THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 3, 1882

Bank of P. E. Island.

The crisis has come. Committees have been at work since the meeting of Wednesday last The Directors have engaged to pay $75 000. There seems to be no doubt that the Shareholders will pay the $100,000 required of them. If only the depositors will all agree to let their money remain in the Bank, without interest—accepting payments in one, two and three years—the Bank will be saved from ruin, and will ultimately pay its debts in full. If, on the other hand, they refuse to accept this proposition, the Bank will go into liquidation, and it is not probable that they will realize more than about thirty cents in the dollar, and they may have to wait years for that small per centage. To do so, will, of course, involve in the meantime inconvenience and loss to many depositors. But they will have the credit of seeing the Bank resume by their act, and they will have the satisfaction of saving hundreds of stockholders from absolute poverty, and the whole community from loss.

During the coming week, a committee of depositors intend canvassing the country with the view of obtaining the signatures of their fellows to an agreement on the basis of the proposition referred to. Dr. Taylor and others will canvass this city; C. C. Gardiner and Maurice Blake, Esquires, will canvass the country between Charlottetown and Summerside; Capt. Richards will canvass the country west of Summerside; Benjamin Heartz and John McLean, Esqrs, will canvass the eastern part of the Island; and J. H. Fletcher, Esq., will canvass Belfast, Murray Harbor, Montague and Cardigan.

We hope to hear that these gentlemen have been quite successful in their mission

Going too Far.

FAIR criticism of the known acts of public officials is to be commended in a newspaper. A newspaper may be excused for censuring a public official for acts which he did not do, provided there be reasonable grounds for supposing that the editor made an "honest mistake." In the height of an election contest, when the excitement is running high, a newspaper may even resort to nicknames without seriously offending the sensibilities of a large majority of the public. But for the opprobrious epithets with which the Hon. Mr. Ferguson is continually pursued by the *Patriot*, for the downright lies deliberately and uninterruptedly published to defame his character as a politician, an official and a man, there is no excuse, and there can be no palliation. When, moreover, these opprobrious epithets and downright lies, in the ordinary forms of language, fail to serve the devilish purpose of ruining a good man, and the sacred style and words of the Holy Scriptures are travestied to give them point and effect, every one must cry "shame."

We have no cause to expect much of decency from the *Patriot*. It is, indeed, the peculiarly appropriate organ of a Party which, while containing many respectable men, is, on the whole, mean, unprincipled and disreputable. But we have a right to demand that it shall pay respect to the language, if not to the teaching, of a Book, which, to a Christian people, is sacred.

The United States and Chili.

Mr. Blaine's dream of an Imperial Republic has been broken. We are informed that the new Secretary, has given Mr. Fescott, the United States' special envoy, instructions not to make the dictatorial demands on Chili, which Mr. Blaine ordered. The Government of the United States has thus virtually withdrawn from its untenable position.

Mr. Blaine's correspondence has been laid before Congress; and the New York *Herald* contributes a racy review. It says the Christiancy despatch "is one of the most remarkable in the collection. After describing the utter helplessness of Peru against the Chileans, the incapacity of the Peruvian population to form or maintain a stable government, and the deep and absolute corruption of all classes, from the highest to the lowest, he proposes that the United States shall assume a protectorate over Peru, with a view to annexation, Peru to be eventually admitted to the Union, but not until at least ten years have elapsed. It looks as though the more he read this Christiancy despatch, the more Mr. Blaine got off his balance. Visions of empire appear to have danced before his eyes. At any rate the attitude he assumed and maintained toward Chili, the language he allowed General Hurbut at Lima not only to use toward the Chileans but in his despatches to the State Department, the determination shown in the despatches to dictate to the belligerents not merely terms of peace, but every step they should take—all this would be intelligible on the theory that Mr. Blaine had lost his head, and after General Garfield was disabled thought he could safely commit the United States to a policy of territorial expansion in Peru and a general Jingo policy in the Pacific. It must be said that if the Chilians had not conducted themselves with statesmanlike moderation Mr. Blaine would have succeeded. But they appear to have seen that he had engaged them in the game of diplomacy in which it was their part to foil him, and they did that in a way which ought to secure their public men general admiration."

Seduction.

