The Weekly Examiner.

FEBRUARY 18, 1881.

Industries in P. E. Island.

It is very pleasing to note that our people are now alive to the advantage of having manufactures in this Island. It has been truly said that we can manufacture in certain lines as well as they can in any other part of Canada—outside of Picton County. Coal and iron can be laid down here as cheaply, the raw materials can be had here as cheaply, wages are as low here—as elsewhere; and provisions, etc., may be had in abundance at first hand. We should at least, manufacture the clothes, including the boots and shoes, which we require for our own use; and we might, with advantage export many manufactured articles to Cape Breton and Newfoundland. We have the money. All we want is the enterprise; and the practical, technical knowledge of the branches of manufacture we can, with profit, engage in.

The meeting of mechanics and others, recently held in Market Hall, has, undoubtedly, had a good effect upon the mind of the community. It was made evident by Mr. Full and other speakers, that the days of lumbering, shipbuilding, etc., have forever passed away from this Island, and that it is incumbent upon us, if we wish to prosper, to avail ourselves of the advantages offered to manufacturers by the present tariff. We must confess that we are not nearly so strongly protectionist as Mr. Full. We would not advocate the payment of direct bonuses to those who engage in new manufacturing enterprises. Exemption from local taxation for a term of years should, with the protection given by the incidence of our tariff, be sufficient inducement to capital.

There are a hundred thousand people to be supplied with cloth, boots and shoes, soap, and many other articles which we could and should manufacture; and in outside markets we would have the same chances as our competitors in the sister Provinces. If we engage in manufactures prudently and economically, if we are careful at first not to branch out too widely, we see no reason why the foundation should not now be laid for several branches of business in which we have not yet extensively engaged, and from which we may reasonably look for increased prosperity.

We are glad to learn that a cloth factory is soon to be established in the vicinity of Charlottetown.

Our Representatives.

The attempt of the *Patriot*, and Mr. John H. Bell, to impress the public with the belief that only the Conservative members of the Commons lounge in the smoking rooms, play checkers or chess, occasionally take a drop too much, and always follow their leaders, is much too thin. These little weaknesses are not peculiar to members of the great Conservative Party, but are very apparent as well, in those of the little band who now remain to "elevate the standard of purity." But we cordially sympathize with the *Patriot* and Mr. John H. Bell in their sincere sorrow over the follies of some of the nation's representatives. We trust the guilty ones will lose no time in changing their mode of life. They are emphatically a disgrace and a palpable weakness to the country. It is of great importance that the personal morality of representative men should be high; for they are, by reason of their positions, an example to the people and the people as a whole are guaged by their standard. These are important considerations apart from their immediate duties, which require for their proper fulfillment sober bodies and clear heads. An occasional frolic may be overlooked; but as a rule it is the interest and duty of the people to require that their representatives, whether City Councillors, members of the Provincial Legislature, or members of the General Parliament shall be sober men.

Navigation Laws.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, (Hon. J. C. Pope,) has submitted to Parliament the following resolution:—

"That in view of the suspension by her Majesty in Council of the article of the Imperial regulations respecting lights to be carried by fishing vessels until the 1st of September next, it is expedient to suspend until the same time the corresponding provisions of the Act, 43 Vic., chap 29, and for the meantime to revive the provisions of the former Act 31 Vic., chap. 58, on the same subject."

The hon. gentleman explained that last session an Act was passed regarding navigation in Canadian waters, so as to make the laws on that subject similar to those in force in England and other countries. For some reason, another order in-Council was passed in England, suspending article ten of the regulation until September 1, 1881. With a view to making the laws uniform it was proposed by the resolution to suspend the article in question until the same date. The article to be suspended required a fishing vessel employed in drift net fishing to carry two red lights on one of her masts.

Nobility and Law.

In the course of the same speech in which he declared that he did not believe in an aristocracy for this country, and that in his opinion "nobility was conferred by an earlier creation and by a mightier hand," Mr. Alonzo Wright also said that "in his opinion the legal system of this country was intended more for a class than for the great body of the people, more for the lawyers than for the laymen."

Immigration into Canada—1880.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.—TOTAL IMMIGRANTS, 85,859.

Mr. Lowe, secretary of the Department of the Interior, was, a few days ago, examined before the Parliamentary Immigration and Colonization Committee in regard to the Immigration to Canada during the the past year. He said the total arrivals of all immigrants in Canada during 1880 was 85,359. Of these there came *via* the St. Lawrence and Quebec 24,997; *via* the Suspension Bridge 45,016; for Manitoba, from outside the Dominion, not including immigrants from the older Provinces of the Dominion, 2,280; with the addition of the immigrants, the total number of immigrants to Manitoba was 16,422; immigrants who came *via* St. John 90, Halifax 9,095, Portland 124, making a total of 75,611, to which were added arrivals at the Customs Houses with settlers' goods, 10,248; of these went to the United States from Quebec 6,371 souls, from Halifax 830, from the Suspension Bridge 37,788, that being one of the principal routes between the east and the west; actual settlers in Canada, less those in Manitoba, 14,359; by Halifax [illegible],265, by Suspension Bridge, 5,770, by St. John 90, by Portland 124, for Manitoba *via* Quebec 1,094. This made a total of settlers in Canada of 38,505, including 10,961 immigrants from the United States, who reported at the Customs House with settlers' goods.

