

THE DAILY EXAMINER, DECEMBER 31, 1886.

1886.

The year 1886 will be remembered, not by any very startling or striking event, but as the date of several definite stages in the history of political change. At the close of 1885, the Irish questions were still—after a century of agitation—in a nebulous state; now they are believed to be within "measurable distance" of solution. Early in 1886 Mr. Parnell withdrew his support from the Conservatives; the Salisbury Administration fell; the Parnellites went over to the Liberal Party, and the result was the formation, by Mr. Gladstone, on the first of February, of a Cabinet pledged to submit to Parliament a Bill conferring upon an Irish Legislature the powers of Home Rule. The promised measure was submitted on the 8th of April. Mr. Gladstone introduced it by a speech which, it is admitted, was a masterpiece of Parliamentary oratory. In the discussion which took place on the second reading, it was defended by the Liberal leader and his lieutenants with very great ability. The measure was, however, rejected by the small majority of thirty in a full House. Mr. Gladstone at once appealed from the decision of Parliament to the electorate of the country. The election which followed was one of the most exciting in the history of popular contests. It was not a mere Party fight. The Liberal Party was as a house divided against itself. The Leader of the Liberal Party was opposed not only by the whole strength of the Conservative Party, but by all the Radicals who thought as Mr. Chamberlain did, and by all the Whigs who acknowledged the force of the reasons which induced Lord Hartington to withdraw from the Administration. The support of the Parnellites secured for Mr. Gladstone a solid Irish contingent; but it was worse than useless in England and Scotland. Home Rule for Ireland was a hateful cry in English and Scottish ears; and the people of England and Scotland bitterly disliked the men who had forced them to hear that cry. The Home Rule Bill was, moreover, of necessity, unscientific and wrong in principle, in at least one important particular. It restored to Ireland her National Parliament, but it withheld the privilege of levying impost duties; and while it required of Ireland the payment of money towards the support of the Empire at large, it deprived her of representation in the general Parliament at Westminster. In this respect it was evidently in conflict with the established principle which says that "taxation without representation is tyranny." Mr. Chamberlain was prompt to point out this fault, and to protest that the passage of the measure meant, in fact, the dismemberment of the Empire;—and the Liberal Leader—with all his cleverness—was unable to suggest an improvement. The truth is, that "Home Rule," as we Canadians understand it, and as the Irish people want it, is exceedingly difficult of attainment under a centralized system like that of the United Kingdom. It is reasonable enough for the Local Legislature at Charlottetown to make laws for Prince Edward Island, and for Prince Edward Island to send representatives to the Parliament at Ottawa; for, at Ottawa, only matters of general concern to all the Provinces are subjects of legislation. But if, in addition to being possessed of the function of general legislation, the Parliament at Ottawa were the law-making power as to every local detail throughout every Province except Prince Edward Island, we should then be able to understand how very difficult it would be to arrange in a manner satisfactory to the other Provinces, for a representation at Ottawa of Prince Edward Island. This is the great problem which the question of Home Rule for Ireland compels British statesmen to solve. Mr. Gladstone has not been able to solve it; and consequently it is not wonderful that he suffered defeat at the polls and was compelled again to place the reins of power in the hands of Lord Salisbury.

But it is every day becoming clearer that the removal of the Irish difficulty—and of many other difficulties with which the British Parliament is beset—lies in the adoption for the Three Kingdoms of the Federal System of Government. The British Parliament is now burdened with a mass of Legislation, much of which could be more satisfactorily disposed of by Local Legislatures established in England, Ireland and Scotland; and if its labors were thus lightened it would be in a much better position to deal with the various complicated and important National interests of the British Empire. The expediency and necessity of the proposed change of the Centralized for the Federal System are evident—apart altogether from the Irish question; and there seems to be no doubt whatever that the Irish people would be contented and happy were they placed in the position towards Great Britain that we now occupy toward the Dominion, and enabled to settle their land question in the way that we have settled ours. Thus, by the adoption of the Federal System, the Irish difficulty would be practically solved, the union of

the Three Kingdoms made stronger than it has ever been, and the Imperial Parliament would be in a position to deal with the National concerns of a Federal Empire.

