

THE DAILY EXAMINER. FEBRUARY 28, 1882.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Letter from Edward Hackett, M. P.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—In the "Patriot" of the 4th inst. I notice a characteristic letter from Mr. B. Rogers, in which he endeavors to explain his duplicity in voting, first for, and then against, the Orange Bill.

He also comes to the rescue of his brother-in-law, Mr. A. J. McFadyen, and endorses that very distinguished gentleman's untruthful report of the Tighish meeting, as published in the "Pioneer."

Mr. Rogers says that the speakers in the Conservative interest, at that meeting, did not reckon upon the proceedings being published. This is a mere surmise on the part of Mr. Rogers, and is not worthy of any consideration. Speaking for myself, I can only say that I have never said or did anything, at Tighish or elsewhere, which I would be ashamed or afraid to have published in all the newspapers of the Province.

I can well understand, however, how unprincipled politicians, who undertake to conduct the affairs of a public meeting, should fail to have a Secretary appointed to properly report the proceedings, as by doing so they would deprive themselves of the privilege of scribbling false reports for the newspapers, and vilifying and misrepresenting their political opponents. But Mr. Rogers says the "reports which have appeared in the newspapers are in the main correct." This is a reckless assertion for even Mr. Rogers to make, as the facts are all against him. His statement proves that either he has not read the reports, or that he has a very bad memory. In the Dawson report it is stated that "Mr. Hackett attempted to speak, but there was so much noise he could not be heard." The McFadyen report says that "Mr. Hackett volunteered a speech, played upon the feelings of the audience, and succeeded in breaking up the meeting." I will leave Mr. Rogers to reconcile these conflicting statements with his remark that they are in the "main correct." In doing so, I trust he will lay aside his extreme partisanship, and tell nothing but the truth. I hope he will be more successful than in his attempt to justify his votes on the Orange Bill.

With Mr. Rogers views on certain subjects I have no desire to interfere. It makes but little difference to the general public whether he is a Catholic or an Orangeman; but his acts and votes as a public man are fair subjects for criticism.

He has shown, by his own statement, that he has no fixed principles; but is prepared to vote for or against a measure, as it suits his own convenience and interests.

He says he was fully convinced that the "Orange Bill was a mere tool kept in the hands of unprincipled politicians to be used as an instrument of strife and ill-feeling." In using this strong language he pretty severely on his own friends. I first, by the Journals of the Legislative Council for 1880, that, on the 6th April, "Mr. McKenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Laird, that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to consider a Bill to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of Prince Edward Island, and subordinate Lodges," which motion was carried, Mr. Rogers voting for it. It will thus be seen that the parties who had charge of the Bill in the Legislative Council are Mr. Rogers political leaders, and I presume they will not find fault at being designated "unprincipled politicians" by so high an authority as Mr. Rogers.

The most ridiculous and unprincipled part of Mr. Rogers' letter is where he states: "I voted for it in the first instance and against it in the second, with the view to putting an end to a very unpleasant and useless agitation." This is most profound reasoning—and is worthy of the slippery Mr. Rogers. He must see that if he voted for the Bill in the first instance to put an end to a useless agitation, to be consistent and to act on principle he should do the same on all occasions.

Such an excuse is a mere subterfuge too apparent to mislead even the most un-sophisticated.

He states that I spoke of the horrors and atrocities committed by Orangemen in Ireland. This is another untruth. The words horrors and atrocities were not used by me, and I challenge Mr. Rogers to prove the contrary.

I regret having to trouble you with regard to this matter. Mr. Rogers and his friends are quite welcome to all the capital they can make by circulating their foul slanders against me. The men who would resort to such means for the purpose of injuring a political opponent are too contemptible to be deserving of further notice. I remain,

Yours truly, EDWARD HACKETT.

Ottawa, Feb. 15th, 1882.

Reply to "Veritas."

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—"Veritas" says that the design of his letter, in Saturday's EXAMINER is "to refute some statements put forth by 'Sufferer.'" I would now ask him to point a single statement of mine that he has "refuted." When he tells us that he is no apologist for any class, I have only to remind him that if his former letter had any meaning, it was intended as an apology for certain parties who have benefited themselves out of the Bank of P. E. I., at the expense of others. In his last letter there is also the same apologetic strain on behalf of these "worthies." They were without any dishonest intentions." Is "Veritas" quite clear on this point? "They were also much more sinned against than sinning."

