily be cleaned, as they will not lose any of their beauty by being wet. This valuable quality, combined with their remarkable elegance, make them very suitable for presents; while the difficulty of their production will prevent them ever becoming so common as to lessen their value. Our patrons can have one or all of their Photos finished in this style—an advantage which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

We give special attention to making Groups of Families, Societies, Schools, &c. Our pictures of children are sufficient evidence of our success in this difficult branch of our art.

Our ENLARGEMENTS, finished in India Ink, Pastel, Crayon, Oil and Water Colors, have made a favorable reputation for them selves throughout the Lower Provinces.

Parties intending to have Photographs made will find it to their advantage to sit early, as the number of our customers makes some delay in the delivery of the Photos unavoidable. We prefer to have our sitters come by appointment.

Photographs can be obtained for less money elsewhere; but in this case we ask that quality be given the preference; assuring the public that they will find our charges very moderate.

ROSS BROS.
Cor. Queen and Dorchester Streets,
opposite Connolly's Bank.
Sept. 19, 1877—3m eod

Coarse Salt for Packing.

FIFTY TONS Coarse Salt, three hundred Bags do.
For sale by
HASZARD BROS.
Dec. 8, 1877—1m eod

HERRING! HERRING!

FOR SALE AT
W. W. CLARKE'S.
Water St., Ch'town, Dec. 1—eod tf

GROCERIES!

Of all kinds, Cheap,
TO BE FOUND AT
W. W. CLARKE'S.
Water St., Ch'town, Dec.—1 eod tf

To Trustees of Country Schools

THE Trustees of several Districts have been applying for school furniture, and in every instance consider the American and Canadian Combination Seat and Desk too expensive. I have just got up a Combination that is stronger, neater, and one-third cheaper than those that have been imported. Call and see samples of the different sizes. City School Trustees fully approve of them.

MARK BUTCHER
Dec. 18, 1877—ex 1m ne a pat pres 4i

GENERAL AGENCY NOTICE.

I BEG to announce to the TRADE of this City, and the Island generally, that on the 14th of JANUARY I will have a complete

ASSORTMENT OF SAMPLES,

of the following lines of Goods for Spring and Summer:

English & Canadian
TWEEDS & WOOLLENS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

AMERICAN COTTONS,
Readymade Clothing

AMERICAN
RUBBER GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Tobacco & Cigars, Confectionery,
Coffee & Spices, Naval Stores,
Teas, Sugars.

I am also SOLE AGENT for the Lower Provinces for WYATT & Co's (London) CELEBRATED

Pickles, Sauces, Jellies, Etc.,

—AND—

E. James & Son's (Plymouth) celebrated

STARCH, BLUE & DOME LEAD.

This Notice is only to the Trade—no Retail orders being solicited or accepted.

Sample Rooms at No. 9 Queen St., over the Office of Messrs. Hyndman Brothers.

JOHN H. CATHRAE,
Ch'town, Nov. 23, 1877—v x 1 v o

H. VINNICOMBE,
PIANO FORTE REGULATOR

ALL parties leaving their orders for Tuning at Bremner Bros. will receive the best attention.

All who have Pianos in Charlottetown would do well to have them tuned by the year, keeping their instruments in perfect order all the time.

A visit once a year at least will be made at all parts of the Island, or often if required Ch'town, July 13, 1877.

BLANK BILL-HEADS,
BLANK STATEMENTS,

—AND—
BUSINESS CARDS!

Furnished promptly and cheaply, to order, at the

EXAMINER OFFICE,
INGS' BUILDING,
Corner Great George and Water Streets.

SEE HERE MEN!

IF you want SLEIGHS or CARRIAGES made of best American Wood, in latest style, or your Horse Shod in FIRST-CLASS STYLE, call on the undersigned. All work warranted or no pay.

J. C. KEEFE,
North side Queen's Square.
Ch'town, Dec. 5, 1877.

International Hotel!