The idea of Imperial Federation has made wonderful progress during the year. Leading statesmen in Great Britain and the Colonies have pronounced upon it in unmistakable terms. The Queen herself, at the close of the last session of Parliament, referred to it as a consummation to be wished. When once the Federal system has been successfully applied to Great Britain, it will be found quite possible to apply it to the Empire at large. With Local Legislatures to make laws concerning the domestic affairs of the respective Provinces; with Colonial Parliaments to legislate concerning the general interests of each of the great groups of Kingdoms and Provinces of which the British Empire is made up; with one grand Council or Parliament—in which all the great groups of Kingdoms and Colonies shall be represented—to take cognizance of matters of supreme importance to the Empire at large; and with means of daily and hourly communication between the Provincial, the Colonial and the Imperial Governments,—the power of the British people will be irresistible in every quarter of the globe; and they may proceed to the development of their territory in peace and confidence, none daring to make them afraid.

Much remains to be done ere the Imperial organization can be effected. But the forces to that end are in motion. We hear of Federation Leagues being formed—one was organized at Halifax only a few days ago; and these Leagues, composed of the most eminent men in their respective communities, cannot fail to exert a decided influence in the direction of public opinion towards the end they have in view. Moreover, the very course of events tends to the consummation of the grand idea. Mr. Dillon has lately formulated a "plan of campaign" against the landlords of Ireland. This does not, at first sight, seem to have any bearing upon the subject. But mark the result. The Government has decided to coerce the Irish tenantry. This does not please Lord Randolph Churchill; and, pleading several ostensible reasons, he has resigned his seat in the Cabinet. Lord Hartington may perhaps come to the rescue of the Government, and for a time partially fill the great breach created by the defection of Churchill. But, on the other hand, it is quite certain that Mr. Chamberlain will, at the first opportunity, withdraw his support from the Government and unite his political fortunes with those of Lord Randolph. Both are strongly in favor of local self-government for the three kingdoms, and it is highly probable that they will be able to secure the return of Mr. Gladstone to power, and to induce him to withhold his Home Rule measure for Ireland in favor of a Home Rule measure providing a domestic legislature for England, Scotland and Ireland,—and so open the way for the application of the Federal system to the whole British Empire. This movement seems the more likely from the fact that Mr. Gladstone is an old man, anxious to retire from politics as soon as the Irish difficulty is settled; that Lord Salisbury is still vigorous and not likely to yield the leadership of the Conservatives to a younger man for many years to come, and that Lord Randolph Churchill is a Radical at heart, ambitious to lead, and not unwilling to play a part similar to that played with eminent success by the great Disraeli.

The Colonial Exhibition, held in London, proved a regular "eye opener" to the Britishers. John Bull is now disposed to prize the Colonies for what they are worth. Canada made a most creditable display, and demonstrated in a plain, practical way the great things she is capable of. The result is that many Englishmen who have entertained the idea that this country is an arctic wilderness, inhabited for the most part by semi-barbarians, are talking of coming here "with a view to bettering their condition," while Canadian products and manufactures are held in high esteem in the British markets. Moreover, the Colonial and Indian Exhibition has promoted, to an incalculable extent, the movement in favor of Imperial Federation.

The political change which has been worked in Borneo has not been accomplished without loss. The baw fell like a tyrant. His subjects did not rally to his defence, and, while securing possession of his precious carcass and elegant capital the British did not fire a shot or strike a blow. But they have since had trouble with the natives, and in bringing the country under British rule they have lost many valuable soldiers, including General McPherson, the commander.

Bulgaria, too, much against her will, has been forced to submit to the loss of her popular Prince Alexander, and to accept as her ruler a nominee of Russia. We should have admired Alexander more had he dared to brave the anger of the Czar; but his prompt submission, if not heroic, saved the blood of many of his people, and it may be of many who are not his people. The Bulgarians submitted to the Imperial fiat with calmness and dignity. But the incident has evidently aroused the attention of the other Powers of Europe to the fact that regardless of treaty and law, Russia is steadily continuing

her march on to Constantinople. So, while talking of peace, they are increasing their armament. France and Germany are again showing their teeth, and Greece, Austria, Italy and Great Britain are watching the course of Russia. Von Moltke, who usually keeps silence in seven languages, has uttered a note of warning that Europe is likely again to be embroiled in war, while Kaiser William says "the policy of the German Empire is peace; but the army must be increased."