In the eyes of "Veritas" it is a much sinner sin for certain parties to appropriate other people's money to their own use, than for the owners thereof to grant that such a course is hardly consistent with common honesty. So long as such views pervade a community, Banks will be swindled, and honest men robbed of their property. "Veritas" ideas of morality and honesty are clearly set forth—no doubt, unwittingly—in the following extract from his last letter:—"Those of the Bank's debtors who are disposed to do what is right, and to help the Bank out of its difficulties, would appear to have a thankless task before them,

if compelled to submit to the taunts and insults of 'Sufferer' and his fellow Scribes."

So it appears that, under certain circumstances, it is "a thankless task" for some people to be honest, and pay their just debts—so "thankless" indeed that they spurn such a course—as shareholders and depositors in the P. E. Island Bank, know to their cost. "Veritas" knows perfectly well that I clearly "discriminated" between the legitimate trader, with means at his back, and the needy adventurer who has nothing except his brow to commend him to a Bank, and showed that it was very seldom a banking institution lost by the former, as he conducts his affairs on sound business principles.

The person, however, who speculates entirely on other people's money, does neither a safe, nor strictly honest business. If he is successful, the gain is his own; but when he loses, he loses himself—for he has nothing to lose—but others have to bear it; and the sooner that Bank officials realize this and act accordingly, the better it will be at least for the shareholders.

When I spoke of certain of the P. E. Island Bank defaulters, as being no better than "ordinary thieves," I referred to those who got advances, with full knowledge that they would not repay the money, I alluded especially to those sharpers who should not have had a dollar's credit at the Bank—who dogged the footsteps of the unfortunate, ruined cashier, till they succeeded in getting "hauls" of the Bank's money out of him.

Some of these defaulters have had the decency to leave the Island with their ill-gotten gains, and while no doubt sad at the thought of having likely obtained their last plunder—in this quarter—it will at least be some consolation for them to know that one who "never made a haul from the Bank of P. E. Island, and never intends to," is willing to become their apologist, if not their actual defender.

In conclusion, I have only to observe, that if exposure of this kind as "Veritas" says, "is doing the Bank of P. E. Island an incalculable injury, now, and hereafter" let it come. Better that the Bank perish now, than go on to become again the prey of unprincipled and extravagant men, to the injury and ruin of others, who have always worked hard, paid their honest debts and lived within their means.

Yours, etc. A SUFFERER.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—As might have been expected, the regular Montague correspondent of the "Patriot" attempts to be both humorous and abusive over the meeting lately held at Murray Harbor. It is a dreadful matter in "Spectator's" eyes that the representatives of the County should take part in distributing the watches lately awarded to the brave fellows who went to the rescue of the "Northern Light" passengers last winter. And that any Minister should take part in the meeting, is still more unparadiseable, according to the "Patriot" scribbler. "Political Parsons" is the term applied to the clergymen who saw fit to take part at the meeting in question. The speeches of these gentlemen were characterized by "Spectator" as "empty praise and buncombe." It would be a waste of time to notice all the insolence and falsehood with which "Spectator's" epistle abounds. The trail of the serpent is so apparent, that the writer is not hard to find. James aspires to a seat in the Dominion House of Commons. The present representatives, therefore, don't please him. They haven't got ability enough. He wants men of, at least, ordinary address. He qualifies this remark, however, for his bread and butter sake, by saying that in this particular he does not mean Mr. McDonald. The wonderful creature is in search of backbone! It is to be hoped he may find a bone of some kind to gnaw before long, as anything would be better than nothing. As to his getting into the Dominion House of Commons, it is simply absurd. He need never expect to take his seat there. He might possibly get into the Local House, not as a representative, however, but as a companion to the stuffed bird collection at the head of the stairs in the Colonial Building. Get into the Dominion Parliament! Never. He wouldn't be fit for a mate for his namesake already there. Let sly, untruthful, venomous, cowardly James accept a word or two of advice. Instead of attempting to blacken and belittle the character of men infinitely his superiors in every respect, let him try to act the part of an honorable opponent, even though such a course might be ungenial to his naturally depraved instincts. He has followed the path of the sneak long enough. The notoriety which he has gained for himself, in trying to burlesque and scandalize men whose lives are beyond reproach will, sooner or later, help to place him where nature intended he should belong.

Apologizing for occupying so much of your space on such an unworthy and untruthful character as "Spectator," James, I remain,

Yours truly, ELECTOR.

