

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Communication with the Mainland

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—After a careful examination of routes between this Island and the Mainland, by means of Walker and Miles Atlas, and Mr. McLeod's Report in Sessional papers, vol. 12, 1879, I have come to the conclusion that the General Government, save by tunnelling the Straits, can do little more to accomplish the object of continuous communication, by steam or otherwise, with the railway system of the Dominion, than by following and maintaining the route via Capes Traverse and Tormentine for summer and winter, with the addition of a summer route from Charlottetown to Pictou, or else to Cape John, or Pugwash, tapping the Intercolonial Railway, for the second at Gleggarry Station, and for the third, either at "Thompson" or "Greenville." The second (Cape John) I conceive, would require a railway connection of about thirty miles, and the third (Pugwash) of from sixteen to twenty. The "Tormentine," combined with one or other of the last indicated, would, I think, after matured consideration, (founded upon the means within my reach, added to a careful sifting of the reasons, pro and con, advanced by several speakers, at the meeting held in the Market Hall, on the 27th ult., and my own knowledge of the geography of our own Island and of the adjoining Provinces), be the best that the natural contour of the Provinces warrant. All true Provincials would naturally wish to see the three chief county towns or cities of this Island in connection, more or less, with the main land, as at present, during the winter and summer months; but this I fear, since looking into the matter carefully, cannot in any way be brought within the strict terms of the Act of Union, and must, therefore, be left to the achievement of private enterprise, aided, it is to be hoped, by Dominion Government subsidies. If a question of law upon this point exists, constitutional lawyers must, of course, settle it. From what has taken place in the past in that Province, any unprejudiced mind must say that a mixed mail and passenger route, under the control of the Dominion Government and a private company is the reverse of satisfactory to the general public. A reason among many is, that one or other of the parties lays the blame of non-connection or delay, between their various modes of transport upon the other, consequently, the suffering public have no chance of redress save at great trouble and expense. A route under the complete control of either one or other, would be different in this respect; for, as a matter of course, those in charge of it would be more easily compelled to do the public bidding. Of one thing no doubt can exist that in the interests of our Province, it behoves all property-holders and tax-payers, to whatsoever political party they may claim allegiance, to take up the question of "continuous steam communication with the Mainland, winter and summer," and, after due consideration, determine to what extent it will be wise to leave so important a question to the absolute discretion of those who, under the Act of Union, constitute the central governing power.

Yours, etc., G. W. D.

Ch'town, Feb. 7th, 1882.

Bank of P. E. Island.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Now that the excitement regarding the suspension of the Bank of Prince Edward Island is subsiding, and the Bank will soon, I hope, be in a position to resume business, I would wish to say a few words respecting those men, who, unfortunately for themselves, were doing business with the Bank at the time of its suspension. Banks have been established, and have failed, in all parts of the civilized world; and will continue to, no doubt, as long as the world exists—Banks, like individuals, being supposed to share in the vicissitudes of business; in seasons of depression feeling the losses, as in seasons of prosperity they share in the profits. But nowhere, I venture to say, outside of the city of Charlottetown, has the same amount of low, scurrilous abuse been indulged in, as has been heaped upon the heads of those who happened to be indebted to that institution. And why? These men did not, I believe, steal into the Bank in the darkness of the night, and rifle the vaults. The money was given in a business way by the officials of the Bank, in some cases on ample security, and a great deal of it was used in a legitimate manner to develop the resources of the country. Banks must take some risks. It is by using the funds that profits are produced. Did those exceedingly wise people who style themselves "Sufferers," and so forth, imagine that when they deposited their few hundreds in the vaults of the Bank, they would grow spontaneously, or, as it were, "increase and multiply," and bring forth those huge dividends they have been so long enjoying. If the Directors and others connected with the Bank were remiss in their duty, and allowed some mistakes to be made, is that a reason why men as honorable, and as conscientious, as either Directors, Stockholders or Depositors, should be branded as felons by the "Scribes and Pharisees" of Charlottetown? If every man who is a debtor to a Bank (and who is not on Prince Edward Island), and that Bank is unfortunate enough to collapse, is to be stigmatized as a robber, sharper, villain, and so on, through that vocabulary of choice epithets so freely distributed through the Press, then I fear there are few honest men to be found. How many business men are there in this or any other community who, if their names and business affairs were, without a moment's warning, thrown broadcast on the street and made a matter of public discussion, could bear the test?