THE Ministers of the Presbyterian Church meet together often to talk over the affairs connected with their work. This is a laudable custom, and must be productive of much good. At a recent meeting of the Presbytery attention was called to the growing prevalence of "seduction" and the necessity of a change in the law relating to it.

The woman, in a case of seduction, is usually punished sufficiently by being banished in shame from society and by the suffering she must necessarily bear. But the man gets off with a fine. This seems to be hardly fair. To equalize the punishment somewhat, the man should be whipped and exposed in the pillory.

There is no doubt that the evil of seduction is spreading; and stringent preventative measures should be taken.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Letter from G. W. DeBlois, Esq.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Mr. Newbery's letter in the last issue of your journal under the heading "Reply to Mr. DeBlois," is, I *regret to be obliged to say*, so childishly insolent, and so utterly foreign to the subject of the paragraph in Mr. Newbery's former letter, which called forth my rejoinder, that I shall take no further notice of it.

Yours, etc.,
G. W. DEBLOIS.

Ch'town, Feb. 3, 1882.

The Shooter Shot.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR.—To be perfect is the greatest blessing. Unfortunately, however, all are apt to have their faults, and no matter how desirable it is to exist in a perfect state, such a thing is almost impossible. Yet there have lived men, and, doubtless, ever will, so pure and so faultless, that the rest of mankind seem but dross in comparison. It is certainly a matter of congratulation that, in our midst, there is one, whose admirable training in youth and subsequent development, have moulded a character worthy of our utmost respect. Who "R. B. C." is we do not know; he is himself pleased to keep us in ignorance of the fact. His extreme modesty forbids conspicousness; but convinced, as well he might be, of his own lofty attainments, he good-naturedly points out to others their most palpable defects. And who more competent than he to perform such a task? High above his fellows, he has only to look to see; and as the author of "Stray Shots" indelibly will, his unimpeachable qualities will be stamped upon the minds of his readers. Nor will time efface them.

Our city has never been distinguished for a superfluity of the exquisitely perfect. Ever has it been flooded with people of interior intellects and vulgar ideas. What could be more charitable than "R. B. C.'s" desire to correct these vicious imperfections, and elevate us to his own height of excellence?—Nothing! These are blemishes that must be erased, and when a man of the highest culture endeavours to point them out, not in a rude, insolent manner, but calmly and convincingly, our gratitude should be unbounded, We think it a pity that the author of "Stray Shots" should do himself such a gross injustice as to write incog Talents like his ought not to be hidden under a bushel. When people feel themselves under an obligation, as a rule, they like to thank the right person. Modesty is all very well sometimes; there is no one who does not admire it; but when it interferes with the convenience of the public, the annoyance outweighs the virtue. Further, when a great work is being done, like that in which "R. B. C." is engaged; viz., to lift out of the mire and purify our grovelling citizens, why not do it more openly? Perhaps his object is to lead us on, from step to step, until all is completed, and then reveal himself. We cannot tell.

Go on, "R. B. C.;" persevere in your good work, and although it is painful sometimes, "to see ourselves as others see us," still, you have this consolation—that the pain inflicted is the prelude of social health, and is as necessary as the improvement is urgent.

Yours truly,
GRATUS.

Bank of P. E. Island.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR.—I noticed a letter in your issue of the 1st inst., headed Bank of Prince Edward Island and signed "Nil Desperandum."

I looked for an answer to it in your issue of the 2nd inst., and fully expected that some one would have made answer to a letter in which there is more daring denunciation, assumption, ignorance and abuse than in any correspondence I ever read in the columns of your paper.

Without judge or jury this fair "Nil Desperandum" makes a slashing sweep with his sword of a narrow, contracted imagination, and would willingly sever the heads from the defaulters of the Bank of Prince Edward Island.

Banking houses, like business men, reap their profits from business transactions. If these were always remunerative and yielded a handsome profit, we would all soon become rich, and Banking institutions would soon collapse; or, could we see into the future as clearly as we can see into the past, many cargoes of potatoes and other produce which left the Island this fall, and for which the farmers were paid very high prices, would to-day be lying in their cellars and barns, and the money instead of being in circulation, would now be in the Bank's hands.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, instead of going into full particulars, I will answer him on his own footing, and allow, for argument sake, that the defaulters are all a "pack of swindlers" and "schemers that infest the City" "robbers to be shunned and despised" "unfit to associate with honest men," "our rascality called shrewdness," "our villany termed smartness," &c. &c.

