THE EXAMINER

AND ISLAND ARGUS.

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AND ISLAND ARGUS,
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W. L. Cotton, Manager. | J. W. Mitchell, Office Sup't

ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1881.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 6th day, 6h. 32m. a. m., N. below horizon.
Full Moon, 13th day, 6h. 11m. p. m., E. below horizon.
Last Quarter, 20th day, 11h. 56m. a. m., E., (below horizon.)
New Moon, 27th day, 7h. 23m. p. m., W.

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises	High wat'r	Days. len.
		h. m	h. m	morn	morn	h. m.
1	Sunday	4 51	7 03	6 39	0 5	14 12
2	Monday,	49	5	7 33	0 42	16
3	Tuesday	48	6	8 33	1 22	18
4	Wednesday	46	7	9 34	2 4	21
5	Thursday	45	8	10 37	2 49	23
6	Friday	43	10	11 39	3 42	27
7	Saturday	42	11	aft 43	4 44	29
8	Sunday	41	12	1 46	5 52	31
9	Monday	39	13	2 51	6 57	34
10	Tuesday	38	15	3 59	8 1	37
11	Wednesday	37	16	5 9	8 40	41
12	Thursday	35	17	6 22	9 20	42
13	Friday	34	18	7 33	10 8	44
14	Saturday	33	19	8 42	10 51	46
15	Sunday	32	21	9 43	11 36	49
16	Monday	31	22	10 34	aft 21	51
17	Tuesday	30	23	11 16	1 7	53
18	Wednesday	29	24	11 45	1 57	55
19	Thursday	27	25	morn	2 50	55
20	Friday	26	26	0 19	3 53	15 0
21	Saturday	25	27	0 47	5 8	2
22	Sunday	24	28	1 11	6 23	4
23	Monday	24	30	1 35	7 30	6
24	Tuesday	23	31	2 0	8 23	8
25	Wednesday	22	32	2 30	9 9	10
26	Thursday	4 21	33	3 04	9 52	12
27	Friday	20	34	3 44	10 32	14
28	Saturday	19	35	4 31	11 8	16
29	Sunday	18	36	5 26	11 46	18
30	Monday	18	37	6 21	morn	19
31	Tuesday	4 17	7 38	7 23	0 21	15 21

J. E. CUTLER,
Commission Merchant.
AGENTS FOR
Quebec & Gulf Ports Steamship Co.,
No. 173 State Street,
BOSTON 1y

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
108 SOUTH MARKET STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.
May 16, 1881. [wkly

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 15.

Winter Arrangement.

To take effect on the 6th Dec., 1880.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Georgetown	Dp 8.15 a.m.	
Cardigan	" 8.40 "	
Mount Stewart	Ar 10.00 "	
Souris	Dp 7.00 a.m.	
Bear River	" 7.49 "	
St. Peter's	" 8.44 "	
Morell	" 9.16 "	
Mt. Stewart	Ar 10.00 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 10.05 a.m.	
Bedford	" 10.43 "	
York	" 11.06 "	
Royalty Junction	" 11.22 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.45 "	
Charlottetown	Dp 8.15 a.m.	Dp 3.00 p.m.
Royalty Junction	" 8.38 "	" 3.23 "
North Wiltshire	" 9.30 "	" 4.15 "
Hunter River	" 9.45 "	" 4.30 "
Bradalbane	" 10.21 "	" 5.07 "
County Line	" 10.32 "	" 5.18 "
Kensington	" 11.10 "	" 5.56 "
Summerside	Ar 11.45 " / Dp 1.45 p.m.	Ar 6.30 "
Wellington	" 2.34 "	
Port Hill	" 3.15 "	
O Leary	" 4.32 "	
Alberton	" 5.32 "	
Tignish	Ar 6.25 "	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Tignish	Dp 6.45 a.m.	
Alberton	" 7.38 "	
O'Leary	" 8.40 "	
Port Hill	" 9.56 "	
Wellington	" 10.36 "	
Summerside	Ar 11.25 " / Dp 2.00 p.m.	Dp 7.45 a.m.
Kensington	" 2.35 "	" 8.20 "
County Line	" 3.13 "	" 8.58 "
Bradalbane	" 3.23 "	" 9.08 "
Hunter River	" 3.59 "	" 9.45 "
North Wiltshire	" 4.15 "	" 10.01 "
Royalty Junction	" 5.07 "	" 10.52 "
Charlottetown	Ar 5.30 "	Ar 11.15 "
Charlottetown	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Royalty Junction	" 2.53 "	
York	" 3.09 "	
Bedford	" 3.31 "	
Mt. Stewart	Ar 4.10 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 4.15 p.m.	
Morell	" 5.00 "	
St. Peter's	" 5.31 "	
Bear River	" 6.28 "	
Souris	Ar 7.15 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 4.15 p.m.	
Cardigan	" 5.33 "	
Georgetown	Ar 6.00 "	

L. B. ARCHIBALD,
Superintendent.
Railway Office, Charlottetown, Dec. 3, 1880.

Nearly 400 Sold on P. E. I.

By the subscriber, and all giving perfect satisfaction.