In conclusion, if I may be permitted to offer a word of advice to those much aggrieved parsons who appear to hold a monopoly of all the Christian virtues, I would say, that they should exercise more charity towards their fellow-men and not pronounce them thieves until they are proved dishonest.

With many thanks for occupying so much of your valuable space.

Yours, VERITAS.

Bank of P. E. Island

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—At a meeting recently held of the Stockholders of the Bank of P. E. Island, a suggestion was made by a gentleman of ability and experience in financial affairs, which it would be well for all interested in banking institutions to bear in mind at the annual meeting. The suggestion I refer to was to the effect that a limited change in the Directorate of Banking institutions, at each annual meeting, would be attended with good results. It may be that a Board of Directors hold sufficient stock in their hands to re-elect continuously, if so disposed, the same Board to office, and under certain circumstances that course may, perhaps, be defended; but looking at the question from the present P. E. Island standpoint, I cannot but conclude that, with the view of regaining the confidence which our Banks formerly possessed, and at the same time obtaining the benefit of new and unprejudiced material, a limited change in the different directorates of P. E. Island Banks would be a wise and judicious course, and one that the present state of the public mind positively demands.

Yours respectfully, ONE INTERESTED. Ch'town, Feb. 7, 1882.

Bank of P. E. Island.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—It is amusing to note that "Nil Desperandum" "passing notice" of my letter is actually longer than the first to which I made answer. It is so superficial, though, that a little will go a long way. The only one point in it is the essential, viz: He acknowledges that his allusions (as he calls them) were made only to those who justly deserve the censure of their fellow-citizens; and, as he says, I am in perfect harmony with him on that point. I will now merely say that it would be well the next time he attempts to arouse the "moral people of this community" to give good wholesome lessons, that he first point out to them the guilty parties, and not start again as he did to condemn all who were the cause of the recent Bank failure, for in so doing he must surely be aware of the fact that he will be censuring more than defaulters.

I will leave your readers to judge whether my letter displays indignation at his assertions that "Robbers were persons to be shunned," etc., etc. In his acknowledgment that I am in harmony with him, he exonerates me from that charge.

Yours, etc., DEFAUTER.

Free Toleration or Intolerance.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—The "Patriot" of a late date contains an article on "Toleration," of which the following is an extract:—"It is somewhat provoking to see how little toleration there is in the world after all. The right of every man to think and act as his conscience and his judgment dictates, is admitted in theory by all, but it is honestly carried out in practice by but very few." We notice that the more ignorant a man is, and the less able to form an intelligent opinion upon subjects of general interest, the less will he be to accord to others that freedom of political action which he claims for himself. \* \* \* Those who act in this way, no matter what they call themselves, are not Liberals. A true Liberal recognizes the right of every man to think and act for himself, as fully as he does his right to breathe the free air of Heaven. To him the word "toleration" itself is offensive, as it implies the right of another to exercise some control over his thoughts and actions."

The Italics are mine. It can be seen by that quotation in italics, that the editor of the Patriot is strongly imbued with communistic principles. For, according to his theory and definition of the term "liberal" a great wrong has been inflicted by the American Republic on Guiteau, for the murder of President Garfield. How the editor of the Patriot can condemn Guiteau's crime, as he has repeatedly done, and, at the same time, justify the principles upon which the assassin acted, is hard to understand. To use his own words, "a true liberal recognizes the right of every man to think and act for himself as freely as he does his right to breathe the free air of Heaven." But the Government of the United States, which the Patriot man so ardently admires for free thought, free action, and free institutions, have lately taken measures to suppress Mormon Polygamy, and thus interferes with the social, religious, and political liberties of this people. The Mormons are a quiet, industrious people, and as such are easily governed. But fifty millions of people are opposed to polygamous ideas on moral and social principles, and hence the religious convictions of a few thousand Mormon saints, although conscientious, have to give way to the healthy moral public sentiment of a great nation. This is as it should be. Intolerant or not, sound public opinion must guide the destinies of empires, kingdoms, and republics, politically, socially and morally. I suppose the editor of the Patriot is opposed to civic regulations in cities, as they interfere with the liberties of the mob rule element. What a paradise this world would be for murderers, rogues, thieves and robbers, if "intolerance" were laid aside, and every man possessed the power of "thinking and acting for himself." Only think of every man, even possessing the privilege of paying his debts or not, as he thought fit, what a nice state of affairs there would be. There are only about one tenth of the civilized races of the world, however, who are of morally diseased minds, and these always manifest a morbid sympathy for all sorts of criminals. There are not likely more than fifty thousand of the fifty million of the population of the United States, who are in sympathy with Guiteau.