The Fishery Question has occupied the attention of the statesmen of Great Britain and Canada on the one part, and of the United States on the other, during a large part of 1886. Last year a temporary arrangement was made, under which United States fishermen were permitted to fish in Canadian waters on condition that the Government at Washington should endeavor to secure the appointment of an International Commission to settle the fishery matter on a broad and permanent basis. In accordance with this arrangement, the President brought the matter before Congress in these words:—

"In the interest of good neighborhood and of the commercial interests of adjacent communities the question of the North American fisheries is one of much importance. Following on the intimation given by me when the extemporary arrangement above described was negotiated I recommend that the Congress provide for the appointment of a commission in which the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be respectively represented, charged with the consideration and settlement, upon a just, equitable and honorable basis, of the entire question of the fishing rights of the two Governments and their respective citizens on the coasts of the United States and British North America. The fishing rights being intimately related to other general questions dependent upon contiguity and intercourse, consideration, thereof, in all their aspects, might also properly come within the purview of such a commission, and the fullest latitude of expression on both sides should be permitted."

But the representations of Senator Frye and other demagogues prevailed; and the President's recommendation was not accepted. The consequence was that the Canadian Government were compelled to take action in order to protect the Canadian fisheries. Early in the year warnings were distributed setting forth the law as based on the treaty of 1818, and notifying all foreign fishermen that it would be enforced. Several cruisers were afterwards obtained and placed upon the station, and during the summer a few United States fishing schooners were seized. It is a curious fact that the action of the United States Government respecting these seizures has been entirely out of keeping with the pacific, friendly and just sentiments expressed in the message to Congress above quoted. In the first place Mr. Bayard refused to notify United States fishermen that they could not legally, in consequence of the abrogation of the Fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, continue to fish in Canadian waters. Having begun in this spirit he was ready to resent with great warmth the seizures made by the Canadian cruisers, to justify the action of the United States fishermen in their violation of Canadian laws, and to insult the Canadians by contending that they have no right to protect the fisheries of their country by the enforcement of the provisions of the Treaty of 1818. To crown all, the President, in his latest message to Congress, recommends the appointment of a Commission to take proofs of the losses sustained by United States fishermen caught violating the laws of Canada and the Treaty of 1818 in order that demands for damages may be laid against the British Government. On the other hand, several Canadian vessels having been seized sixty miles from the nearest land, while engaged in catching seals, the Government of the United States defend the action of their cruiser. True, these seizures were made upon the high seas, in which the people of all nations have equal rights. But it appears that in 1821, when Alaska belonged to Russia, one of the Czars asserted his territorial right to all the waters of the Pacific Ocean above fifty-one degrees north latitude on the ground it was bordered on three sides by Russian territory. The Government of the United States at that time were foremost to oppose this declaration. But the United States have since then purchased Alaska; and the United States Government now express the belief that the Czar's claim was just and valid, and that they purchased the right which he declared was his. They forget, apparently, that in 1825 a convention was signed at St. Petersburg between Russia and England, the first article of which reads as follows:—

"It is agreed that the respective subjects of the High Contracting parties shall not be troubled or molested in any part of the ocean commonly called the Pacific Ocean, either in navigating the same or fishing therein, or in landing at such parts of the coast as shall not have been already occupied, in order to trade with the natives, under the restrictions and conditions specified in the following articles:—

So that whatever the Czar may have thought or claimed in 1821, and however preposterous his claim, he formally renounced it in 1825; and, therefore, the present contention of the United States Government, which is grounded upon that claim, is baseless. How soon the Fisheries Question will be settled it is difficult to predict. Mr. Blaine has been sedulously cultivating the fishing interests of the Eastern States in the hope of obtaining their support in the next Presidential election, and should he succeed to the Presidency, it is not likely that the questions involved will be settled on a "just equitable and

honorable basis" for several years to come. In the meantime, the position of Canada has been fortified by an Act under which the fishery protection officers are authorized to go on board any vessel found without any harbor, or within three miles of the coast, and examine the master on oath touching his cargo and voyage; and if the vessel is a foreign one, or not navigated according to the laws of Great Britain and Canada, or if she has been caught while fishing or preparing to fish, or after having fished within three miles of the coast, or entered Canadian waters for any purpose not permitted by the law of natives, or by treaty or convention, she shall be subject to forfeiture. So strengthened and supported by the power of Great Britain, the Canadian authorities will, no doubt, proceed in the duty of protecting our fisheries with greater vigor than ever. The experience of the year has proved that in their political relations with Canada our Democratic cousins are governed only by selfishness and expediency; and that Canada must maintain her rights,—must show the United States fishermen that they cannot steal fish with impunity; must continue to demonstrate that the right to fish in Canadian waters is one for which it is expedient that the United States should pay a fair price.