THE "BELL" ORGAN

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

C. P. FLETCHER.
Queen St., Ch'town, Jan. 17, '81—3m, whly

The Weekly Examiner
AND ISLAND ARGUS.

MAY 20, 1881.

The Dead Meat Trade.

Mr. Symes visited Pictou, and on Tuesday last delivered an interesting lecture on raising cattle for the meat trade with England. This lecture was attended by a large number of the most prominent business men of the town and leading farmers of the county. Mr. Symes being introduced, said:

"He had already met several of the gentlemen present, and had spoken to them of his object in visiting Nova Scotia, and he supposed most of those present had read the different addresses given by him in other parts of the Province, published in the different newspapers, and were aware of his object in visiting this country, viz: the establishment of a dead meat trade with England, France and Belgium. Referring more particularly to this part of the Province, he remarked that in travelling through the country he found the farmers belonged to what might be called the "old school," not up to the times, do not keep posted in agriculture, literature, in fact he might say behind the average Russian farmer, and as to comparing them with English, French or German agriculturalists, it would be useless. But he might say that with all this they had the advantage of having a beautiful climate and a fine country, and he hoped that improvement would follow in time. He then referred to the class of cattle raised in this country, comparing them with English cattle; referred to their general appearance—large, boney animals, worked when young, ill fed and poorly sheltered, and pointed out the improvement necessary to enable farmers to raise cattle fit for the business he was engaged in. He then spoke of the advantages to be derived from the dead meat trade in contradistinction to the exporting of live stock, saving on hides, hoofs, horns, etc., etc. How this would foster manufactures, give employment to hundreds, and save the country large amounts of capital. Speaking of sheep raising, he pointed out the advantages this country had for this branch of industry, and pointed out the different breeds suited for the different localities, the cross-breed Merinos for the hills, and the South Downs, Leicestershires and Lincolnshires for the lowlands and valleys. He then gave a sketch of the most advantageous manner of raising these different varieties, the benefits derived from good stock, etc. Speaking of his venture in general, he explained the natural advantages of Nova Scotia for shipping dead meat to England over the United States and Upper Canada, saving of expenses in freight, railway traffic, keep, loss in weight, etc., and urged our farmers to exert themselves to bring about a better state of affairs, in regard to stock raising, by forming societies, working together and using the advantages they possess to make their country prosperous. He spoke in strong terms of the emigration to the North West and Manitoba. No inducements were offered to keep our young men at home. Nova Scotia is almost unknown to the average farmer in England, whilst Manitoba, the North West and the Western States of America are well advertised to emigrants leaving the old country. Nothing is ever said of Nova Scotia, no arrangements made to induce emigrants to stop here, and consequently they go through to these countries, where they settle. He then spoke of the arrangements he had made in the other counties—Colchester, Cumberland, etc.,—and of the slaughter-house just finished in Amherst (the best, he thought, in the Dominion), and of one to be completed in Annapolis, 300 by 60 feet (the most extensive one in B. N. America.) After again referring to the natural advantages of this county as a sheep-raising and cattle breeding locality, the climate, land, etc., he closed by pressing on the farmers the necessity of immediate action and unanimity in work, trusting there would be improvements in agriculture that would develop our natural resources.

Beaconsfield's Successor.

The Conservative Peers met on Monday, and unanimously agreed that the Marquis of Salisbury shall succeed Lord Beaconsfield as Leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Lords. Regarding the new Leader the New York *Herald* says:—

"The statesman on whose skill the existence of the Conservative party may now almost be said to depend is fifty-one years old. He is a man of commanding presence, with a thick black beard, slight stoop and almost womanly features. Lord Beaconsfield said that he was a great master of "gibes and floutes and sneers;" but his articles in the "Quarterly Review" and the "Standard," no less than his speeches long ago announced him as an exponent of more liberal views than were generally thought to be tolerated by his party. In the early stages of his career, when he was fresh from Oxford and sat in the Lower House for the pocket-borough of Stamford, he spoke out plainly in the cause of the working classes, and said of the House of Lords that any institution which could not hold its ground on the free and fair discussion of its merits should cease to exist. When he took office under Lord Beaconsfield, in 1874, it was the fashion to laugh at his Quixotism, and even his leader is said to have whispered that "the young man's head is on fire." He grew cooler before he went to the Conference at Constantinople. His enemies accused him of inconsistency. They said that he had started as the apostle of political virtue and ended as the disciple of political expediency. Sir William Harcourt pleasantly observed that nothing could be certainly predicted of Lord Salisbury except that what he said to-day he would contradict to morrow. His negotiations on the Bosphorus were variously interpreted; his instructions to Lord Lytton, when he was Secretary for India and his dealings with Count Schouvaloff, when he held the Foreign Office, gave his enemies an opportunity to assail him. His deference to Lord Beaconsfield was taken as a sign he desired to inherit the leadership. But Lord Salisbury could never have had much to desire. He had long enjoyed all that wealth or rank could give him. He is the head of the Cecils. His wife is the daughter of Sir John Alderson Baron of the Exchequer. His sister married Mr. Beresford Hope, not least known to fame as the proprietor of the *Saturday Review*. He has a castle at Puys, near Dieppe, where he loves to spend the summer among the artistic notables of France. Hatfield House, his country seat, is one of the historic monuments of England. The place which Lord Burleigh won for the family, his descendants have been able to keep. They have been leaders of society for many generations.