The principles of communism were well tried in France during the Revolution, and the world is in full possession of the genuine history of mob rule, in that country, during that "reign of terror." There was no difference between liberalism and communism in those days of cruelty and blood. The political knave, who will work upon a credulous people for his gratification, and their ultimate discomfiture, is a communist. It is plain, from the extract quoted, that the Patriot editor is not a safe leader of public opinion, as he possesses too much "sickly tolerant" sentiment for any such vocation.

Yours, etc., RESIDENT. 4th Feb. 1882.

Our Representatives and their Duties.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Now that our worthy Dominion Representatives are shortly to meet in Parliament, I would seriously advise these local Grity Politicians not to bother and back-bite them so much. Between office-hunting and pressing claims for small local improvements so pertinaciously, and many of which are unreasonably, uncalled for, and too often from purely selfish motives, and actually anti-patriotic. Therefore, Mr. Editor, I contend that instead of offering to assist and mature our Representatives' ideas of progress and fairplay to all, their usefulness is seriously retarded in consequence of such treatment. Two instances of this will do for the present. In Souris the Railway was first built and finished with suitable buildings, wharf, etc., to Souris West; and, although the people of Souris West and East, with the help of adjacent settlements, had expended a great deal of labor, and dealt pretty liberally in giving several small grants of money to improve the harbor, the anticipated result was not accomplished. In the meantime, there had been a Breakwater commenced on the east side, by subscription and government aid. Then commenced a very disagreeable controversy on breakwaters—Souris West vs. Souris East—which ended ultimately, under the McKenzie administration, in a grant given of \$60,000 for East side, which made the extreme advocates for West side feel pretty bad, but their hopes were raised, like the "Irishman in the hod." Shortly after its completion, two-thirds of it was washed away in one night. But it was promptly rebuilt and repaired, and, in fact, the last repairs were only completed a short time ago, costing in all say \$110,000. Well, then, the people of Souris East, seeing their costly breakwater doing so well, made a dead set on the Government to have the railway shifted, and being the business centre and most influential, of course carried their point, at a cost—railway wharf, land damages, buildings, etc.—of over \$100,000 more. Well, two years ago all the old buildings were sold at auction by the Department, except one, was retained, with the track leading thereto, for the good of Souris West, which has not been required since, and lately the Military Department has got it repaired for a drill shed at small cost, and, forsooth, some of our political fry object to such an agreement, like the dog in the manger. Again, others persist in blackmailing the representatives of this County for not getting money on the West side, which, mind you, is only one mile from the Eastern Breakwater, where five square rigged vessels and several schooners loaded last fall. I don't object to holding meetings to show our members what the majority of such meetings want and expect, but when it is shown that many of the public works asked for cannot reasonably be obtained, why pester members so persistently. We have two very good men now in the Dominion Commons, if they were only left more to their own judgment. But as it is, they have not got even a dog's life. Their integrity and patriotism are beyond doubt, and their ability will compare favorably with members from other parts of the Dominion on either side of the House.

I remain, Yours, etc., A TRUE CANADIAN. King's County, Jan. 28, 1882.

Mr. Laird as Governor.

On his retirement from the office of Lieut. Governor of the Northwest Territories, the people presented the Hon. David Laird with a highly complimentary address; and the Saskatchewan Herald remarks:—"The respects and esteem of the inhabitants of Battleford for Mr. Laird, are but a faint echo of the feelings of all the people of the Territory, and the sentiments expressed therein will be strongly endorsed in every settlement which has had its growth during his wise administration. His name will always be endeared to those who have had the privilege of his acquaintance; it will be associated with courtesy, friendship, and with that sympathy which is not expended in words alone, and his tall frame and hearty laugh, will be connected with many happy recollections of our pioneer days."

Land League Meeting.

The Charlottetown League met in St. Patrick's Hall last evening, the President in the chair. Several new members were admitted, and other routine business disposed of.

The Collecting Committee submitted a report, and the names and amounts of each subscriber were read to the meeting. The total for each Ward is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Ward, Amount. Ward One: \$30 00, Ward Two: 26 00, Ward Three: 25 00, Ward Four: 24 70, Ward Five: 25 10, Total: \$230 90.