These figures of immigration from the United States did not include those who came without settlers' goods. He knew of no mode of ascertaining the numbers of those who came to Canada. The larger portion of those who settled in Manitoba were from the older provinces of the Dominion. It was reported that the actual number of souls who entered Manitoba last year was 17,900 but an actual count made on the cars of the arrivals in that province from May the 25th until the end of the year, gave a result of 13,368. Previously to that time, from the 1st January to the [illegible] of May, a count was made at Emerson, the figures being 2,665, and at Winnipeg there were 410 arrivals during the period. It was estimated that ten per cent. of those came from the Western [illegible]. No record was kept of parties leaving Manitoba. The navvies who went to Manitoba by the way of Thunder Bay were not included in this record, but they would probably amount to 2,000 and should be included, he thought.

Mr. Lowe repeated his opinion of the absurdity of the so-called United States emigration statistics. The matter of settlers from Germany is having the best attention of the department. It seems that the Teutons, like their ancestors of all time, are strictly clanish, and go only where a good report from friends who have gone before to spy out the land whether it be good. The plan taken is, therefore, to get a small colony planted and watch its interests carefully. The rest comes in due time.

Old Records.

Researches among the records of the old parish churches of England during the past few years have thrown a flood of light upon ancient customs, &c. Extracts from the books of the Abbey Parish Church, at Shrewsbury have recently been published. They date from 1568, some 312 years ago:

1568.

Item for lyker for the bells against Whit son-tide,	ijd
Item for lyker for the bells against All-hallow-tide,	ijd
Item for wyne and wasle at Whitsonday,	ijd
Item to John Capper for mending St. Gyles's bell,	xvid

1577.

Item spent goynge to Lychfyld when we were sarved wt a sytacion to apper abowt a bocke,	viis viid
Item to the byshopesman to be dyscharged of a boke,	ijs

1578.

Item wyne upon Shro-twesday and friday,	xvjd
Paid Hughe ap Powell for wrytynge the commaundments in the churche a ponne ye walle ye 22 of April, 1578,	vis ijd

1579.

Item payed for a bouke of prayers for the yarthe quake the 22 day of Maye,	vjd

1581.

Item payde for a gratt byble and a paraphrase,	XLS
Item payde for carriage of them from London,	xid

1617.

Item for a Bybelle of ye new translation	44s
and a booke of Common Prayer	8s

1622.

Item to constable Bayley to hunt roggs and beggars out of ye parishe,	o 6d

1624 5.

Item paid to Mr. Powell, for preaching on Sunday,	2s 6d
" paid for singing when the King Charles was p'claymed,	2s 6d

1721.

Paid for two hell-fire papers,	1s 0d

The above are among the most interesting extracts, others being omitted. Payments for liquor and wine are shown upon nearly every church feast day, while the amount, two-pence or four cents, shows the cheapness of liquor in those times, or rather the purchasing power of money. Shrewsbury church at that time was was in the diocese of Lichfield, though now in that of Worcester. There seems to have been some trouble about a book, which may have been from attempts, as in more recent times, to diverge from the authorized liturgy. From 1588 to 1599 are a number of entries respecting the Church being under an interdict—such as—

"Item spent in going to Lechefield the vijth of Dec. 1592 for myselfe and horse when the churche was interdicted and tarryeinge from Sonday till Wednesday:" iiis iijd

which, with other charges, amount to twenty-three shillings and tenpence in all.

The custom of having the tables of commandments in church, which has been condemned by some parties in the church as a modern usage, seems to be at least three centuries old, from the payment made Mr. Hugh ap Powell.

A special book of prayers seems to have been prepared after an earthquake in 1579.

There is a marked contrast in the price of bibles now and in 1581, when we especially consider the purchasing power of forty shillings then.

Our present revised bible seems to have found its way into the country parishes in 1617.

Mr. Thorold Rogers, M. P., has discovered some standing orders, dating between 1610 and 1641, which were passed over by Sir Erskine May, when he summarized the statutes bearing upon the regulations of the House. Professor Rogers has brought these orders before the notice of the Government. They are as follows:—

1. Ap. 14, 1604. If any man speak impertinently, or beside the question in hand, it stands with the orders of the House for Mr. Speaker to interrupt him, and to know the pleasure of the House, whether they will further hear him.

2. Ap. 17, 1604. If any superfluous motion or tedious speech be offered in the House, the party is to be directed and ordered by Mr. Speaker.

3. May 2, 1610. Mr. Speaker may stay impertinent speeches.

4. Nov. 10, 1640. When a business is begun, in debate, if any man rises to speak to a new business, any member *may*, but Mr. Speaker *ought* to interrupt him.

Cheap School-Masters a Bad Bargain.

Cheap School-masters are, always, a bad bargain. A school of six weeks' duration, under a competent and skilful instructor, is worth more than one of three times that period, under a novice or ignoramus. Teaching is a profession, and requires experience and long-continued practice. It requires, also, peculiar qualifications. Equanimity of temper, steadiness of purpose, patience, quick dicernment, and a thorough knowledge of human character, are among the indispensable qualifications of a thorough-bred school master. The idea that every young man or young woman who can pass a satisfactory or even an extraordinary examination, in the branches of education, required by law to be taught in our common schools, can make an approved teacher, is fallacious in the extreme. Can every body of good talents, and respectable literary attainments become an expert mechanic, an accomplished merchant, or a skilful and judicious agriculturist? Everybody will answer, no—and say he must have a taste, a talent, an aptness for the business he undertakes, or he cannot expect to succeed. If this be so, why is it presumed that every one of competent literature and science can become a successful teacher? This is a gross mistake, and one from which our schools have essentially suffered, and they will continue to suffer, unless trustees can be aroused to a juster apprehension of their duties, and be induced to employ teachers with reference to their fitness.