(FORMERLY RANKIN HOUSE)

Corner of Pownal & Sydney Streets,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Private and permanent Boarders can be accommodated on very moderate terms, during the winter season, at the International.

D. MCISAAC,
Proprietor.
Dec. 19, 1877—2m

THE LATEST YET!!

THE new Patent CLOTHES-HORSE, the most complete ever invented, selling cheap. Also WANTED—a first-class Carriage Maker. Apply to

J. C. KEEFE,
North Side Queen's Square.
Dec. 5, 1877.

1878.

THE

Weekly Examiner

FURNISHES MORE NEWS, FOR
LESS MONEY THAN ANY
OTHER PAPER IN
THE PROVINCE.

It Contains Twenty-eight Columns,

nearly every one of which is in closely set
READING MATTER.

CONSIDER OUR TERMS:

SINGLE COPIES to the 31st December,
1878—thirteen months—\$1.00 in advance.

SIX COPIES to one address, or addressed separately, as desired, \$5.50 in advance.

TEN COPIES to one address, or addressed separately, as desired, \$9.00 in advance.

FIFTEEN COPIES to one address, or addressed separately, as required, \$13.50 in advance.

TWENTY COPIES to one address, or addressed separately, as desired, \$17.00.

IN DULL TIMES

—GET THE—

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

The Weekly Examiner

is acknowledged to be ahead of any other paper in the Province in the item of

LOCAL NEWS,

and is always well filled with

Political, Shipping, Commercial and
General Information.

The debates of the Local Legislature will be carefully and impartially given. Special telegrams and letters from "Our Own Ottawa Correspondent" will contain everything of interest transpiring in the Dominion Parliament.

A Good Story will be made a speciality.

The Daily Examiner

Will be sent to any part of the Province, the Dominion, United States or Great Britain on receipt of

For Six Months, \$2.50
For Three Months, 1.25
For One Month,50

ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,

Manager Examiner Printing and
Publishing Company.

Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

Poetry.

"BLESSSED TO GIVE."

The kingly sun gives forth his rays;
Asks no return, demands no praise;
But wraps us in strong arms of life,
And says distinct through human strife:
"If thou would'st truly, nobly live,
Give—ever give."

The rustic flower, upspringing bright,
And answering back that regal light,
Fills all the air with fragrant breath,
And writes in myriad lines beneath:
"If thou would'st gayly, gladly live,
Give—ever give."

The merchant rain, which carries on
Rich commerce 'twixt the earth and sun;
The autumn mist; the springtide's shower;
All whispers soft to seed and flower:
"We know no other life to live
But this—we give."

Suggestive warnings crowd the earth;
Glad songs of labor, songs of mirth,
From creatures both of field and air;
Who, whilst they take their rightful share,
Still truly chant: "We chiefly live
To give—to give."

Oh man! the gem and crown of all,
Take thou this lesson: Heed the call
Of these less gifted creatures near;
The rather—that Christ's voice most dear
Once said, whilst here He deign'd to live:
"Blessed to give."

THE TURK.

We copy the following from Harper's Half-Hour Series, entitled "The Turks in Europe," by Edward A. Freeman, D. C. L., LL. D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, Knight Commander of the Grand Order of the Saviour:—