In recent years there has been going on in the United States an agitation in favor of Tariff Reform. It was hoped that this desire for reform would operate as an influence to induce the United States to admit Canadian farm products to their market free of duty, in return for the privilege of free fishing in Canadian waters. But the defeat at the polls, in the past summer, of the leading tariff reformers, shows that the Protective principle has still a firm hold upon the public mind of the United States; and that no important reduction of the protective duties is likely to be made in the near future. True, the President advised Congress, in his last annual message, to give to this matter "their serious consideration," pointing out that the surplus revenues of the Republic amount to about \$100,000,000 a year; that the National debt has been reduced as much as it can be; that there is really no legitimate way to employ the surplus cash in the overflowing treasury of the Government, and that it is therefore expedient and right to readjust the tariff. But what avails the reasonable suggestions of the President, while demagogues like Frye control Congress? The duties might be largely reduced without seriously interfering with the protective principle. This is what the President desires, for he says "it has been the policy of the Government to collect the principal part of the revenue by a tax upon imports, and no change in this policy is desirable, but the present condition of affairs constrain our people to demand that by a revision of our revenue laws the receipts of the Government shall be reduced to the necessary expense of its administration." The most extreme protectionist could endorse this policy. A few years ago the Canadian Government abolished the duties on tea and coffee, and abrogated the stamp tax, because the revenues yielded by these imposts was no longer necessary to defray the cost of economical administration; and on the same lines, Congress could, if it would, remit the duties on many necessities of life, and on many raw materials,—with the double advantage of lighter taxation, and, in fact, additional protection to manufacturers. But selfish people are often blind to their own interests.

The labor question has been forced to the front by the riots in Chicago—which were just as fierce as those of London and Belgium—and by the organization of societies of laboring men throughout the country. It is doubtful if legislation can do much to cure the evil. What is most wanted is a stricter observance of the Golden Rule on the part of both employer and employee.

Sir John Macdonald, with his usual foresight, has appointed a commission to ensure the adoption of measures to prevent labor difficulties like those which have occurred in the United States; and he has wisely secured, as commissioners, leading members of the various crafts. At present, however, all classes in this country are reasonably contented and happy. There are, of course, individual cases of misfortune; and the croaker is always with us. But taken as a whole, the people of Canada are contented and prosperous. A striking proof of this is found in the rapid extension of the chief Canadian cities; for if the cities are prosperous, the country, by which the cities are maintained, must also be prosperous.

The state of trade throughout Canada is regarded as exceedingly healthy, despite the tendency of the people towards extravagance; and trade is steadily growing. The receipts of the railway companies and the revenues of the Government have, throughout the year, continuously increased. A deficit resulting from the extraordinary expenses incurred on account of the Riel Rebellion, was shown at the end of the last fiscal year; but the surplus of the current year, as indicated by the monthly statements of the Finance Department, will well nigh if not quite cover it. One cause of the increased trade is undoubtedly the opening for traffic of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Residents of Charlottetown who have crossed the continent by means of this great railway say that it "is the best

equipped in America," and that its management is excellent. Already large streams of passenger and freight traffic are flowing between the Atlantic and Pacific along this new channel; and these streams will undoubtedly increase in volume as the years roll on. Several shiploads of tea were transported from China to Montreal and New York during the past summer; and the superiority of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a means of communication with the East has been fully demonstrated.

The Riel issue was tried at the last session of Parliament, the verdict of the Commons being, by an overwhelming majority, that the Government were fully justified in declining to interfere with the operation of the law in the case of the ringleader of the Northwest rebellion. Mr. Blake and the most of his followers tried to justify the rebellion, and pleaded that Riel was insane. Sir John Macdonald was ill at the time, and the debate brought into special prominence the eminent parliamentary ability of the Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Minister of Justice, who, with Hon. Mr. Foster was called to the Cabinet at the close of last year. Both these young ministers have fully maintained the reputation of Sir John Macdonald as a keen and just discriminator of the character and ability of men.