A resolution was unanimously adopted that the thanks of the League be tendered to the public who so generously contributed to the above handsome amount. A letter was read from the Rev. Lawrence Walsh, Treasurer of the I. N. L. L., U. S. A., acknowledging the receipt of \$200 remitted on the 24th January, making a total of \$300 remitted by this League since its formation three months ago.

Messrs. Hughes, Bolger, Doherty and other gentlemen delivered short addresses as to the attention which Ireland's abuses is receiving from the lovers of justice and right in all quarters of the world. After a vote of thanks had been tendered to the several speakers of the evening, the meeting adjourned.

RICHARD WALSH, Secretary. Feb. 7, 1882. A Jewish gentleman in Quebec, a few days ago, turned two of his daughters out of doors on learning that they had secretly embraced Christianity. The discovery was made when one of the young ladies refused to marry a Montreal Jew selected by her father.

Methodist Missions.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The anniversary meeting of the Methodist Missionary Society was held in the Brick Church last evening. The attendance was not large.

The opening devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Smallwood. The chair was occupied by Sheriff Callbeck, who made some very appropriate remarks in connection with the object of the meeting.

The report of the Society's operations for the past year was prepared and read by the Rev. F. W. Moore. The report was replete with interesting statistics, among which was the fact that \$135,000 were raised for the missionary purposes of the Methodist Church of Canada during the past year, of which amount the P. E. Island district raised \$2,040, and of that the Charlottetown circuit raised \$1,384.

The first address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Deinstadt, of Summerside, who, with great clearness and force, presented the great spiritual needs of the great North West of our Dominion, and the imperative duty of the Methodist Church in meeting, to the extent of its ability, the demands of that extensive and promising field.

The second address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Baker, of Alberton. He based his remarks on the words, "Who for the joy that was set before Him endured the cross," etc. He forcibly set forth the suffering and shame endured by Christ for the joy of redeeming our world. He showed how the Missionaries were enduring and suffering in the work to which they had consecrated their lives, and eloquently appealed to the Church not only for increased liberality, but also for endurance and sacrifice.

The Rev. Mr. Ackman gave the last address. He showed how the world was alienated from God and truth, and pointed out the means whereby it would be brought back to allegiance, and maintained and proved that Christian Missions had been a grand success.

The Choir under the leadership of Mr. C. P. Fletcher, rendered efficient service in a suitable selection of hymns for the occasion, and the whole proceedings were very interesting and merited a much larger audience.

Special Notices.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, Pearl Barley, Egg Powder, at Beer & Goff's. [fe 6]

PEA SOUP (very nice), at Beer & Goff's. [fe 6]

FOR SALE.—One very superior driving mare "King Bird," five years old well trained and fast. Warranted sound in every particular; One new Round Back Sleigh and Wolf Robe; One set of fine Silver Mounted Harness, best make, (Stables); Horse Rugs, Brushes, etc. The above will be sold on easy terms. Apply at this office. [Feb 4, 41 wy 2]

If you want a cheap second-hand sleigh go to M. Coomb's. He has a lot of them. j 30 3i

CALL at R. K. Brace's and get a glass Tea Set, of four pieces, full of assorted Jellies, very cheap. Also on hand a half ton of Cheese—Hydes, and other celebrated makers.

PARTIES requiring ice can be supplied from Wright's, Gates', or Crabbe's Ponds, by applying at once at the Fish Market, Grafton Street, Charlottetown. [Jan 25 3i sod]

A CASE of new tweeds opened to-day, at D. A. BRUCE'S, 72 Queen Street. jan 18 10i

The only place on P. E. Island, where you can get every part of a Gun made, is at Brown's Shop, corner of Prince and Grafton Streets. nov 1 tf wky

A WORD to the ladies! Do not exchange your old Sewing Machine for a new one; but fetch it to me and I will repair it and make it as good as new or no charge made.—WILLIAM BROWN, shop on corner of Prince and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. I. nov 1 tf wy

DIED.

At Charlottetown, on Tuesday morning, 7th inst., Leticia Isabelle, infant daughter of Robert and Jessie Hogg, aged nine months and nineteen days.

MERCHANTS

Marine Insurance Co'y OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

Wednesday, 8th March Next,

AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business.