My blood boils in my veins, Sir, when I read the above insults hurled in the face of respectable business men who though even they themselves may not be defaulters in the Old Bank that were repeated losses to overtake them; and were the tide of their present prosperity to change and flow back over them as it may, and as it has in the past, flown over many of the best men in our town, as well as in larger cities and towns of the whole world, that they too, under the arguments used by "Nil Desperandum" would have to be branded with the above insulting epithets. Two wrongs never make a right; and I beg to ask what excused those who he says are "going to be almost financially ruined, going to give their creditors when they are asked for money they cannot say that a recount of their losses through the suspension of the Bank they are unable to pay at present for we too have a similar excuse.

What does the Bank itself do, now that it has experienced some heavy losses? It says to its depositors: You must allow your money to remain in my hands for three years and *without interest*.

Therefore I beg to bring under the shelter of the above encouraging epithets those who will lose all they are worth, and who will not be able to pay to their creditors what has long been due, and also the Bank itself.

Further, if "Nil Desperandum's" remarks were carried out, I think that it will make very little difference whether the Bank resumes or not; for certainly if they do, in order to give the "blood suckers" of our community a living again, such as they have been enjoying (and no doubt our fair friend is one) that they will require business men to patronize them; and who are they going to look to in this small community, if it is not to their old customers, who, though now may be a little in arrears, yet, with a little patience and assistance will be able to pay in full? Yet if they throw on them (the defaulters) the heavy hand of the law, which they now are anxious that they themselves may escape from, the result will be that they will be allowed to take what they get and no more.

Had "Nil Desperandum" drawn a line and said that some of the defaulters were worthy of his treatment, I would have allowed him to have gone unanswered, as I believe that there are some who justly deserve the censure of their fellow-citizens. Some of these have already absconded, and the community at large will gain by their absence.

Yours, etc.,
A DEFAULTER.

Feb. 3, 1882.

Meeting of Presbytery.

The Presbytery of P. E. Island met in St. James' Hall on the 1st inst., and was constituted by Rev. K. McLennan, Moderator *pro tempore*, besides whom there were present Rev. James Allen, Dr. Murray, J. M. McLeod, Wm. R. Frame, S. C. Gunn, A. F. Carr, George McMillan, and Wm. A. Mason, and Rev. Donald McNeill, Ruling Elder of Prince Street Church.

Read a cablegram from Rev. John McKinnon, at present in Edinburgh, in which he tenders the resignation of his charge of Georgetown, Cardigan and Montague. The Clerk was appointed to preach in Georgetown at 11 o'clock, Cardigan at 3 o'clock, and at Montague Bridge at 7 o'clock on Sabbath, 12th inst., announce their pastor's resignation, and cite them to appear for their interests at a meeting of Presbytery to be held in Georgetown on the 21st inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m. It was also agreed that the Presbytery shall meet in Cardigan on the 22nd inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at Montague Bridge at 7 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of considering what changes may be for the best interests of the congregation; Rev. Mr. Frame to preach at Georgetown, Rev. K. McLennan at Cardigan, and Dr. Murray at Montague Bridge.

Rev. Mr. Mason, according to notice given at a previous meeting, called the attention of the Presbytery to the great prevalence of the crime of seduction, and urged the necessity of taking steps to have the Dominion law so amended on this question, as to produce a salutary change in reference to this crime. On motion, Rev. Messrs. Mason, McKay and Archibald were appointed a committee to collect information and to devise means to produce a healthy public sentiment on this question and to effect the proposed legislative amendment.

Rev. Kenneth McLennan, M. A., was unanimously nominated for the Moderatorship of the next General Assembly and Rev. Dr. McKnight for that at the Synod of the Maritime Provinces.

The following brethren were chosen as Commissioners to the General Assembly, viz:—Rev. Messrs. Archibald, Bayne, Stewart, McLennan, McKay, Dr. Murray, Hon. Col. Gray, Lestock Anderson, Charles Gregor, Wm. Wells, John Hyde, and Archibald Sinclair.

It was agreed to apply for supplements to the Congregations of Covehead, Tryon and Bonshaw and Tignish, Montrose, and Mill River.