Anagrams.—A number of anagrams have been made from the names of Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone, some of which are both clever and suggestive. Thus, the letters forming the word "Disraeli" also make "I lead sir"; "Gladstone" makes "G leads not," also "Doesn't fag." "Disraeli" may also be transformed into "Idle sirs," and "Beaconsfield" into "Coined fables."

Hon. D. Davies' Letter.

Having noticed that the Hon. Daniel Davies, in his letters on the improvement of our exports, had accidently supplied arguments in favor of the National Policy, we invited him to rejoin the Liberal-Conservative Party, where he could, with greater effect, and greater consistency, plead in favor of the development of our various interests. We are sorry that our esteemed friend has not accepted our invitation, and we also regret that amidst all the explanations which he has volunteered, he has not attempted to show in what measure "Free Trade policy (*i. e.* one-sided Free Trade), is the fairest and most progressive policy for *this Canada of ours*, and more especially for our Island Province." The "fairness" of that policy which opens our market to Americans, enabling them to crush out our own struggling industries without securing any return in the way of reciprocity, is, we think, more than questionable. Judging from the arguments of many of the opponents of the National Policy, we would almost conclude that they are under the impression that the N. P. was the cause of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. The repeal of the N. P. would not open the American market—indeed there is good reason to believe that if we were to change our tariff in favor of the Americans we would lose all prospect of obtaining reciprocity for a generation to come. We would then have nothing to offer them in exchange for the admission of our productions to their markets. Would jug-handled Free Trade do away with our "isolation?" Would it revive our "ship-building?" or would it supply us with "mines and minerals?" Our people were never benefitted by the slaughter of shoddy American goods in our markets, and we see no good reason for admitting them, while our potatoes are met in the United States by a protective tariff of fifteen cents per bushel.

The dead issues discussed by Mr. Davies we will not pause to discuss. The Railway Bill became law with his assistance. Confederation, of which Mr. Davies was a distinguished champion, followed, and we are not of those who think that either measure has proved injurious to our best interests. It becomes us to work out the institutions of our country as they now exist, unless we undertake to agitate for a change. We are pleased to find Mr. Davies record his opinion, with which we fully agree, that "we are far behind our American cousins in working up our splendid agricultural resources." We need not remind our correspondent that the Americans have gone much beyond us in the matter of protection to agriculture with their 15 cents duty on our potatoes.

We note with pleasure that Mr. Davies is preparing another letter on the improvement of our exports. We will have much pleasure in placing it before our readers. There are few men amongst us whose views on this all-important subject are more deserving of consideration.

The Grit Organs and the N. P.

The Grit newspapers are sorely distressed about the N. P. just now, this being the season of the year when the cruelly-used importer visits the Grit editor's sanctum to relate his sorrows. There is nothing that pleases genuine Grit scribes like jotting down a grievance. Whether the grievance is real or imaginary makes little difference to them. In their eagerness to find fault with the Tariff and the Government, they listen to everything out of which they can manufacture a trouble. Every new industry started in the country is to them a source of pain. The daily accumulating evidence that the country is prospering under the National Policy is to them a distressing fact. Their evening and morning prayer is, give us ruin; give us despair; give us bankruptcy; give us deficits; but don't, oh, dont! give us prosperity while Sir John A's Government is in power. Perhaps their state of mind is not to be wondered at when their prophecies two years ago are remembered. Until the logic of events silenced them, they delighted in writing articles to prove that it was impossible to raise a revenue under the new Tariff. They promised larger deficits than even Mr. Cartwright's; and if such a deficit was to happen while the present Government are in power, it would be a perfect god-send to those gloomy prophets of evil. The editor of the *Patriot* is sadly nonplussed at the upsetting of his fine-spun theories. That a merchant should sell more English white cotton, which paid a high duty, than Canadian cotton, which paid no duty, is something he cannot understand. Is the editor of the *Patriot* aware that exactly the same thing is of daily occurrence in all countries and under all descriptions of tariff. There are thousands of people here, as elsewhere, who think that the imported article is the best, just because it is imported. The *Patriot* rails at the Government because they imposed a high duty on white cotton. His friend, the importer, who sold so much of this article, has evidently been working on his feelings, and he is therefore full of gushing sympathy It was bad enough to have the shoddy blanket taxed but when it comes to taxing white cotton he thinks an indignant (?) people should stand it no longer. Ordinary men can see no reason why white cotton should not pay as high a rate of duty as tea, sugar or molasses. But such an idea appears to be a heresy that cannot be allowed by the Reform Party. He writes about the cheap cottons of the United States, while he forgets that according to his theory there should be no cheap cotton in the United States, where the tariff is double as high as that of the Dominion. What has become of the wicked manufacturers who control prices, and increase the price of their goods just the amount of duty paid on the imported article.

The French Acadian Convention.

The Executive Committee of the coming convention of the French Acadians of the Maritime Provinces met at Shediac on Tuesday last. Hon. Jos. Arsenaux and Mr. Perry were present from the Island.