The gradual approach of Venus, Jupiter and Saturn toward one another, as if they were golden beads strung upon an invisible cord, adds night by night to the beauty of the sky. Last week the passage of the moon close by this row of brilliant planets was an attractive sight. This week and next Venus and Jupiter will approach each other rapidly, preparatory to their conjunction on the 21st. The drawing near of Saturn to its more conspicuous neighbor, Jupiter, cannot escape the attention of any observer. It is several years since there has been so fine an assemblage of the earth's sister worlds in our evening sky. They seem to vie with one another in splendor, and although Venus takes the palm for beauty when viewed with the unaided eye, the others far surpass her in the telescope, and her charms are seen to be purely superficial.

Local and Other Items.

Sheep suffered terribly during the recent storms in England.

The St. John *News* protests against stuffing Provincial Governments with lawyers.

The Valentine Fair, at Market Hall Monday evening, realized upwards of four hundred dollars. Good.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has been convened for the despatch of business for Thursday, March 3rd.

Mr. Fletcher, lecture in Summerside on Wednesday, evening last, on "Colorado" is spoken of as a great success.

Thieves entered the office of James Campbell, Esq., Summerside, on Friday night last, and stole the sum of $40 therefrom.

The members of the Benevolent Irish Society thankfully acknowledge the receipt of $50, bequeathed by the late John Welsh, Esq.

The ratepayers of St. Henri, near Montreal have endorsed the action of their Council by voting for the bonus to the Merchants' Cotton Company.

Messrs. Wm. Richards, John Yeo and John Iogs, and J. H. G. Brown were passengers on the *Sardinian* which left Halifax on Saturday last.

The Greek Premier promised that no compromise would be accepted restricting rights pertaining to Greece acknowledged by the Berlin Treaty.

In the three mile race on Hillsborough ice for $10 a side, Wednesday, G. Warren's Jack on the Green won, defeating Duncan Henderson's Tim Flaherty easily.

It is announced that the *Progress* has been purchased from Mr. W. A. Brennan, by Mr. Simon Delaney. The last *Progress* (the first under its new management) is a good one.

Fire.—A large warehouse containing the Customs office and bonded warerooms owned by Mr. Solomon J. P. Leard, at Victoria, Crapaud, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. It was insured.

Hilary McIsaac, Esq., of St. Peter's Bay, and James Clow, Esq., of Murray Harbor North, Lot 63, have been appointed Commissioners for King's County for taking acknowledgements to Deeds.

A correspondent at Vernon River, speaks highly of the regularity with which Mr. S. Weatherbie conveys the mails to and from Wood Islands. He says that Mr. Weatherbie has not missed a trip this year. Good.

Last week we asked the *Patriot* to explain why Mr. Yeo was absent when the "final vote" was taken in the Commons on the Canadian Pacific Railway question. The *Patriot* of Saturday replied with a volley of abuse. Nothing more.

Six English members of Parliament voted against the motion for the second reading of the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, viz. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and Messrs. Bradlaugh, Burt, Jesse Collings, Labouchere and Macdonald.

The London *Spectator* considers it a noteworthy fact that at the late election at Wigan to fill a vacancy in the House of Commons, the Liberal candidate had only 2536 votes against 2880 at the general election in April, a falling off of 344. The Conservative poll, on the other hand, was 3005 against 2946 at the general election.

Lauchlan McMillan, Esq., M. L. C., sold yesterday to Owen Connolly & Co., eight carcasses of pork, each weighing, on average, 295 pounds. The pigs were but nine months old, and were of the Berkshire breed. Their dead weight being so great as above at nine months, shows that the Berkshire is a profitable pig to breed.

The Illinois Legislature, which, according to the principles of the Monroe doctrine and in common with its sister assemblage at Washington, never,—that is hardly ever—meddles with European affairs, has adopted resolutions expressing sympathy for Davitt and characterizing the course of the British Government as unjust.

The Raging of Strong Drink.—The fine cellar of the late Mr. Ellice, member of Parliament, was sold at Edinburgh last week, the wines having been brought from Invergarry House. The famous "Talisker" whiskey of 1851, nine years in cask, fetched the astonishing price of £14 a dozen, and Ben Nevis whiskey of 1850, nine years in cask, £10 10s, a dozen. Some sherry went for £8 10s. per dozen; Lafitte, £7 10s., and champagne, £5 10s.—*London Truth.*

We are assured upon the very highest authority known to party print that the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Edward Blake, will visit the Maritime Provinces next summer, after the thaw, as it were, and that he will be received down by the sounding sea with the utmost enthusiasm. We hope he will. He will, no doubt, explain to those people down there why he would not cross Yonge street to speak for the nominee of his party in this city, and also why he refused to meet Sir Charles Tupper in debate. But, of course, people will be admitted to his meetings by ticket, and no discussion will be allowed.—*Toronto Mail.*

The Season in Newfoundland.—A private letter says: "All the month of January was like spring. The land was as bare of snow as it would be in June, scarcely a spot of snow to be seen anywhere on this part of the coast. You could plough, dig, or do almost anything you liked with it; even the grass almost appeared as if turning green. But whilst we have had it so mild and pleasant on the land, there must have been rough weather at sea. We have had strong beezes from the Eastward, with very heavy sea, which has, by its surging waves, destroyed many boats and stages all along the shore. Vessels have had a difficult matter to retain their moorings, and in some instances they have broken away and become badly damaged."