Montague, Feb. 12th, 1882.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—On Saturday, the 25th inst., a little boy belonging to the city was nearly drowned in a pond over in Lot 48. A certain gentleman (very religious) was passing towards town shortly after the boy was rescued; but refused to take him home in the sleigh, with the words, "pity he wasn't drowned altogether." It is worthy of note that when the same gentleman was on his return his horse ran away, upset his sleigh on the same pond from which the boy was fished, and his shoulder was put out of joint by collision with the ice.

JAMES McQUILLAN.

The report of the Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia shows that the total sales of coal in 1881 amounted to 1,035,014 tons against 954,659 tons in 1880, being an increase of 80,355 tons. The most noticeable point in the trade is an increase of 59,345 tons in home sales, returns showing 482,345 tons against 322,913 tons in 1880. The coal sent to the province of Quebec amounted to 268,728 tons, an increase of 29,537 tons over the preceding year; and the coal sales to New Brunswick show an increase of 37,709 tons, while the sales to Newfoundland fell off 7,454 tons. A slight decrease is noticeable in the quantity exported to this Province. The amount exported to the United States was 9,695 tons less than in 1880. Trade with the West Indies increased 9,455 tons; sales to other countries remained unchanged.

Irish National Land League.

The Charlottetown Land League held its regular weekly meeting last evening, in St. Patrick's Hall. M. P. Hogan, Esq., President, occupied the chair.

The Hall was filled with an interested and appreciative audience, making this the largest meeting of the League since its formation.

The President stated that since our last meeting the sum of \$100 had been forwarded to the Irish National Land League.

Mr. F. Curran read an address, delivered recently in New York by the Rev. Father Ryan, which was received with much favor.

Mr. Trainor followed with an address, in which he referred to our duty to cooperate with those who are forced to suffer and to battle for their existence in Ireland.

Mr. B. Doherty spoke of the unjust manner in which public opinion is stifled by coercion in Ireland, in order to grind the people into subservience.

It being understood that the Ladies intended holding a meeting of themselves, to consider the matter of forming a branch of the Ladies' Land League, no further business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned early.

RICHARD WALSH, Secretary. Feb. 28, 1882.

Ladies' Land League.

After the Charlottetown Land League had adjourned, last evening, a meeting of the ladies was held to consider the propriety of organizing a Branch of the Ladies' Land League, to assist those ladies of Ireland, who are now engaged in the good work of relieving distress in that country.

After the usual preliminary business, it was resolved that a Branch be formed, and the names of nearly fifty ladies were taken down.

The following officers were elected:— President—Mrs. E. W. Smith. First Vice President—Mrs. Kickham. Second Vice President—Mrs. Buckley. Secretary—M. F. Cox. Treasurer—Mrs. Ledwell.

Executive Committee—Mrs. M. A. Burke, Mrs. James McLeod, Mrs. Costello, Miss Katie Walsh, Miss M. Cosgrove.

It was decided that the name be "The Charlottetown Branch of the Ladies' Land League."

The Executive Committee were instructed to prepare a Constitution to be submitted at next meeting.

The President announced that members would receive due notice of the time and place of our next meeting. She then spoke a few words of encouragement, and alluded to the success of this, our first meeting, after which the proceedings were brought to a close.

MARY FRANCES COX, Secretary. Charlottetown, Feb. 28th, 1882.

"I WILL take my chances on getting rid of this rheumatism," said our cautious neighbor; and half an hour later he could be found diligently rubbing his offending and painful members with that famous pain-eradicator St. Jacobs Oil. He knew what was good!

MARRIED.

At Georgetown, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., by Rev. J. C. McDonald, P. P., Mr. James Hennessy, of Charlottetown, to Miss Mary Honora Sheppard, of Carleton Place.

At Georgetown, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., by the Rev. J. C. McDonald, P. P., Mr. Thomas McCarron, of St. Mary's Road, to Bridget McGuigan, of the same place.

DIED.

At her residence, Victoria, Lot 29, January 29th, Sarah, the beloved wife of William Hughes, aged 59 years, leaving a husband and large family to mourn their loss.

When standing by the grave of her husband, whose love she prized whose loss we weep, We'll sing of her calm, sweet repose, Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep.

At Wiltshire, Lot 31, on Monday, Feb. 20, of inflammation of the lungs, Leah Worrell, infant daughter of Albert and Catherine Tremere, aged four months.