It was decided that the Convention would meet at St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, on Wednesday and Thursday, July 20th and 21st. Every Acadian congregation will be entitled to send three delegates, every priest being a delegate *ex officio*.

Sub-committees were appointed to study and report to the Convention on the following subjects:—

1st. The desirability of establishing and celebrating a common national feast.

2nd. Education and the best means to promote it among the Acadians.

3rd. Agriculture; the necessity of its improvement, to attain a first rank among our neighbors.

4th. Colonization and emigration, how to further the one in order to stop the other.

5th. The Press, its power and influence, the necessity of encouraging it and multiplying papers in the three Provinces.

Among the invited speakers will be, from abroad, Mr. E. Rameau, their friend and historian, from France, the President of St. John the Baptist Society of Quebec, the President of the Quebec Convention of last year, Judge Routhier and Hons. Messrs Chapleau and Laurier.

Hon Mr. Landry will visit the Island shortly in order to organize and set the movement in motion here.

Newfoundland Railway.

The Railway to be constructed in Newfounland will run from the city of St. John's to Hall's Bay, with branches to Brigus and Harbor Grace, and with a further proposal to run to Carbonear. The money subsidy to be paid half-yearly by the Government is to be $180,000, payable during the efficient maintenance and operation of the road, and the proportion of this subsidy to attach while the road is in course of construction. The guage is to be three feet six inches. The Government are to have the right of pre-emption at the end of thirty five years. All material issued in construction is to come in duty free, and the railroad is to be free from exemptional taxation. The land grants are to be in alternate blocks of good land along the line as far as practicable, one mile along the line by eight miles in depth. But if these lands are not suitable the company may select elsewhere to the stipulated amount. The Government reserve such lands as the fisheries of the country may require. The right of way is to be purchased by the Government to the amount of $90,000, but this money is to be paid back to the Government out of the last annual subsidy. The company bind themselves to build a good substantial road, subject to a Government inspection. The work is to be done in five years. Though not in the contract, Mr. Blackman has given the assurance that local laborers shall have the preference over others in the construction of the road. This in brief, is the contract made by the committee, and approved by the Syndicate. In the general clauses of the Act provision is made for a passenger train once a day each way for the whole length of the line. The laborers are to be paid monthly, and for their security the company shall deposit in the Bank in advance, a sum of money sufficient to pay one month's wages, and a separate wages account kept, and the money used for no other purpose. The company agree to deposit, within three months after the signing of the contract, with the Government $100,000 worth of U. S. Bonds, or other securities for the due performance of the work.

Wimbledon, 1881.

ITS COMPETITION—NEW REGULATIONS, ETC.

Members of the Canadian Team for Wimbledon have received orders to report themselves at Quebec on June 23rd, whence they will sail in the Allan steamer "Polynesian" on the 25th.

On arrival in England the team will not stop at Altcar for practice, as in former years, but will go direct to Putney and "put in" a couple of days' practice on the range at "Wormwood Scrubs."

The officers in command are not in future to be permitted to compete in the matches at Wimbledon. This is to be regretted as Lt. Col. Gibson, the commander of the team, is acknowledged to be one of the finest shots in Canada, who has already made a name for himself at Wimbledon by winning the first prize in the "Prince of Wales" Match in 1879. No doubt both he and Capt. Curren would do credit to Canada were they permitted to compete.

The team as now composed is as follows:

OFFICERS OF THE TEAM.

Lt. Col. Gibson, 13th Batt. Hamilton, Ont., Commanding Officer.

Capt. A. E. Curren, 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, Halifax, N. S. Adjutant.

TEAM.

Capt Thomas	54th Batt	Quebec
Capt Balfour	8th Royal Rifles	do
Capt B A Weston	66th P L F	N S
Qtr Mstr Corbin	63rd Rifles	do
Lieut Ewan	35th Batt	Ontario
Lieut W Mitchell	32nd Batt	do
Sergt T Mitchell	10th Batt	do
Sergt D Mitchell	13th Batt	do
Staff Sergt Walker	Queen's Own Rifles	do
Corpl Brady	do	do
Color Srgt Hancock	13th Batt	do
Sergt Wyman	8th Cavalry	N B
Sergt Pain	13th Batt	Ontario
Sergt Ross	50th Batt	Quebec
Pt C N Mitchell	10th Batt	Ontario
Pt A Wilson	53rd Batt	Quebec
Pt Walters	Wakefield Co	do
Wheeler Ogg	Wellington F Batt	Ont
Pt Harris	13th Batt	Ontario
Pt C Bent	C C P	Nova Scotia

European Crop Prospects.

The condition of the European wheat crops is generally satisfactory, although backward in many parts. The prospects of the French crop are very favorable. The weather is now fine and all that can be desired. The first sowings are drooping in Germany, and in the North the weather is generally backward, although they are in a healthy condition and a good result is anticipated. The Austrian and Hungarian crop prospects are very good, and the rains have improved those of South Russia. The Egyptian crops are favorable, although the very hot weather has slightly interfered. The English wheat crop is backward in consequence of westerly winds, and of the continuance of cold nights. Everything depends upon the weather during the next few weeks, but hopes are entertained of a better harvest than last year. Australia and India will surely send us large quantities of wheat, and less American will probably be required in consequence of the better prospects in Germany and Russia, and of the increasing importations of flour from America. On the whole, lower prices may be anticipated, unless later in the season a failure of the crops should occur.