Protection Against Dogs.—A petition in circulation is numerously signed and will be presented to the Legislature at the coming session, praying that an act may be passed—such as that in force in Newfoundland—authorizing "that every dog found at large without its owner or other person in charge, and not clogged, muzzled, or wearing a collar, be immediately shot by any person." The petition sets forth "that the great loss and heavy damages sustained by many of the petitioners in different parts of the country, warrant the enactment of a law inflicting punishment by fines and penalties, for the protection of sheep against vicious dogs." The petition will, no doubt, receive the attention of the Government.

The Winnipeg *Times* says that evidence is accumulating daily that the country has not gone to the dogs after all, notwithstanding the evil prophecies of the Grit press regarding the National Policy. As a part of this evidence the *Times* cites the charge of Judge Gowan to the Grand Jury of Barrie some time ago, in which His Honor felicitated them on the general prosperity which was apparent throughout the country, pointing especially to the large sums of money that were spent in lumbering operations. In their reply the grand jury congratulated his Honor on the progress that was being made in trade and manufactures, while public and private expenditures were on a sound basis. Public confidence, they added, had been restored, the spirit of enterprise, in various shapes, was alive and the substantial prosperity of the whole country was assured.

Ottawa was excited on Monday last over the report that the roof of the Baptist Church had fallen in. The choir was in church last Sunday night and left at 10 30, when everything appeared all right. When the Janitor opened the church Monday morning he found that the roof had fallen in—beams, rafters, ceiling, chandeliers, etc. The seats in the body of the church was smashed into splinters. The church is three years old, holds 800 people, cost $30,000, and was one of the prettiest in Ottawa. Like most Ottawa churches it was put up more for show than permanence. Great blame is attached to the builder, and a meeting is to be held tomorrow to consider means to take action against him. Had the accident happened during service, the loss would have been terrible. No person sitting in the body of the building could possibly have escaped being instantly killed and crushed and mangled in a frightful manner. Among the prominent politicians who regularly attend the church, and must have been killed had the accident happened during service are Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Senator MacMaster, the Toronto philanthropist and millionaire; James Beatty, member for West Toronto; Mr. Longley, Annapolis; Mr. Bill, Queens; Mr. Gillmor, Charlotte, N. B.; Mr King, Queens, N. B.; Hon. David Mills; Mr. G. W. Ross; Mr. Trow; Mr. Patterson, Brant; Mr. Gillies, and Mr. J. E. B. Macready, President of the Press Gallery. Service was held in the vestry on Monday morning, and opened by singing the Doxology.

Local and Other Items.

A number of horses in this city are suffering from strangles.

Stephen Lovitt, aged sixteen, died of smallpox at Tufts Cove, N. S., on the 13th inst.

It is estimated that 18,000 cattle were lost by the floods in the Spanish province of Seville.

The bark *Isobel*, McLure, Master, arrived at New York from Cuba, on the 14th inst.,—all well.

The brig *Gaven* owned by McLure Bros., has arrived at Queenstown, 37 days from Murray Harbor.

Mr. John T. Laird, of Tryon, and wife, were seriously hurt by being thrown from their sleigh on the way to this city yesterday morning.

Two young ladies appeared at a St. John carnival as "Home Rulers." The young men have taken the hint. The ladies, it is said, carried very large broomsticks.

Miss Almira Hartt, of Fredericton Station, N. B., has taken the platform and is now lecturing on the "Progress of Civilization." She appeared in St. John on Tuesday evening.

A race, mile heats, best two in three, took place on Hillsborough ice Wednesday, between P. S. Brewn's "Forest King," W. C. Tice's "Nellie," and Geo. Essory's "Bonesetter." "Forest King" won first money, and "Nellie" second.

The following gentlemen have been called to the Commission of the Peace:—Mr. Alexander Scott, of Brackley Point Road, Lot 33; Mr. Daniel Reardon, of Covehead Road, Lot 34; Mr. John McLean, of Souris East; Mr. Donald McCormack, of Black Bush, Lot 45.

"The world began in sin—what can we do but preach our sermon and die!" says Rev. Mr. Bray, in his "Canadian Spectator." Well, he has preached his sermon, and there is no necessity of his delaying the second act.—*Hx. Herald.*

A number of Commercial Travellers in St. John, by way of showing their appreciation of the verdict given by the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of Jones *vs* Gibert, drove through the city, headed by a cornet band and afterwards sat down to a complimentary dinner at the Dufferin Hotel.

An official announcement was made in the Imperial House of Commons yesterday that since his imprisonment the state of Davitt's health has very materially improved, and that the prisoner was quite satisfied with the arrangements made for his "comfort" The statement was received by the Home Rulers with ironical cheers.

A "Canadian" in the Ottawa *Free Press*, asks whether it is true that when a certain A. D. C. to His Excellency the Governor General was asked why he did not return in time for the ball on Wednesday last, replied that "he preferred waiting until the cattle show was over."—*Halifax Herald, Feb. 15.*

Concert at Falconwood.—A very pleasant musical entertainment was given on Wednesday evening, 15th inst., at the Hospital for the Insane, by the Charlottetown Quintette Club, assisted by Prof. Caven, and Messrs. Beer and Hermans. In the midst of a blinding snowstorm, the above named left town at 6 p. m., and arrived at their destination about half an hour later. Their troubles were soon forgotten in the kindly welcome they received from the genial Superintendent, Dr. Blanchard. The concert commenced at 7 o'clock, and was attended by about seventy of the inmates of the Asylum, all of whom seemed to enjoy every piece, but particularly Mr. Herman's song "Man the Life Boat," which was renderd in a most realistic manner. When we consider the painful monotony of the daily lives of the inmates of our Hospital for the Insane, (attendants as well as patients) we feel thankful that there are those in our community who are self-sacrificing enough to devote a small portion of their time to give pleasure to those who are less fortunately situated than themselves. We hope that these concerts will be of frequent occurrence, and are assured by Dr. Blanchard that they often materially assist in bringing back the light of reason to the afflicted.