Rev. Neil McKay was appointed Moderator of the Kirk Session of Richmond Bay congregation.

The following supply was appointed for the congregation of Richmond Bay, viz.:—Rev. George McMillan, second Sabbath in February, at Lot 16, Lot 14, and in Tyne Valley; Rev. Wm P. Archibald on the third Sabbath in February at Lot 11, Tyne Valley and at Egmont Bay; Rev. Mr. Cameron on the first Sabbath in March at Lot 16, Lot 14, and Tyne Valley; Rev. Mr. Fraser on the second Sabbath in March at Lot 11, Tyne Valley, and Egmont Bay; Rev. E. Roberts on the third Sabbath in March, at Lot 16, Lot 14, and Tyne Valley; Rev. E. Roberts on the fourth Sabbath in March at Lot 11, Tyne Valley and Egmont Bay; and Rev. Wm. Mason on the first Sabbath in April at Lot 16, Lot 14, and Tyne Valley. Services on each of the above days at the hours of 11, 3 and 7 o'clock respectively.

Rev. Mr. Roberts was appointed to preach in Zion Church on the 2nd Sabbath of February; in Georgetown, &c., on the 3rd and 4th Sabbath of February, and in Tignish, Montrose and Bloomfield on the 1st and 2nd Sabbaths of March.

Rev. Mr. Green was appointed to preach in Dundas on the 2nd Sabbath of February at 3 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Grant on the 3rd Sabbath, and Rev. J. McLeod, of Strathalbyn, on the 4th Sabbath of same month.

Rev. Mr. Stewart was appointed to preach in Woodville and Little Sands on the 3rd Sabbath in February, and Rev. Mr. Munn on the 4th Sabbath same month

Rev. Dr. Murray was appointed to receive reports from Congregations on the state of religion and prepare a Presbyterial report for the General Assembly,

It was agreed to hold a Presbyterial visitation of some of the Congregrtions in the Eastern part os the Island during the month of March.

J. M. McLEOD,
Presbytery Clerk.

A Sad Story About John and Katrina.

An old German named Fritz, who lived on Chapman, near Industry, Kansas, made such an idol of his daughter that he would allow no one to see her. A fruit tree agent once persisted in showing some attention the girl, and the old man took a shotgun and filled him with pepper and salt. But no father can play that always on girls, and so a young farmer named John Weil succeeded in getting her out to a place on the creek and under the deep foliage of a giant oak, where the courting proceeded blissfully, The old man had to go out one night to see about the cattle and discovered the couple. A rifle ball pierced the cooing rooster's brain and his body was dragged up and buried in the garden. Katrina pined and died, and was buried beside the youngster who had made all the trouble. Weil's disappearance was the wonder of the neighborhood for eleven years, when a couple of weeks ago old Fritz "passed in his checks," and before doing so made a confession of the above facts. He was planted besides his victims.—*Kansas Gazette.*

THE tea drinking public are invited to try our new Tea—the... yet sold. Samples free. ... George Street.

THE ANNIVERSARY
—OF THE—
CHARLOTTETOWN
METHODIST
Missionary Society
WILL BE HELD IN THE
Prince Street Brick Curch,
—ON—
MONDAY, the 6th inst.
Chair to be taken at 7½ p. m., by Sheriff Callbeck, and addresses delivered by Rev. Messrs. Deinstadt, Baker and Ackman.

SERMONS
WILL BE PREACHED ON
Sunday, the 5th inst.,
—IN THE—
Prince Street Brick Church,
—BY—
REV. S. R. ACKMAN, at 10½ a. m.
REV. H. R. BAKER, M. A., at 6½ p. m.
—IN THE—
Upper Prince Street Church,
—BY—
REV. H. R. BAKER, M. A., at 10½ a. m.
REV. S. R. ACKMAN, at 6½ p. m.
Collections will be taken up at each Service in behalf of the Missionary Society.
F. W. MOORE,
Feb. 3, 1882. Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.
ON account of the inclemency of the weather, the sale of Property, &c., advertised to take place yesterday, the 1st inst., at the residence of James McKie, Esq., New London, has been postponed until
Thursday, the 9th inst.,
then to take place.
W. D. STEWART,
Feb. 3, '82—2i fr tu Auctioneer.

