

Meeting at Springton.

A LARGE meeting was held in the Springton Schoolhouse, Strathalbyn, last evening. The electors were addressed by Messrs. Campbell, Stewart, Ferguson, Cameron and others. At the close of the discussion Mr. W. D. Stewart came forward, and said that there was only one question before the country of first importance. The present Government had announced their intention of laying violent hands on the Constitution and destroying the rights of property holders by abolishing the Legislative Council. To this policy he was strenuously opposed. He did not want to go into public life. It was the life of a dog. He was, however, willing to sacrifice a great deal for his country, and more particularly for the rights of property-holders, which were very dear to his heart. He was informed that a majority of the electors of Strathalbyn were opposed to the abolition of the Council, and he pledged himself that if a majority of the electors present declared in favor of the abolition of the Council, he would retire and allow Mr. Campbell to be elected by acclamation. A division of the meeting was then taken on this question, when the Chairman decided that two to one were in favor of abolishing the Upper Chamber. We should have said that, previous to this, a division was taken on the Hon. Mr. Campbell's nomination, which was carried by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Stewart was afterwards proposed, but the nomination was almost unanimously rejected, his own friends evidently regarding his candidature settled by the decision of the meeting on the abolition of the Council.

FEES.

THE question of "fees"—such, by the way, is a most important question—has been brought up by the Minister of Justice. That officer, in a despatch to the Local Government, lays down the principle that no Canadian Judge should receive fees for their services or anything whatever in addition to their salaries as paid by the Dominion Government. The County Court Amendment Act was sent back for amendment because it contained a clause which permitted County Judges to exact a fee in certain cases—which, however, were so rare that some of the Judges never had a chance to take advantage of the permission.

St. Patrick's Day.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY—contrary to the expectations of many—was celebrated in this city by a grand procession, in which the members of the Benevolent Irish Society and St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society took part. The processionists, numbering over two hundred and fifty, with flags, banners, and regalia, and headed by St. Patrick's Brass Band, marched from St. Patrick's Hall across Richmond to Queen and up Dorchester Sts. to St. Dunstan's Cathedral. Here a High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father McGilvray, assisted Drs. Cheusion and Walker. An eloquent sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father McGilvray, of which we publish the following summary:—

The reverend gentleman began his sermon by describing the relation of the Saints to God, and also setting forth the reason for the reverence shown by Catholics towards the Saints. He then drew attention to the fervor and zeal with which St. Paul labored for God. Other saints, he said, immortalized themselves by their great labor and love for God, and among those was the great Saint whose feast we celebrate to-day. He then proceeded with an elaborate description of the sufferings of St. Patrick during the period of his captivity in Ireland and, in eloquent terms, referred to the manner in which the holy saint, in his youth, in the midnight hour, on the dark hills of Erin, prayed to God that He might give him strength to carry out the great work which, from holy visions, he knew he was destined to perform, viz: the conversion of the Irish people to Christianity. After six years of captivity, St. Patrick returned to Gaul, and there prosecuted studies which he knew would fit him for the task he was about to take upon himself. Rome was then the great seat of learning. Thither he proceeded and, in the words of the preacher, "drank deeply from the great fountains of learning." He was shortly raised to the priesthood, and subsequently consecrated Bishop by the great Celestina. He returned to Ireland in the year 432. The country was then in the darkness of barbarity. Its people adored the beasts of the field. As he landed he consecrated every inch of Irish soil, and, raising his voice to God, prayed that He might shower His graces upon the land, and change the hearts of the people. Before the morning—which follows St. Patrick's landing—dawned, he planted the Cross on the soil, and, said the preacher, although time and again the storms of persecution swept furiously over the land, that Cross was never shaken. The work of Christianity was then commenced. The preacher then described the manner in which the Saint proceeded to Tara, the dwelling place of the monarch of Ireland. His action there was grand, sublime, and majestic. When he addressed the multitude they trembled in awe before him. He appeared before