Supreme Court.

STEWART VS. LAWSON.

Feb. 11, 1881.

The closing scenes of this curious case are now being enacted. The Court House is crowded. Mr. Charles Palmer has made a speech and read affidavits showing cause why the verdict of the jury should not be set aside. He produced affidavits made by Mr. J. D. Irving Deputy Prothonotary, H. Howatt, Angus McAulay, Charles Densford and John Meikle, jurymen, explaining, and in some instance flatly contradicting the affidavits of the same persons produced by Mr. Hodgson on Monday last; also the affidavits of Peter Halloran, Patk. McKenna, Nicholas Robinson (Jurymen) and H. H. Pollard, Deputy Sheriff, and John H. Gates, High Sheriff, alleging that no undue influence had been exerted upon the minds of the jury in this case. Mr. L. H. Davies is now addressing the Court on behalf of the prosecution.

Feb. 14, 1881.

L. H Davies, Q. C., continued the argument on Saturday on behalf of the prosecutor. E. J. Hodgson, Q. C., replied for the traverser. Mr Hodgson produced affidavits of the Deputy Prothonotary, Charles E. McKinnon and himself, stating that the first affidavits of the jurymen had been carefully prepared from the verbal statements made by the jurymen, and that in at least some instances they had been slowly and distinctly read over before the jurymen took the oath.—Judgment postponed.

To day the Court is engaged on the case of James Larkin *vs.* Charles E. Bernard and others, school trustees. Mr. Davies, Q. C., shows cause against the rule granted to set aside the verdict in favor of the plaintiff rendered at Summerside.

Feb. 15, 1881.

The Supreme Court is still engaged to-day with the school case of Larkin *vs* Bernard and others, which was tried at Summerside last October term. Mr. Davies finished his argument in support of the verdict last evening, and Mr. Hodgson is arguing to day against the verdict and for a nonsuit.

The Court has not arrived at a decision respecting the rule to set aside the verdict in the Stewart-Lawson case.

The British Defeat by the Boers.

Despatches from Durban admit a great British defeat. The *Standard* gives the following description of the fight:—"The enemy were on horseback when first seen, but upon shell taking effect among them at fifteen hundred yards distance they rode off and, having dismounted, under cover behind the hill, opened fire. From twelve o'clock until dusk it was a rifle duel under cover. Our guns from time to time took part in it, but the enemy's fire was so sever that it was impossible to work the guns continually, the men falling almost as soon as they stood up, with the sole exception of Lieutenant Parsons, who was wounded late in the day.

A SEVERE CONFLICT.

"Every officer, driver, gunner and horse in the battery was hit. Shortly after the action began the guns were completely silenced for an hour. Some of the infantry then assisted. One piece was then kept in action throughout the entire day, but it was a dangerous duty, and those serving it had to be continually replaced. The guns were actually whitened all over with the marks of the bullets, and for anybody to stand up beside them was certain death. The enemy occasionally crept up to within two hundred yards of the position. But never attempted a rush. The greater portion of the fighting was at a distance of six or seven hundred yards.

ADMIRABLE TACTICS OF THE BOERS.

"The tactics of the Boers are described as admirable. They moved from flank to flank, opening fire from time to time from unexpected positions. For our men to advance and charge at the point of the bayonet was quite impossible, for they would all have been shot down before reaching the enemy. The fight was one of rifles, where the Boers were vastly superior to our troops."

Earl Granville recently stated in the House of Lords that the powers are unanimous in their desire for a peaceful solution of the Greek question, and that there is no material difference of opinion among them as to the best means of compassing that end.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.

The Alley-Duchemin Case.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Dear Sir,—The *Patriot* might as well show his hand openly, and come out at once in favor of Thomas Alley, and against the mechanical industries of the country. The mechanics and laboring men are beginning to see where he is. Every now and then communications appear in that sheet in favor of the unjust cause of Mr. Alley, but never one in behalf of the two persecuted and oppressed families of the Duchemin Bros.

"A Citizen"—and we know what a *distinguished* citizen he is—appears in Thursday's issue of that paper, and argues that there can be no appeal from the courts here. He, no doubt, would like to have it so; but the motive of the writer is plain. *He wishes this impression to go abroad, so as to prevent the public from contributing to the fund in aid of the Duchemin Bros.* That is his only object. But we hope that a sympathetic people will not be guiled by any such dodges. The mechanics of this town, and I may say country, have two strings to their bow, and, if they are denied the right of appeal, they have still another alternative of escape. And I tell Mr. citizen to his teeth that the factory of the Duchmin Bros. will be in full blast before many months roll round.

I therefore hope that the good people of P. E. Island will not be deterred from contibuting to a cause, whose object is the relief of the distressed and the protecting of the industries of the whole country.