Elections have been held in most of the Provinces; and, by a curious coincidence, each of the Provincial Governments was sustained. There seems to be some doubt about that of Quebec; but the Quebec administration had to contend with the "race and revenge cry" consequent upon the execution of Riel, and the wonder is, not that the result of the election was close, but that the Government did not suffer an overwhelming defeat. In Nova Scotia, the Fielding administration—fearing the defeat they deserved on their own merits—raised the cry of repeal, and so aroused the latent prejudice against the Confederation which, from the first, existed in that Province. But in Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, the Norquay and Sullivan-Ferguson administrations appealed to their constituents on the ground presented by their own records, and both were sustained. The Legislative Council election in this Province turned on the question, whether or not the Council should be abolished, and the Council electors, not unnaturally, decided to hold on to the political rights and privileges they now enjoy.

Early in the year, Hon. Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson went to London, to represent to the British Government the claim of this Province to improved means of communication with the Mainland. While in London they were presented with an elaborate official statement, by which it appeared that Prince Edward Island was the recipient from the Dominion Government of a much larger amount than the Province contributed to the general revenue. The delegates promptly addressed themselves to the task of demonstrating that this statement was not correct. They made so clear that they at once convinced the Dominion Government of the fallacy of this statement, and secured for their mission the attentive consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Granville, in a formal despatch, urged the strongest reasons why the Canadian Government should strive to fulfil their contract with this Province, and expressed the opinion that "the proposed Metallic Subway should receive a full and, if feasible, favorable consideration on the part of the Dominion."

The sequel of this mission of Hon. Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson has already partially appeared in the official survey of the bottom of the Strait of Northumberland, between Capes Traverse and Tormentine, which was held last summer, and in the more recent success of the mission from which Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson returned only last evening. About five hundred thousand dollars—yielding, in perpetuity, about twenty thousand dollars a year—have been added to the capital placed to the credit of the Province; and judging by what we hear about the result of the survey of the Strait, it is probable that the great work of the Subway will be undertaken ere long.

The record of the year presents a list of disasters and deaths not unusually long. This Province has been deprived of the Rev. Dr. McDonald (familarly known and lovingly remembered as "Father Dan"), Lieutenant-Colonel Beer (Mayor of Charlottetown), John LePage (the Island Bard), George W. DeBlois (President of the Liberal-Conservative Association), Sister St. Thomas (of the City Hospital), and many others not so widely known. "The mourners mourn their loved ones gone."

On the other hand, we must not forget that numberless blessings have been showered upon our people, and arrayed in its costly and handsome new dress, THE EXAMINER presents the compliments of the season, and heartily wishes to all—

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The annual sale of newspapers and magazines, last night, at the Y. M. C. A., was a zealous success—approximately of \$30 being realized.

There was a small attendance in Zion Church basement last night, on the occasion of the entertainment by the Choir and others. The Choir sang two anthems and two songs, of which "I'm on the Sea" was undoubtedly the best. Mr. T. A. McLean recited "How to the Line" with good effect. A duet by Miss E. Wilson and Miss Cassie Fraser was very well sung. Mr. W. T. Huggan presided.

New Year's Day—Guide for Visitors.

The following remarks were picked up near the Diamond Bookstore by one of our staff; and, judging from their tenor, it would seem that the author had doubts of his conversational powers, and was preparing himself with a few topics to discourse upon during the visits he contemplated making on the "Great Calling Day." We trust that the loss of his manuscript may not deprive his fair friends of his society. However, here they are:—

Thanks—(Here I might muster courage, if I knew the people well, to ring the chimes on my chestnut bell.) The name to you and many of them.

Did you have many Xmas cards? Don't you think sending cards is getting overdone? How many of yours do you pass on to other people?

Have you had many visitors to-day? How many?

Thank you, I think I will take some.

Did you distribute any Goose Tickets? or any for the Tea in the Market Hall?

Were you at the watch meeting last night? and have you made many good resolutions for the New Year?

What a pleasant open fall we have had.