the Monarch and his Druids, and to them unfolded the sublime truths of the Christian belief. His preaching was crowned with wonderful success. The Queen, the Princes and Princesses of the kingdom became converted, and their subjects followed in thousands. St. Patrick followed up his victory, and, in a short time, overthrew the pagan idols. He retired to the mountain, and, after the example of Jesus Christ, prays and fasted forty days and forty nights. After his fast, he came forth and traveled East West, and spreads the Gospel throughout the land, thus bringing down the blessings of God upon the people. St. Patrick, during his stay in Ireland, ordained 3,000 priests, established 700 churches, and consecrated 365 bishops. His life drew to a close in 493. The preacher dwelt on the success of the labors of St. Patrick in Ireland. His success will astonish generations yet unborn, and will continue until the sound of the last trumpet is heard. Wherever the children of Ireland were to be found, the light of faith always surrounded them. Other nations, he said, have, at different times, suffered for their faith, but Ireland has always suffered. Still in no nation did Faith so strongly exist. The Reverend gentlemen concluded his sermon by an eloquent eulogy of the Irish people throughout the world on their steadfastness to the Catholic religion.

At the conclusion of the Mass the procession re-formed and paraded Great George, Water, Queen and Richmond Streets, to the Hall. To-night a grand literary and musical entertainment will be held in the Market Hall for the relief of the Irish sufferers.

Maritime Union.

A correspondent of the *Mencton Times* writes: "We cannot think that the question of Maritime Union is dead; on the contrary we believe that it is now just warming into new life and demands our careful consideration. Does it not seem absurd, intimately connected as they are by railways and other modes of transit, that these Lower Provinces should have separate Legislatures and dissimilar legal systems, and that their people have to bear the expense of three Legislatures, when by having only one a saving of at least \$500,000 a year would be effected, and a greater gain than even this would arise from the larger influence they would have in Dominion politics. Such a Union would place them on a footing with Ontario and Quebec, and until it is accomplished they cannot hope to occupy the advantageous position in Canada to which, from their geographical positions and numbers, they are entitled."

Facts About Flour.

Flour is peculiarly sensitive to the atmospheric influences, hence it should never be stored in a room with sour liquids, nor any article that taints the air of the room in which it is stored. Any smell perceptible to the sense will be absorbed by the flour. Avoid damp cellars or lofts where a free circulation of air can not be obtained. Keep in a cool, dry, airy room, and not exposed to a freezing temperature nor to intense summer or artificial heat for any length of time above 80 or 75 degrees Fahrenheit. It should not come in contact with grain or other substances which are liable to heat. Flour should be sifted and the particles thoroughly disintegrated, and then warmed before baking. This treatment improves the color and baking qualities of the dough. The sponge should be prepared for the oven as soon as the yeast has performed its mission, otherwise fermentation sets in and acidity results.

A NEW Canadian National Hymn has been written and set to music by Arthur Sullivan, author of *Pinafore*. The following is the first verse and chorus:—

God bless our wide Dominion,  
Our father's chosen land,  
And bind in lasting union  
Each ocean's distant strand,  
From where Atlantic terrors  
Our hardy seamen train,  
To where the salt sea mirrors  
The vast Pacific chain.  
O bless our wide Dominion,  
True Freedom's fairest scene,  
Defend our people's union;  
God Save our Empress Queen.

Eight members of the "Salvation Army" have just arrived at Castle Garden, New York, from London; seven of them are plain-looking women, aged about 30, and the other is a man, aged 32. One of the women is called captain and the others lieutenants; the man has the title of commissioner. The women wear Derby hats and the man a cap; around the crown of each is a silk band with the words "The Salvation Army," in gold letters upon it. The party is a delegation from the "Salvation Army" of London, and is to begin out-of-doors religious services in New York. It appears the "Salvation Army" work has been successful in London, and is well endorsed in England.