Yours,

Mechanic.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Dear Sir,—Would it not be well for Mr. L. H. Davies, leader of the liberal party in P. E. Island, to hold meetings in the Irish settlements throughout the Island, and justify Mr. Gladstone's conduct in causing the Irish members to be voted out of the House of Commons, England, the other day, while they were battling for Ireland's rights. It certainly was a liberal stroke on the part of Gladstone, and would be a splendid subject for an orator of Mr. Davies' stamp. His meetings on this subject would be more numerously attended than the meetings were that he held to denounce the building of the Pacific Railroad by the Syndicate. Hoping he will not neglect this hint. I remain,

Respectfully yours,

Three F's.

Souris West, Feb. 14th, 1881.

Lennox Cottage, Grafton Street,
Feb. 15, 1881.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

My Dear Sir,—In your paper of Monday, the 14th inst., I read a paragraph taken from some periodical named "The Hour" which I strongly suspect that you inserted in your columns, on purpose to draw a shot from me, or as a Banderusla attached to a Lancia at an Italian, or Spanish bull fight. Assuming that this was your intention and wish, I have pleasure in complying with it, but must first remark that either in your paper or some other periodical, ("non mi ricordo" as that immaculate witness Theodoro Majocchi, so often repeated at the trial of poor unhappy Queen Caroline, Her Majesty was indeed La Reine malheureuse!") that the native wild cattle of Scotland had no horns: this is not true; I know them well, and their long sharp horns also. Let your English readers refer to the concluding part of the adventures of Mr. Verdant Green, and they will find a description for the accuracy of which I can vouch. The paragraph which you quote states that the fashionable young men of New York "walk with their elbows pointed outwards, in imitation of "the ordinary manner in which England's hereditary statesmen enter the House of Lords." It was in the year of our Lord 1846 that I left England and Scotland, for this Island, as the hereditary owner, and the representative of my late father, on nearly 80,000 acres of land herein. In the year 1856 I spent three months among my old friends, and their children, my young friends, in "the old country," and I never saw any one, whether old or young, peer or gentleman, or member of "the bold peasantry, their country's pride," who entered any house, or walked on any ground, with their elbows pointed outwards, or forming an isosceles triangle at either side of the body." As a land surveyor by profession, I am well qualified to give an opinion formed on practical geometry. But your paragraph speaks of "a young Englishman who remarked, in the presence of some of these young fools, I can't imagine what makes you fellows walk with your elbows sticking out. Except it is," he added, after a pause, because you all used to carry parcels home, when you were boys." Now, I must say that this young Englishman was scarcely civil to his young friends at New York. I am sure he was not a member of the House of Lords, nor a landed gentleman from the country parts of England or Scotland. I do not remember ever to have met with any Peer or country gentleman who would be either ashamed or unwilling to carry a parcel home, in the streets of London or elsewhere, if it suited his convenience to do so, or if it were intended for some Lazarus whom Dives sought out, and did not give him the trouble of coming to his gate. I could say a great deal concerning the disagreements and ill will which, unhappily, have been fomented and blown up (by winds which assuredly do not come from Heaven) between High and Low, Rich and Poor; but, for this, another time shall serve, with your permission. William Cobbett was certainly not "a slave to the bloated aristocracy," but he said, wrote, and felt, "THANK GOD THAT WE HAVE AN HOUSE OF LORDS!"

Robert Burns was a Democrat for the most part; yet what did his truthful and honest heart compel him to say of the LANDED Aristocracy? (Heaven help the country that has merely a monied or official aristocracy! say I.)

"O, would they stay aback frae Courts,
And please themselves wi' countra sports,
It wad for every ane be better,—
The Laird, the Tenant, and the Cotter.
For they frank, rantin, ramblin' billies,
Fient haet o' them's ill-hearted fellows;
Except for breaking o'er their timmer,
Or speakin' lightly o' their Limmer,
Or shootin' o' a hare or muir cock,
The ne'er a bit they're ill to poor folk."

I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours very sincerely,
Robert Bruce Stewart.

A Valentine!

(For the one that it suits.)

'A woman's love!" you say it lightly,
With something between a sneer and a smile,
"A woman's heart is won quite easily;
I can do the work in a little while."

A woman's love! do you think that women
Can't detect the flattery, and tell what's true?
It's little wonder if they take a pleasure
In sometimes fooling a man like you.

Don't you know that it's only the surface nature,
That answers sweetly your whispered words?
The love and the heart are other matters,
With untouched treasures, unfathomed hoards.

A woman's love! can you ever guage it—
So pure and noble, so brave and strong?
A woman's heart, with its thrills and throbbings,
Like the varied notes of a rich, sweet song!

A woman's love! will you this remember—
Before forever you seal your fate—
There's nothing so bitter in the whole creation
As a woman's love when it's changed to hate.

John.

The Prince and Princess of Wales stayed five days at Lord Aveland's country seat not long ago, and during that time 4,000 head of game fell to the guns of the host and his party of guests. The destruction of produce in rearing and feeding this game is estimated at $50,000.

The Length of Bees' Tongues.

Bee-keepers owe Professor Cook, of Michigan Agricultural College, a debt of gratitude for his patient experiments to see how far bees could extend their tongues to reach honey. There are few bee-keepers who have the necessary tools to measure bees' tongues, as a square and a yard stick would be of no account, but we can all measure them as the professor tells us he did in one instance. He says: "A box one half-inch deep, without top or bottom, was covered with fine gauze having fifteen meshes to the inch. A glass was then placed in the box, so inclined that while one end rested against the gauze, the other was one-half inch from it. The glass was thinly spread with honey on the side next to the gauze. This was placed in a hive of Italians, when the glass was cleaned of the honey for a distance of twenty-four meshes from the edge where the glass rested on the gauze. The black bees could only reach and only cleaned for nineteen meshes. Many trials gave the same result. This then shows why Italians can gather and often do collect from flowers which fail utterly to attract the black bees. The nectar is beyond their reach" Other experiments showed the tongue of the average Italian bee to be 26-100 of an inch in length.