INSURANCE OFFICE.
Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
City of London Fire Insurance Company,
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Insurance effected on all kinds of property at current rates. Losses settled promptly and equitably.
F. KENNEDY,
General Agent.
Office—South Side Queen Square.
Ch'town, Feb. 3, 1882.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned has been appointed Agent of the "Fire Insurance Association (Limited) of London," England.
This Association has bought out the "Dominion Fire Insurance Company." Parties wishing their policies in the latter Company renewed can have them placed at same rates in the Fire Insurance Association (Limited.)
FRED. W. HYNDMAN.
Ch'town, Feb. 3, '92—2i pat

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.

Citizens' Skating Rink.
A Discount of 20 Per Cent will be allowed for all Tickets purchased after this date. For sale at "Apothecaries Hall."
W. C. HOBKIRK,
Secretary.
Ch'town, Feb. 2, 1882—2i.

OATS.
HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for WHITE and BLACK OATS, delivered at my

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

GRAND
Skating Tournament
—IN—
Citizens' Skating Rink,
—ON—
FRIDAY, the 3rd Feb.
Galbraith's Band will be in attendance from 8 till 10.
Prizes will be awarded to the fastest Skaters as follows:—
1st Prize—Silver Medal, with inscription.
2nd Prize—Silver Cup.
3rd Prize—Pipe.
Entrance fee for Skaters, 50 cents each. Entrance to promenade (gentlemen) 25 cents each; ladies 15 cents. [ja 31

1000 BOXES
COKE TIN!
FOR DELIVERY AT HALIFAX.
Freight to Charlottetown 35 cents, by "Northern Light," exclusive of ice truckage.
CRATHERN & CAVERHILL.
For prices and all particulars address
A. STONE,
P. O. Box 483 Halifax, N. S.
[ja 31 10i]

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.
E. NEEDHAM,
Jan. 30, '82. Auct'r.

GROCERIES, &c.
AT THE FISH MARKET
GRAFTON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail.
50 barrels SUGAR (Yellow Extra C),
20 barrels Granulated SUGAR,
100 half-chests and caddies TEA,
200 barrels Choice Family FLOUR,
100 barrels (American) K. D. MEAL,
10 barrels BEANS,
50 barrels DRIED APPLES,
50 boxes Valencia and Muscatel RAISINS,
Soap, Brooms, Buckets, Wash Boards, &c., &c
—ALSO—
500 qtls Choice Family Codfish; Shad, Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, Digby Herring-Pork, Hams Bacon and Lard at lowest prices.
J. H. MYRICK.
Ch'town, Jan. 27, 1882—6i eod

CARD.
THE friends and customers of the late W. R. Watson, Chemist and Druggist, are hereby notified that the business will be carried on by his widow, who respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage and custom so liberally bestowed upon her late lamented husband by a kind and appreciative public.
Charlottetown, Jan 27, 1882.

SCOTCH ROUND COAL.
FOR SALE—About 50 Tons of SCOTCH ROUND COAL, superior for Grates and Parlor Stoves.
OWEN CONNOLLY.
jan 25—3w dy

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER the Cheapest and most Newsy Paper published in the Provinces.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED TO RENT—On or by the 20th February, a Small House, Cottage preferred, in good locality. Terms must be moderate. Apply to "X Y Z," P. O. Box 239.
feb 2 3i pd

LOST, in December last, between Charlottetown and Pownal, a MILITARY HELMET. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same with Capt. McRae, Kent Street, or N. Gay, Pownal. [ja 31 3i wly 1i

NEW MILCH COW—A large, heavy grade Shorthorn Cow, in splendid order, a deep milker, and good breeder, quiet. The calf, by an imported Jersey Bull, can go with Cow, or not, as desired. Address Lock Box 91, Charlottetown. [ja 31 3i

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

WANTED—A competent Dry Goods Clerk. Well recommended; to engage now or on the 1st May.—J. & W. BELL.
[ja 18 2w 2aw, wkly 1i

TO LET—The office in the Union Bank Building lately occupied by Edward Bayfield, Esq. The use of a cellar, in which there are now two tons of coal, to go with same. Terms reasonable. Apply at this office.
[de 18 pat 2aw