Population of the Earth.

The latest and most trustworthy statistics of the population of the earth have just been given to the public by Herren Behm and Wagner, the distinguished German Geographers. The world is being peopled at the encouraging rate of nearly a million a month. The total population of the globe is now 1,455,923,000 or 16,778,000 greater than it was nineteen months ago. Considerably more than half of the people of the earth are gathered in Asia. That country is reported to have a population of 834,707,000; Europe, 315,929,000; Africa, 205,679,000; America, 95,495,500; Australia and Polynesia 4,031,500; and the Polar regions—that is, Greenland and Iceland—82,000. Of the principal countries of Europe, Germany is credited with 43,900,000; Austria and Hungary, 38,000,000; France, 37,000,000; Great Britain, 34,500,000, and the entire Russian dominions about 88,000,000, of which nearly 66,000,000, are in Russia proper. European Turkey has 8,866,000 people, and Asiatic Turkey 16,320,000. Of Asia's population, China, with all its dependencies, is reported to have 434,626,000, Japan 34,338,000, and British India 240,298,000. The United States contains more than half of the American population. British North America has 3,839,000, Mexico 9,485,000, and Brazil, the most populous of the South American countries 11,100,000.

A New Industry.

Mr. Robertson, M. P. for Shelburne, is extracting oil from fish refuse, and drying and shipping the residum to New York to be used in the manufacture of artifical fertilizers. Our fishermen should make a note of this, and one and all save their fish refuse for the like purpose. The process must be simple, and the result remunerative. What enterprising Carletonian will establish this new industry on his side of the harbor where the raw material should be most plentiful?—*St. John News.*

Local and Other Items.

Strangles.—A mare belonging to Mr. Archibald Holmes, worth $175, died of strangles a few days ago.

Mr. S. Rubin has removed his cigar store from Frazer's to Stephenson's corner, where he is showing a fresh assortment of tobaccos and cigars.

Many of the yards in the city remain unattended to. The sanitary laws should be strenuously enforced if the health of our people is worth considering.

We regret to learn that the Rev. Father Glackmeyer, S. J., well and favorably known in this city, died at Philadelphia on the 7th inst., after a painful and protracted illness.

Lobsters.—A letter from St. Peter's Island reports that the lobster factory there is doing well. They are getting big catches, while we learn that other factories around the coast are doing but little.

Mr. N. F Benson, of New Bedford, Mass., is in the city for the purpose of purchasing a number of draft and driving horses. Those having horses for sale will enquire at Mr. Robert Crabb's, Farmer's Arms.

Mr. Quirk's yacht "Claribel" was launched from Duncan's old ship yard about nine o'clock on Saturday—going off beautifully. She is a very shapely model, and as she rested gracefully on the water, after the launch, she called forth the admiration of those who gathered to witness the sight.

Building Improvements.—Mr. W. R. Boreham has leased the premises formerly occupied by Miss Ellis on the North Side of Queen Square, and intends putting a new front in the store prior to occupying it. Mr. John Byrne is fitting up, in the most modern style, his premises on Queen Street, opposite Owen Connolly & Co., and will, in a few weeks, open a first class hat and cap store.

The Str. "M. A. Starr" sailed Thursday evening at eight o'clock for Halifax, via Murray Harbor, with a full cargo consisting in part of 150 barrels pork, bacon, etc., by Geo. J. Wright, 116 do, by R. Bridges, 1500 bush. potatoes by McNeill and Forbes, 900 do, by S. H. Sweet. The pork was for Halifax, and the potatoes on through freight for New York. She had also a large quantity of merchandise and eight passengers for Murray Harbor.

Rev. Dr. McKay of Formosa.—The *Sun* says: We regret to learn that the Rev. Dr. McKay, of Formosa, who was announced to preach in St. David's and St. Stephen's churches in this city on Sabbath next, will not be able to fulfil the appointments made for him in the Maritime Provinces. The distinguished missionary has been confined to his house in consequence of severe indisposition, brought on by over-work. All the appointments made for him in the Maritime Provinces have been cancelled.

The first breach of the Dog Act (passed at the last session of the Legislature) was tried by Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq., J. P., Friday. Thomas Dunphy, of Johnston's River, summoned John Hughes of the same place, for owning and harboring a vicious dog, that recently killed twelve, and maimed four sheep belonging to him. After a long trial Mr. DesBrisay sentenced Hughes to pay a fine of four dollars for every sheep killed or maimed with the order that the maimed sheep should be given to Hughes. The judgment in this case, has, we learn, given general satisfaction to sheep-raisers.

Islanders for the North-West.—The Moncton *Times* says: A number of Prince Edward Islanders, bound for the North West, reached here on Wednesday, by the 4.30 p. m. express from the Point, and proceeded North last night. They all seemed to have provisions and money. One young man, who had nearly $200 on his person, gave out his intention to stay here if he could get work. The whole party probably had a great deal more money yesterday than they will have a year or two hence. The party was estimated to number 30 or 40, but estimates of numbers are very deceptive sometimes. Only 14 persons bought tickets for the North West 2 for Colorada, and 2 for New Mexico. This number kept the ticket agent pretty busy, however, for a while.