Milk.

London was threatened with a milk famine, on account of the entire block on the railways, during the recent frost; and, perhaps for the first time in its history, its inhabitants have experienced the almost entire deprivation of this important aliment. At the present day milk forms one of the greatest sources of food—not only when mixed with other substances, but pure and simple—both for the healthy and the invalid. In certain diseases milk has been discovered as the chief if not the only remedy. In scorbutic complaints it appears to be invaluable, and in others which have hitherto puzzled the faculty, such as the terrible complaint of diabetes it has afforded infinite relief. In the latter case milk in its pure state is not given, but what we term 'skim' milk it taken in copious draughts. The absence of skim milk during the last few days suggested an artificial process by which it could be rapidly acquired; and as the mode may be of use to housekeepers and nurses, we give it here for their benefit. Make a large "lip" or other basin very hot in an oven, pour the cold fresh milk in, and then set the basin on the top of the oven till the cream visibly rises; then remove the basin, and let the milk be cold before removing the cream.—*London Live Stock Building.*

Notes and Queries.

WORMS.

I have a horse very much troubled with worms—round ones, about an inch in length. Could you recommend a safe remedy to destroy them? My horse is a light one, 14 hands 3 inches, and has lost much flesh, and become very dull.—A Preston Farmer.

[A dose of purgative medicine, followed by a course of tonics, will remove the worms, and if the diet you allow the horse is liberal, his condition should soon be restored.]

FOOD—WEAK KNEES.

1. Can you inform me what food to give a horse in low condition, to make him lay flesh on the quickest? I do not care about it being hard. 2. What is the best remedy for a young horse that has been overworked, and stands a little over, and is rather weak at the knees?—A Farmer.

[1. A fair proportion of maize in the feed, and now and again a pound or two of boiled linseed, should prove effective. Let the grain be crushed. 2. For the young horse over at the knees, light work for some time is advisable. When the weather is mild, allow the hose to play on the legs for twenty minutes or so strengthens them considerably. Shoe light.

REGULARITY.

Kindly inform me the best method of making a horse stale freely and regularly.—A London Subscriber.

[Give three drachms of powder nitrate of potash twice a day for a week. It should be mixed with the food.]

Odds and Ends.

All the year around—The earth.

A handsome boy of poetical temperament is now one of the reigning London beauties. His name is Oscar Wild.

Men of genius are often dull amidst commonplace society, as the blazing meteor when it descends to earth is only a stone.

'What are eggs this morning? 'Eggs, of course,' says the dealer humorously. 'Well,' adds the customer, 'I'm glad of it, for the last I bought from you were chickens.'

Dr. Talmage's Salary Increased.—The trustees of the Tabernacle in Brooklyn have increased the Rev. Dr. Talmage's salary to $12,000 a year, beginning with the present month.

Cattle Shipment—Mr. Michael Coughlan will make a shipment of sixty cattle to England about the 20th inst., from Halifax. The cattle were raised in Nova Scotia.—*Globe.*

Pupil: 'What is a hero, Mr. Birchem?' Teacher (Mr. Birchem)' 'A hero is a man who conquers himself.' Pupil: 'Ah, I see: a man who can sit down on a tack and only feel sad about it.'

Mark Twain once drew up a comic almanac of California weather, in which the predictions varied mainly from 'severe earthquakes' in January to 'mild and balmy earthquakes' in July.

Little Jimmy is laid up with measles and suffers a great deal; but, when he was asked how he liked the measles, he brightened up and exclaimed:—'The doctor says I can't go to school for a week or two. That's how I like it.'

'Is it law you're talking about? Look, now, when I was a saudger I shot twenty men for the Queen, and she gave me a pinshun; but if I was only to shoot one stray fellow for myself, bedad, I'd be tried for murther. There's law for yer.'

Johnny came home from school the other day very much excited. 'What do you think, pa, Joe Stewart, one of the big boys, had an arguement with the teacher about a question in grammar?' 'What position did Joe take?' 'His last position was across a chair, with his face down.'—*Galveston News.*

Ewes and Lambs.—The Genesee *Farmer* remarks that farmers sometimes experience a difficulty in making ewes own their lambs; and often perhaps when cases of twin-lambs occur, than at other times. Those who desire to rear all their lambs may find a benefit in sprinkling a little fine salt over the disowned lamb. This will usually attract the mother, and when once the operation of licking has been performed, there is usually little danger of desertion.

BIRTH.

On 13th inst., the wife of Staff Commander J. G. Boulton, R. N., Admiralty Survey, of a daughter.

At Rideau Cottage, Ottawa, Mrs. Colonel DeWinton, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the Rocklin House, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. John McLeod, W. Daniel McAulay, of Pinette, Belfast, to Annie Elizabeth Currie, of Cherry Valley.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Kenneth Maclennan, M. A., Mr. Hector McRae, farmer, New Glasgow Road, Lot 24, to Miss Susanna Matheson, of the same place.

At the residence of Mrs. Jessie Stewart, Charlottetown, on the 2nd inst., by Rev. C. C. Burgess, Mr. Charles Munn to Miss Mary E. Stewart, all of Dunstaffnage, Lot 35.