I understand it was twelve below zero the other night. The harbor is frozen. Have you ventured on the river yet? Are you skating this year?

Don't you think the roughs were unbearable on Government Pond? I hear many ladies and children were afraid to skate in consequence. Some apprehension is greatly anticipated?

Did you attend the opening of the Citizens' Skating Rink on Thursday evening? Fortunately, the ice was much better than the music.

Who do you think was the prettiest girl there? Does not Miss — skate beautifully? Oh! you do not think you can attend both Rinks.

Have you seen the new nickel plated dollar skates?

What really good wine this is, it reminds me of Gilbey's best.

The music—yes, the Northern Light is still running and the mails arrive at quite reasonable hours. Do you think the Neptune a success?

I wonder when the New Post Office will be opened. I believe the lobby is to be comfortably heated and lighted.

Yes, the sidewalks are very dangerous as long as the snow is left on them. Old Mrs. — had a very heavy fall and was promptly taken up for sliding by our ever vigilant police. Have you heard how she is to-day?

When can I have the pleasure of taking you out for a sleigh drive? Are you tobogganing or snowshoeing this year?

Do you think the proposed alterations in the Toboggan Slide would be an improvement?

No, thank you, I prefer wine.

What a jolly room for a dance, and how prettily it is decorated. But, dear me, you seem to have forgotten a very important part, the mistletoe—what a grand chance you have lost.

Did you go to the sprucing. Was not — Church beautifully decorated?

I suppose you have had all about the latest engagement. I wonder who is going to give the next dance. No, the date of the Bachelor's Ball is not yet decided upon.

It is fortunate the Rankin House fire occurred in the day time. I hear the police were most efficient in preventing the usual eruption of corner loafers. Don't you think there's room for a new hotel?

Do you think the Horribles as good as last year?

No, nothing very startling in town, except that a shipment of bullion has been made to P. E. I.

What is the state of the political atmosphere? Cool, I suppose, at this season of the year.

When is the Dominion election to take place?

When does Parliament open?

The Subway completed, do you say? Yes; about the same time we get the new water-works. When the mill race comes.

I hear the City Council are going to double the number of electric lights? An almost too brilliant idea, but a step in the right direction.

I hear there are no important cases to be tried in the Supreme Court this January term.

Are you a teetotaler or are you waiting till the Scott Act cases are settled?

Is not the new parlor of the Y. M. C. A. very comfortable?

Is it true they are going to take in the latest fashion paper for the ladies?

Have you purchased any magazines at the sale of papers in the Y. M. C. A.?

Don't you think the lectures have been very good so far this season?

Have you minded your P's and Q's?

Have you seen the prize ash sifter? Who did really get it?

Note by Editor.—Did you read THE EXAMINER last night.

Methodist Brick Church.

The annual meeting of the Sabbath School Committee of management was held last evening in the classroom of the Church. The Superintendent, Rev. F. W. Moore, presented a verbal report of the success of the School for the year. He paid a high compliment to the Teachers for their devotion to their work, and said he did not think a more efficient staff of teachers could be found in the Maritime Provinces. Quite a number of the scholars became members of the Church in June last, and quite a number are now expecting soon to be received into the Church.

The Secretary gave the statistical report of the School as follows:—

Officers, 6.
Teachers, male, 13
do female, 23.
Total, 41.
Bible Class, 163.
Intermediate, 362.
Infant, 198.

A slight increase after making up the loss from various causes, of 37 scholars. Only one scholar died during the year.

The Treasurer's report showed that after providing for the needs of the School, there was a balance on hand of \$88. This amount and other sums to be received, was voted to increase the books of the Library.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

Supt.—Rev. F. W. Moore.
Assistant Supt.—W. A. Weeks.
Secretary—Herbert Beer.
Treasurer—R. K. Jost.
Librarian—W. W. Stanley.
Musical Director—J. R. Davidson.
Organist—Miss Annie Moore.

A cordial and unanimous vote of thanks was presented to Miss Barr for her work and care in making the Concert on Tuesday evening last a success.

The meeting was a pleasant one, and all were pleased at the success of the past, and encouraged with hope for the coming year.

The ladies of the P. E. Island Hospital Bazaar Committee report the gross proceeds as \$481.39. They desire to express their warmest thanks to the young men and all others who aided them by their efficient services.