Small-Pox in St. John.—The *Globe* says: A case of small-pox was reported to the Board of Health on Tuesday—the patient being a lady who came from Boston about two weeks ago, and who resides on Charlotte street, opposite Queen Square. The case is a slight attack of variloid, and no danger is apprehended. The Board has taken the usual precautions—fumigating and quarantining the house. In view of the fact that this dreaded disease prevails in many places just now, and seems to be spreading, it is advisable that everything should be done to prevent its getting a foothold here. Very few persons have yet availed themselves of the privilege of free vaccination accorded by the Board of Health. The last time small-pox visited St. John—the winter of 1879-80—most, if not all the vaccinated patients recovered, while a large proportion of those not vaccinated died.

We understand that the Committee appointed by the City Council, recommend the portion of the building opposite the present quarters for a new Police Station. The Hook-and-Ladder truck will remain there but a partition will divide the room, the opposite portion of which will be arranged in good order for the purpose. At the end of the building five comfortable cells will be constructed, capable of accommodating at least fifteen prisoners. As the cells will be quite remote from the portion of the building occupied as a residence, any fears that the occupants of the dwelling will be in any sense annoyed, are completely dispelled. A corridor will be arranged immediately before the cells, along which the officers will occasionally pass to view the prisoners. The place selected can be fitted up for a very nominal sum, and as it belongs to the city, we hope the report of the committee will be received and the suggestions acted upon without any delay.

The Worcester sailed for Boston Thursday evening, 12th inst., at 5 o'clock, with a large freight (see ship news) and the following passengers:—Jos McPhee, Gettie McPhee, E T Mills, J H Robblee, B Holland, A McDonald, Miss Jenkins, Miss McGuigan, D L Rood, J H Newcomb, E Mutch, Albert Foote, Jas Mooney, A Martin, L McEachern, James Crowley, M Carroll, P J Smith, M McLeod, Miss Cutliff, Miss Murphy, John Ings, Miss Sheerhan, Miss Moane, Miss Coffin, Miss Larter, Miss Batterby, Miss Cartmill, Mrs Cartmill, Miss Cartmill (2), Master Cartmill, Miss McCormack, Miss Morrison, H Stewart, Jas McKenna, Miss Seurman (2), A G Scott, W W Scott, G D McDonald, Miss Webster, J Cavanagh, P D McQuaid, T Taylor, G McLean, Miss Keenan, J G McDonald, N Murphy, G Shade, C Costello, Miss Riley (2), Miss McKinnon, Miss McLaren, Miss Flynn, Miss Young, P J Smith, S Carroll, F H Bowles, G O'Conner.

We are pleased to see that Eph Clow, of North Wiltshire, is giving an excellent account of himself in the New York contest which commenced on the 8th. The race is a go-as-you-please for six days and is under the management of John Innis. Nine contestants started. A New York midnight despatch of the 9th says: Five of the nine contestants on the track at noon to-day, had retired before 8 o'clock to-night, when only Geldert, Clow, Hazael and Sullivan remained to compete for the lion's share of the gate money. At midnight the score stood: Clow 127 miles, 3 laps; Geldert, 125 miles, 3 laps; Hazael, 121 miles, 7 laps; Sullivan, 102 miles 7 laps.

Eph Clow Second.—Regarding the pedestrian contest in the American Institute, a New York despatch of the 10th says:—Only about 100 spectators were present this evening at the six days' go-as-you please walking match at the American Institute building. At 10 o'clock only two of the men remained in the contest—Gildert with 204 miles to his credit and Clow with 180 miles. New York, May 11.—Walk at 1 a. m.:—Clow was walking, Gildert was resting, having turned in at 10.30. Score at 1 o'clock: Gildert, 206; Clow, 197.

Local and Other Items.

Dandelions are marking their appearance.

The Woodstock, N. B., Iron Works began work on Monday.

Louis H. Davies and Fred. Peters, Esqs., have returned from Ottawa.

Sir S. L. Tilley has been selected to act as Premier during Sir John Macdonald's absence.

Shaw Bros. are building an extensive establishment for their Extract Works at Millville, N. B.

England's Suez canal shares, which Beaconsfield bought for $20,000,000, are now worth $43,000,000.

Rev. Dr. O'Brien arrived from Rome on the 12th. He is, we are pleased to learn, in excellent health.

Chief of Police Paradis, of Montreal, has been elected Vice-President of the new "Chief Constables' Association of Canada."

No Ministers Wanted.—The second reading of the Bill permitting clergymen to sit in the House of Commons was defeated by 110 to 101.

A son of an ex-President of the United States spent a night in a police station at Washington last week on a charge of drunkenness. The name is not given.

Mr. H. Edmund Swabey had weighed at the City Scales, a few days ago, two very fine oxen. One three years old weighed 1408 lbs., the other four years old, weighed 1502 lbs.