Nipped by the winds unkindly blast, Or broke by sickness in a day, The fading glory disappears, The short-lived beauties die away.

At Carleton Place, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., of consumption, Susan Nicholas, in the 35th year of her age—Mie-mac. May she rest in peace.

At Souris East, January 29th, of inflammation of the lungs, Mary, youngest daughter of Mrs. Sarah Cantwell, aged 20 years. May she rest in peace.

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, FREESTONE.

ON HAND, at the subscriber's premises, UPPER QUEEN STREET, and for sale at very low prices:—

1 handsome Freestone Monument, 7 handsome Freestone Headstones, and a large quantity of

FREESTONE IN THE ROUGH. All the above Stock is from Baitty's best Quarry, recently closed up.

Apply at the Office of FENTON T. NEWBERRY, Esq., to NORMAN J. CAMPBELL, Ch'town, Feb. 28, '82—2w eod wkly 4l

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

I NOW OFFER the Clipper Schooner CITY POINT, 50 tons, at private sale, as she now lies at Queen's Wharf, Charlottetown. Apply to A. Kennedy & Co., for particulars, or to the owner at Bay View, New London, Feb. 28, 1882.

ROBERT B. McLEOD.

Notice to Farmers and Others.

FOR the next sixty days, or till the busy season commences, I will repair and paint waggons in first-class style at a discount of 25 per cent. on usual prices.

P. H. TRAINOR, Kent Street, Opposite Rocklin House. Feb. 27, '82—2w eod, 1l wkly

BEER & GOFF, Choice Bedeque Oatmeal.

LOBSTER FACTORY AT AUCTION.

I AM instructed by the Trustees of the Estate of Joseph Boats and Donald K. Currie of De-Sable, to offer at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at noon, on

Wednesday, 1st day of March, THE FOLLOWING:

Lobster Factory complete, About 900 Traps in good order, About 10,000 Tin Cans in good order, 1 complete set Machinery for making cans, 3 Boats, 1 Schooner (13 tons), Sandy other articles.

Terms cash. W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer. Feb. 15, 1882—2w till sale

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before this meeting.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier at least one day previous to meeting. GEO. MACLEOD, Cashier. Charlottetown Feb. 17 1882—111 meeting

Merchants Bank P. E. Island.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in Charlottetown, on THURSDAY the 2nd day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before this meeting.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier, at least one day previous to the meeting. WM. McLEAN, Cashier. Ch'town, Feb. 16, 1882—111 meeting

Bank of P. E. Island.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, 7th March, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before this meeting.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Asst. Cashier at least one day previous to meeting. LESLIE S. MACNUTT, Asst. Cashier. Charlottetown Feb 18, 1882—111 meeting

St. Patrick's Day CELEBRATION!

THE BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY will celebrate the ANNIVERSARY of IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT by giving a Grand Concert!

—IN— MARKET HALL, —ON— ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT. Particulars hereafter.

Feb. 23, 1882. M. J. MORAN, Secretary.

Lorne Highland Whisky.

THE PERFECTION OF WHISKY UNRIVALLED FOR STODDY. SOLE PROPRIETORS GREENLEES & BROTHERS. DISTILLERS AND EXPORTERS.

—FOR—

Winter Stock, AND OTHER LINES, —AFFORDING A—

FINE OPPORTUNITY —TO PURCHASE—

—AT A—

Low Figure.

GEO. DAVIES & CO. January 27, 1882. wky

WANTS, LOST, FOUND &c.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, a horse for a wagon. Wagon can be built to order. Apply at the EXAMINER office. [fe 28 61]

WANTED—In a merchant's office, a young man as Assistant Book-keeper. Must write a good hand, and be of steady habits. Satisfactory references required. For particulars apply to this office. [fe 27]

FOR SALE—A French Loading Gun, 10 gauge, remaining lock, snap action. Apply at this office. [fe 27]

WANTED—A NURSE. Apply at the EXAMINER OFFICE. [fe 22]

JANITOR WANTED for St. James' Church. Apply, with testimonials on or before 1st March, to D. KENNEDY, Sec'y. [fe 22 60]

SLEIGHS—I have a number of Sleighs, price from \$6 to \$14, that I will trade for hay or small potatoes—castle road—H. C. [fe 16]

TO LET—The second story of the Brick Building, on Queen Street, lately occupied as the Orange Hall. It is conveniently situated and well adapted for a office. Apply to Mrs. ORRIN, Queen Street. [fe 16]