The Turk, then, if he is only pressed by the right arguments, will yield all that is wanted. But what is wanted? The least that is wanted is that the direct rule of the Turk in Europe shall cease. In a word, enslaved nations of South-eastern Europe must be delivered from the rule of force, and put under the rule of law. Government must be put in the place of brigandage. What kind of Government is to be given to those lands, under how many Governments they are to be placed, are proper questions for the powers of Europe to settle. It is for them to settle whether the Slavonic lands which are now under the Turk shall be joined to any existing state, or be formed into a new state or several new states. It is for them to settle, in like manner, whether the Greek lands which are now under the Turk shall be joined to the present kingdom of Greece, or receive freedom in any other shape. It is for them to settle in what relations the lands shall stand to one another; whether they shall be absolutely independent of the Turk, or whether the Turk shall be allowed to stay at Constantinople as a nominal lord over them, as he is over Servia and Roumania. All these are points of detail, very important and difficult points some of them, and not to be settled off-hand. But one thing is a matter of principle to be insisted on at all hazards—that the direct rule of the Turk over those lands shall come to an end. It is a matter of principle that those lands should be set free. As for the best form for their freedom to take, much may be said on many sides. But two points are, in any case, essential. Whatever is to be the form of Government in any of these lands, the Turk must have no hand in choosing their governors; and no spot in any of the lands that are to be set free must be garrisoned by Turkish soldiers. Unless these points are insisted on, nothing will be gained; the whole work will have to be done over again.

The Turk must have no voice in the choice of the rulers of Bulgaria, of Bosnia, of Herzegovina, of Epeiros, Thessaly, or Crete, any more than he has in the choice of rulers in Servia and Roumania. It is not enough that his choice should be approved by the European powers. The European powers may not agree, and difficulties and complications such as diplomatsists are always afraid of are sure to arise. The Turk is very cunning. If he is allowed to have any voice in the matter, he will find some means to throw dust into the eyes of Europe, and carry out his own ends. It is not enough to say that the Governors must be Christians. There is a kind of Christian who is as bad as any Turk, who is always ready to do the Turk's work for the Turk's pay, who is ready to fight as his admiral or to lie as his ambassador. Such Christians the Turk will contrive to send as rulers, if he is allowed to have any voice in choosing them. The rulers of the Greek and Slavonic lands must be as little the nominees of the Turk as the princes of Servia and Roumania are now.

Besides this no Turkish garrisons must be allowed in any town or any other place of the lands that are to be set free. If Turkish soldiers are allowed to enter those lands, their freedom will be a mere name. Wherever the Turkish soldier treads, there is the Turk, and all his evil deeds. Experience proves this. After Servia was independent in other things, Turkish soldiers still garrisoned Belgrade and other fortresses. The Turks did as Turks: they bombarded the city of Belgrade out of sheer wantonness, because Turkish soldiers had been resisted in the wickedness which Turks everywhere do. What they did at Belgrade they will do anywhere else where they are allowed to abide. If the Turk is allowed to garrison any spot in the lands which are to be set free from his direct rule, freedom from his direct rule will be a mockery; nothing will be gained, unless the Turk is made to leave the whole of the Greek and Slavonic lands as free as Servia and Roumania are. It needs only union and energy on the part of Europe to make the Turk do this, even without fighting. But if it should be needful to fight, men have never, from the beginning of the world, fought in a nobler cause than that in which they would fight then.

These, then, are the main principles, these are the great objects, which must be carried out. If they are not carried out, nothing will

be gained. And here it may be well to answer some of the objections which are commonly made.

First, then, it is sometimes said that the whole thing is no affair of ours; that we are not called upon to go about through the world as knights-errant, looking out for wrongs to redress. This is perfectly true; but it is our duty to redress those wrongs which we have done ourselves. By waging a war on behalf of the Turk, by signing a treaty which left the nations of South-eastern Europe at the mercy of the Turk, by propping up the wicked power of the Turk in many ways, we have done a great wrong to the nations which are under his yoke; and that wrong which we have ourselves done it is our duty to undo.