Eggs.—Five hundred cases of P. E. Island eggs, by four freight trains, were brought yesterday and to-day to the International S. S. Co.'s warehouse for shipment to Boston.—*St. John News.*

"Slavery Days."—Police Constable Morris is authority for the statement that a two year old child was yesterday sold to an ex inmate of a house of ill-fame for the sum of $3.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Coadjutor Bishop.—Rumor has it that the Rev. Dr. Kingdom will leave England on the 29th, will be met at Rimouski by the Metropolitan, and that they will remain a short time at Sussex. An address will probably be presented at Moncton.

We understand that a first-class hotel will be opened at Souris on or about the 1st day of July next. This is much needed, as Souris is at present without any hotel accommodations, and the travelling public threby are much inconvenienced.

Honoring the Eminent Dead.—At a recent largely attended meeting of the St. John Law Society it was proposed that a bust of the late S. R. Thomson, Esq., Q. C., be procured. The matter was referred to the Council of the Society.

Another revolution is said to be imminent in Greece, the nucleus of the movement being in the army on the frontier, the soldiers of which threaten to revolt unless the Turkish cession of territory provided for in the recent agreement be carried out at once.

A heavy thunder and hail storm passed over Montreal a few days ago, The hail stones were of enormous size, in some cases as large as walnuts. The rain had almost immediately a perceptible effect on the foliage of the trees, and will be of great benefit to the country.

Eggs-traordinary.—W. R. Watson, Esq., who gives considerable attention to the improvement of his poultry stock, has five eggs, laid consecutively by a hen raised from a cross between Plymouth Rock and Buff Bramah stock, weighing together 29 oz. Can any of our poultry fanciers or farmers beat this?

The Princess Louise, attended by Lady Sophia Macnamara, and Captain Arthur Collins, paid an early and private visit this morning to the Victoria Hospital for children to inspect the out-patients department, and subsequently went through the wards, speaking to each child in its cot, and leaving some toys for their amusement.—*London Globe 28th April.*

St. James' May Fair, held in the Market Hall Thursday evening, was a thorough success, the attendance of ladies and gentlemen being good, and the amount realized at the door and from the tables being $260. The articles exhibited were rich and choice while the supper was excellent. The Fair was presided over in a pleasing manner by the ladies of the Church.

Shipbuilding at St. John.—The St. John *Globe* gives a detailed account of four new vessels being built at St John and vicinity. They are the "Loanda," 1,500 tons register; the "Austria," 1,100 tons register; the "Kate F. Troop," 1,100 tons register; and the "Josie Troop," 1,200 tons register. The three first mentioned are ready for launching, and the last one is to be launched the 10th of June.

The Trouble Thickens.—Perry, the alleged forger, has had another charge preferred against him—that of forging the Isaac Schofield check, witnessed by Mr. Loggie, and partially cashed by Mr. Howard. Messrs. Howard and Loggie went before J. Niven, Esq., Police Magistrate, at Newcastle, last week and gave their testimony. Perry seems to have got himself in a very serious position. —*Advance.*

The "Ethel Blanche," owned by Peake Bros. & Co., arrived on the 12th inst., from London with a cargo of general merchandize, after a passage of 31 days. During a fog yesterday she grounded at Rifleman Rock; and the steamer "Princess of Wales," on landing her passengers at this port, went to her assistance. In the meantime the "Ethel Blanche" got off without any apparent damage, and met the steamer at Point Prim.

As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, L. Arthur & Co. have opened up a General Commission Store at 108 South Market Street, Boston. We bespeak for this firm a large share of Island patronage, as Mr. L. Arthur is a young man of sterling honesty and integrity, and is well and favorably known here. Parties having produce, eggs, etc., to ship to Boston, could not do better than to send them to the above firm to be disposed of.

Robbery in Georgetown.

RAILWAY TRAINS PLUNDERED—THE SUPPOSED THIEF ARRESTED.

Late last fall and early this spring, despite the vigilence of the employees, a good deal of thieving was committed around the Railway Department, in this town, which was brought to a crisis on Monday last. The list of missing articles consisted of 1 barrel flour, 1 box raisins, 1 case of whiskey, a quantity of boots and shoes, and two rolls of cloth, all of which were taken out of locked cars on the Railway wharf. Besides 1 case of brandy was stolen from the Railway warehouse, though the doors were kept under lock and key, and five hides were snatched from the wharf, three of which were found secreted under the warehouse. In due time the Railway Department instituted an inquiry and to that end samples of the missing cloth were forwarded to Mr. J. H. Byrne, Station Agent, who found some of the same quality in Mr. Cameron's tailor-shop, on Saturday last, left there by Mr. Peter Ross of this town. This discovery was communicated to the Superintendent, and Marshall Flynn was despatched to arrest the parties accused of the theft. A search warrant was procured on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning the Marshal accompanied by Constable Reilly and the agent here, searched the residence of Ross, and found two rolls of cloth, which the agent identified, by the samples in his possession. Ross was arrested and remanded until the 17th. A young man named Jenkins who is accused of complicity in this affair, decamped when the officers' appeared, and is still at large. Constable Reilly is on his track. Ross declares he is innocent of the theft.—*Advertiser.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Ottawa, May 13.

The thermometer yesterday registered 80 degrees in the shade.