FENTON T. NEWBERY, Manager.

Ch'town, Feb. 7, '82—oaw till 3rd, day after

Nuisance on the Ice.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person or persons depositing snow, ashes, or refuse of any kind, on the ice of the Hillsborough, Elliot or York Rivers, within 500 yards of the shore, or within 200 yards of any track on said ice, or any part of Governor's Pond, will be prosecuted and imprisoned without further notice.

H. B. SMITH, City Surveyor. Ch'town, Feb. 1, '82—3i

EXTENSIVE

BOOK SALE!

I WILL sell AT AUCTION, at my Sale Room, Queen Square, on SATURDAY NEXT, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, all the Law Library of the late Judge Pope, consisting of the latest and best publications now in use by Bench and Bar. Also a large collection of Standard Works, in History, Poetry, Travels and Romance, Dictionaries, Gazetteers, Concordances, School Books.

Also 5 dozen Champagne and Port Wine Glasses, 1 Barometer, 1 Map P. E. Island, 2 Plans Charlottetown, and other articles.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Feb. 7, '82—

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER. The Cheapest and most Newsy Paper Published in the Province.

CLEARING SALE

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE.

WE OFFER

GREAT BARGAINS

—FOR—

CASH!

ON THE BALANCE OF OUR

Winter Stock,

AND OTHER LINES,

—AFFORDING A—

FINE OPPORTUNITY

—FOR—

Town and Country People

—TO PURCHASE—

GOODS

—AT A—

Low Figure.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

January 27, 1882. wky

DOMINION OF CANADA, Province of Prince Edward Island, IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Between SIMON WILLIAM CRABBE, Plaintiff, and CHARLES FARLEY HARRIS, Defendant, an absent debtor.

BY virtue of a Writ of Attachment to me directed and delivered, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature in the above mentioned suit, I do hereby give public notice to all persons in this Province who are indebted to the said Charles Farley Harris, of Charlottetown, in said Province, Tinsmith, the defendant in the above mentioned suit, to pay the several sums so due by them to him, respectively, to me, at my office in Charlottetown, aforesaid, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

Dated this 30th day of January, A. D. 1882. H. J. CALLBECK, Sheriff Queen's County. [fe 7 3w 2aw tu th]

IN AID OF THE POOR.

THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY will give their next

ENTERTAINMENT

—IS—

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

—ON—

Thursday Evening, 9th inst.

The proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the poor. Doors open at 7.30; to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 10 cents.

Feb. 6—till date J. A. MCKENNA, Secretary.

DOG TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that summonses will at once be issued against the owners of Dogs who have not paid their Tax, and their attention is drawn to the By-Law recently passed, which makes the Tax \$3 for each Dog, and a fine of not less than \$4 if not paid.

A. F. TOMLIN, Clerk of the Police Court, Charlottetown, Feb. 6, 1882—3i

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS SALE.

I am prepared to dispose of the whole of my Stock of

DRY GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Readymade Clothing,

HATS AND CAPS,

Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Ties,

—AND—

Gents' Furnishings Generally, &c.

I will sell the Stock in lots to suit purchasers, or in one lot.

—ALSO—

The Lease, for three years, of the PREMISES at present occupied by me, CHARLES I. MORRISON.

Ch'town, Feb. 2, 1882.

EVENING SALES!

AT AUCTION.

F. LEPAGE & CO.

—WILL SELL—

At Auction,

A VARIETY OF

GOODS,

AT THEIR STORE,

53 QUEEN STREET,

Commencing this Evening, Jan. 30th,

and continuing for a few weeks.

Householders and others will do well to attend, as bargains may be expected.

Jan. 30, '82. E. NEEDHAM, Aucr.

FLOUR.

300 BBL'S. SUPERIOR EXTRA FLOUR. For sale by the subscriber. A. H. YATES. Water Street, Nov. 30, '81.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

THE person who took the bunch of Keys from the Secretary's Room of the Prince Street Methodist Sunday School, on Sunday last, will oblige by returning them to this office immediately (if not a son, r.)

NURSEMAID WANTED—Good references required. Apply at this office. [fe 6 f]

WANTED—A good woman servant for general housework. Apply at the Examiner Office. [fe 4]

WANTED—A situation as Manager of a Lobster Factory by one who through 7 uni-ratons the business in all its branches. Address T. L. C. Manager, 122 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S. [ja 18]