At Somerset, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. P. Doyle, P. P., John, son of James Murtagh, of Newton, Lot 26, to Mary Ann, daughter of Patrick McKenna, of the same place.

DIED.

After one week's illness, at Summerside, on the 12th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, aged 3 years and 1 month, Mary Alberta, only child of Isabella F. and Robert Bearisto.

On Wednesday last, the 29th inst., in the 52nd year of her age, after a long and wearisome illness, Mrs. Francis Oke, relict of the late Mr. Edward L. Oke, for many years the keeper of the Light on Harbor Grace Island.

Fell asleep in Jesus, at Grenville, Lot 23, on Saturday, the 5th inst. of Consumption, Elizabeth, wife of William Brimacomb, in the 48th year of her age. She leaves a husband and seven children to mourn the loss of a dutiful wife and affectionate parent.

At Brookfield, on the 4th inst., after a lingering illness, Katie B, the youngest daughter of James A. and Flora Jones, aged 17 years.

At Hartzville, Strathalbyn, on the 8th inst., John McKenzie, a native of Invernesshire, Scotland, in the 89th year of his age.

At an advanced age, at Crapaud, on the 29th ult., Dr. Robert Potts, after a long and painful illness which was borne with submission and resignation to the Divine Will. Dr. Potts was a native of Dumfrieshire, Scotland.

Suddenly, of heart disease, at Murray Harbor Island, on the 24th ult., Ruhamah, the beloved wife of Wm. Herring, in the 57th year of her age.

In this city, on the 11th inst., after a lingering illness of over two years, of consumption, Katie Power, in the 27th year of her age.

On the 13th inst., Mrs. Susan Locke, in the 72nd year of her age.

At Milton, Lot 32, on the 15th inst., Mr. Torquill McNeill, in the 83rd year of his age, leaving three sons and three daughters, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At Brookfield, on the 4th inst., after a lingering illness, Katie Bethune, only daughter of James A. and Flora Jones, aged 17 years.

At Charlottetown, on the 11th inst., Neil Ramsay, in the 76th year.

At Pisquid, on the 19th ult., after an illness of six months, which he bore with cheerful resignation to the Divine Will, Ronald McDonald, aged 51 years. Deceased was possessed of sterling honesty and integrity, and highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. May he rest in peace.

At Lot 56, on the 28th ult., after only eight days' illness, of pneumonia, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of John Howlett, aged 36 years. She leaves a husband and three small children to mourn their loss.

In Boston, on the 20th December last, Michael F., aged 21 years, eldest son of Mr. Michael Gleason, Cherry Valley, P. E. Island.

At Murray Harbor South, on the 20th ult., Leslie Charles, aged 3 years and 1 month, beloved son of Charles and Henrietta Brehaut.

At Elmsdale, on the 25th ult., Mrs. Nancy Matthews, aged 81 years, widow of the late Mr. John Matthews, sen.

At South Kildare, on the 22nd ult., Mrs. Weeks, aged 67 years, only surviving daughter of the late John Gordon, Esq.

At Bay Fortune, on the 6th ult., Mrs. Eleanor Dingwell, in the 69th year of her age, leaving a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their loss.

FINAL NOTICE!

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him by Book Account, Note of Hand, Judgment, or otherwise, that if their respective amounts are not satisfactorily arranged by 1st March, they will be placed in a Lawyer's hands for collection, without distinction of persons.

HENRY BOVYER.

Southport, Feb. 16, '81—4i-wkly, pat ne h 3i

N. B.—Produce taken at market rates.

Nearly 400 Sold on P. E. I.

By the subscriber, and all giving perfect satisfaction.

THE "BELL" ORGAN

Stands ahead of all others, and can only be had of the undersigned, General Agent for P. E. Island or his Travelling Agent, Mr. Chas. Yeo.

C. P. FLETCHER.

Queen St., Ch'town, Jan. 17, '81—2aw, wkly

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES indebted to the Estate of the late Flora Johnstone are hereby notified to pay the amounts due by them to the undersigned; and all parties having claims against the said Estate, are hereby notified to furnish their accounts, duly proved, to me.

NEIL McLEOD,
Administrator *cum testamento Annexo.*

Charlottetown, 24th June, 1880—rg 3m [j25

W. E. GREENWOOD,

Cathedral and Church Organ Builder;

—WORKSHOP AT—

DOGHERTY'S FACTORY, KING ST

SOCIETIES or CHURCHES wishing to get PIPE ORGANS will do well to communicate with the above, who is prepared to build CHURCH ORGANS from $300 upwards. To any Churches on the Island wishing to get an Organ the terms will be most favorable, and prices will be given

Much Lower than Could be Obtained Elsewhere.

ORGANS and PIANOS of all kinds repaired and tuned.

ALL WORK WARRANTED to give complete satisfaction.

Nov. 30, 1880—3m eod

A MANUAL FOR THE

Married & Unmarried.

It teaches you the Secrets of Life add how to enjoy them.

Sent post-paid on receipt of 50 cents.

N. Y. AND MONTREAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 181 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL.

Please state in what paper you saw this.

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

FOR SALE—The fast little schooner "Cappella," 31 tons register, white oak plank, and copper-fastened to light water mark, is now for sale here. She carries 1,500 bushels potatoes. For further particulars apply at the Examiner office.

[fe 17 2i, wkly 2i pd

LOST—Between Heartz's Corner and Milton, a small SATCHEL, containing a Chain and Locket, with rings attached, together with a few other less valuable articles. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at The Examiner office.—f 14, 2i.