Two severe thunderstorm swept across the city in the afternoon, during which hail fell in pretty large quantities. The Old M. E Church, on the corner of Dalhousie and York Streets, was struck by lightning, fortunately, however, doing little damage.

Montreal, May 13.

Fifteen barns in this neighborhood were blown down yesterday and the hot houses suffered severely by the hail. The hailstorm was the severest since 1873.

Toronto, May 13.

The rumor that Vice Chancellor Blake had resigned his position was verified yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday the thermometer stood at 90 in the shade. This is the highest point ever reached during May.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

London, May 12.

The *Times* Paris despatch states the Government will make a statement in both Houses relating to Tunis, which will be intended also to reassure Europe.

The Bank of England's rate of discount is unchanged. It is believed to be partly on account of the troubles in Mincing Lane and partly because of the remittance of gold to Scotland usual at this season.

Steamer Milanese, from London for Boston, is ashore at Gravesend with bows stove and is discharging her cargo, having been in collision.

In the Commons, yesterday, the bill protecting newspapers from wanton actions for libel, in the exercise of their public functions, was read a second time.

Steamer Milanese, from London to Boston, before reported ashore at mouth of the Thames, after having been in collision, is cut to the water's edge; barges are saving the cargo.

The delay in appointing a successor to Sir Edward Thornton, at Washington, is generally attributed to Austen H. Leyard's reluctance to accept the position of under ambassador.

A report was current at Taum, Ireland, to-day, that the emigrant ship which left Glasgow, last week, had sunk with all on board.

A bailiff was fatally shot near Loughrea, County Galway, on Wednesday night. Two arrests were made.

London, May 13.

In the Commons last night the debate on the Land Bill was again adjourned. The principal feature of the debate was the speech by Wm. Shaw advocating suspension of evictions and hoping that all the Irish members would unite to prevent the destruction of the bill.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Gladstone stated that in consequence of the opposition to the Parliamentary Oath bill the Government intended to postpone the consideration of the service they shall take on it until the Land bill has been substantially disposed of.

W. J. Ronesby, iron master and coal and coke merchant, of Lincoln, has failed; liabilities £100,000.

EUROPE AND THE EAST.

Vienna, May 12.

The *Presse* says that a merchant of Lemberg received a telegram from Kieff, today, stating that the whole Jewish quarter, known as Podol, has been burned. The damage is estimated at 30,000,000 roubles. Crowds of refuge Jews are crossing the Austrian frontier at Podaulezyska.

It is stated from Sofia that Prince Alexander will shortly proclaim Bulgaria in a state of siege.

St. Petersburg, May 12.

Mobs in South Russia are attacking students as well as Jews.

Rome, May 13.

The gravity of the Parliamentary situation increases. The left centre is expected to-night to draw up a motion of want of confidence. It is thought this will pass the Chamber and that the Cabinet will be modified. Meanwhile Premier Cairoli resists the pressure put upon him to resign. He intends to await the result of the vote. A disagreement exists between him and Depretis, Minister of Interior, who is considered to be his probable successor.

London, May 13.

The *Times'* Tunis correspondent reports that he had an interview with the Tunisian Sheik at Islam. The Sheik denied having incited a holy war, and affirmed that he would continue his efforts to maintain tranquility.

The *Times'* Paris despath says: In the Chambers, yesterday, Ornano desired to raise an immediate discussion on the Tunisian question. Jules Ferry said the Government hoped to reply in a week. The Chamber, in order to allow plenty of time for winding up the campaign, fixed the date at a fortnight hence.

Vienna, May 13.

Only one chief of the Albanian league holds out in the mountains behind Djakova. One of Dervisch Pasha's lieutenants has already occupied that town.

UNITED STATES.

Lexington, Ky., May 13.

Harry White, book-keeper of the Fayette Bank, was arrested for stealing a box of bonds, $50,000 worth of which he sold in Cincinnati.

New York, May 13.

A burning wreck, apparently the hull of an iron steamer, was passed April 5, in lat. 44.30. long. 40.45. by the bark Amor (Italian) from Havre, at Deleware Breakwater, May 12th.

Collector Merrit refused clearance papers to the steamer City of Washington, for Havana, on account of cigar smuggling, and libelled the vessel. She was to have sailed yesterday but was not allowed to go. The amount involved is $203,000.

About one hundred men of the first brigade were overcome by heat at drill yesterday, including Colonel Unberant, of the Eleventh Regiment. Twenty were taken to the hospitals; the others were revived at the surgeon's headquarters on the field.

The rumor that an extensive strike of locomotive engineers and other railway employes is imminent, is denied by the officials of the Erie, New Jersey and Hudson River railways. They said they anticipated no trouble. The difficulties among switchmen out west were local, and will not affect the higher class of workmen on the great trunk lines.

Washington, May 13.

Sir Edward Thornton has unofficially communicated to the Secretary of State and his colleagues of the diplomatic corps the fact that he has accepted the tender of the British Embassy to Russia. He has not yet been advised when he will be expected to take his departure for his new post, and his formal leave taking of the President will be postponed until that time.

The condition of Mrs. Garfield to-night is not materially changed. Her fever, however, has assumed a low typhoid form and improvement cannot at present be expected.