Secondly, it is sometimes said that all interest and sympathy for the enslaved nations is mere foolish sentiment, and that we ought to think of nothing but our own interest in dealing with other nations. If people really mean that there is no such thing as right and wrong in public affairs, let them say so at once, and we shall know how to deal with them. Again, people who talk in this kind of way forget that men have hearts as well as heads, and that men will therefore always be guided by their feelings, both in public and private matters. The only thing to be taken care of is, that they shall be guided by right and generous feelings. And, after all, the really sentimental people are on the other side. It is the voice of reason and common sense which says that, as the Turk has shown himself to be an incorrigible liar, it is foolish to trust him. It is the voice of reason and common sense which says that, as his rule has shown itself to be incorrigibly bad, it is both foolish and wicked to prop it up. The people who really are foolishly sentimental are those who have a kind of love for the Turk, who say that he is a "gentleman," and so forth; and who, therefore, though he has lied nine hundred and ninety-nine times, would still believe him the thousandth time.

Thirdly, there are some people who say the Turks are no doubt very bad, but that the Christians are just as bad, and have done things just as cruel. Now, as a matter of fact, this is not true; and, if it were true, it would be another reason for setting the Christians free; for, if they are as bad as the Turk, it is the Turk who has caused their badness. While other nations have been improving, the Turk has kept them from improving. Take away the Turk who hinders improvement, and they will improve like the others. The slave never has the virtues of the freeman; it is only by setting him free that he can get them. Fourthly, when we point out the evils of the rule of the Turk, some people tell us that Christian rulers in past time have done things quite as bad as the Turks. This is partly true, but not wholly. No Christian government has ever gone on for so long a time ruling a badly as the Turk has ruled. But it is true that Christian governments have in past times done particular acts which were as bad as the acts of the Turks. But this argument, too, cuts the other way; for Christian governments have left off doing such acts, while the Turks go on doing them still. The worst Christian government is better now than it was one hundred years ago or five hundred years ago. The rule of the Turk is worse now than it was one hundred years ago or five hundred years ago. That is to say, the worst Christian government can reform, while the Turk cannot.

Fifthly, it is sometimes said that we ought not to set free the Christians for fear that they should do some harm to the Mohammedans who would be left in their land. Now, if the question were really put, Shall a majority of oppressors go on oppressing the people of the land, or shall the majority of the people of the land turn round and oppress the minority who have hitherto oppressed them?—this last would surely be the lesser evil of the two. But there is no ground for any such fear. No one wishes to hurt any Mohammedan who will live peaceably and not hurt Christians. No one wishes that any man, merely because he is a Mohammedan, should be in any way worse off than a Christian, or be put under any disability as compared with a Christian. There is no reason why he should be. For the Mohammedan religion, though it does not command that Christians shall be persecuted, does command that Christians shall be treated as subjects of Mohammedans. But the Christian religion in no way commands that Mohammedans shall be treated as the subject of Christian. Christians and Mohammedans cannot live together on equal terms under a Mohammedan government, because the Mohammedan religion forbids that they should; but Mohammedans and Christians may perfectly well live together under a Christian government. They do so under the governments both of England and of Russia. The few Mohammedans who are left in Greece and in Servia are in no way molested; there are mosques both at Chalkis and at Belgrade. But it is foolish to argue, as some people do, that because men of different religions can live together under a Christian government, therefore they can live together under a Mohammedan government; for both reason and the nature of the Mohammedan religion prove that it is not so.

Sixthly, some people say that we ought not to help the Christians in South-eastern Europe for fear lest the Mohammedans in India should rise against the English government here, on behalf of the Sultan, as caliph, or religious head, of all Mussulmans. Now, if it is right to help the Eastern Christians, we ought to help them, whether there is any such danger or not. But those who know India best say that there is no such danger at all to be feared.

Seventhly, still more people say that we ought not to help the Eastern Christians, because by so doing we play into the hands of Russia. They say that we are helping Russia to get Constantinople, and that if Russia gets Constantinople our power in India will come to an end, and that many other dreadful things will happen. And they go on to tell us that Russia is the wickedest and most dangerous of all powers, that she is the special enemy of England, and that she has dealt wickedly by Poland and other nations, that all the revolts against the Turk are got up by her intrigues, and that therefore Russia is to be withstood and thwarted and suspected in a way in which we should not withstand or thwart or suspect