MAN that is married to a woman is of many days and full of trouble. In the morning he draweth his salary, and in the evening behold it is all gone. It is as a tale that is told, it vanisheth and no one knoweth whither it goeth. He riseth up clothed in the chilly garments of the night, and seeketh the somnolent paragon wherewith to soothe the colicky bowels of his infant posterity. He becometh as the horse or ox, and draweth the chariot of his offspring. He spendeth his shekels in the purchase of fine linen to cover the bosom of his family, yet himself is seen in the gates of the city with but one suspender. Yes, he is altogether wretched.—*Danbury News*.

Speculators are busy in Albert County, N. B., purchasing cattle. *The Times* says: "The possibilities of this cattle trade are just beginning to be realized. It is a cash trade, and it is a trade that is growing every year."

The ferocious utterances of the German press against Russia excite considerable attention in St. Petersburg, second only to Nihilism.

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—The Government of Ontario a few weeks ago, anticipating the repeal of the Insolvent Law, passed an act, providing for an equitable division of estates to prevent debtors (as I understand it) from giving preferential security to favored creditors and friends. The Government of New Brunswick also contemplate enacting such a measure; and I trust our Local Government will be sufficiently alive to the interest of the mercantile community in this Province to do likewise. As imprisonment for debt is now done away with, we also should have on the Statute Book a lien and attachment law, as talked of last session. Yours, etc.,

COMMERCIAL.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—As St. Patrick's Day Parade seems to be at present the chief subject of interest in our newspapers, will you allow me the privilege of noticing a remark which appeared yesterday in the article signed "Irishman." His letter overflows with sentiment, but I am afraid if his sentiments find favor with all nationalities in this Province, our population will soon become very scanty.

The following from "Irishman" is very beautiful:—"The Shamrock, the emblem of dear, dear Erin, he places on his manly breast, and as the pulsations of his warm heart shake the leaves of that plant that represents the Triune God, he utters a prayer for his brethren beyond the sea, and hopes that one day his bones will rest in Irish soil, by Irish waters, beneath an Irish sky." Now, if our friends of the *heather* will apply the simile to their national emblem, thus: "The Thistle, the emblem of dear old Scotia, he places on his manly head, and as the prickles from that honored plant irritate his Highland scalp, he thinks of his brethren beyond the sea, and utters the prayer, 'God bless the Duke of Argyll,' and hopes that one day his bones will rest in Scotch soil, by Scotch waters (special blend), beneath a Scotch sky;" (we might apply the sentiment to all other nationalities) but if it be indulged in, we shall require extra legislation to protect the Island from being depleted of its population. But it is a satisfaction to know that all Irishmen do not cherish such a sentiment, for did not a certain Irish ex-M. P. say that as he was born in Lot 49, he hoped to die in Lot 49, and be buried in Lot 49. So, in that case, the country would be safe after all. Yours truly,

SCOTCHMAN.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple pure remedies, Hop Bitters that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

August Flower.

The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This medicine was introduced in 1863, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sickheadache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, vertigo etc., etc., it never has failed to our knowledge. Three doses will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents. Samples 10 cents.

A Night with the Scots,

ST. JAMES' HALL,  
("AULD KIRK.")

Scotch Songs,  
Scotch Readings,  
Scotch Instrumental Solos and Duets.

Thursday, 18th March, 1880.

Doors open at 7.30 p. m. Admission 10 cts.  
See Programme.  
Tickets to be had at the Drug Stores of Messrs. W. R. Watson, C. D. Rankin, and at door.  
March 16, 1880—3i

WHITE SEED OATS.

100 BAGS, 80 lbs. each, grown by me from Scotch Seed imported per *Prince Edward* last spring. These Oats have been thoroughly cleaned, and weigh over 40 lbs to the measured bushel. Price \$1.80 per sack of 80 lbs. Orders left with Horne, Pierce & Co., J. D. McLeod, or Hazard Bros., will be attended to.

DANIEL DAVIES.

Ch'town, March 13, '80—5i

DAIRY SALT.

AT THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the "Dairymen's Convention," held at London, Ontario, February, 1880, the Committee of Judges awarded the

FIRST PRIZE

Coleman & Gouinlock's  
FINE DAIRY,

over all other Canadian and English Salt exhibited.  
Wholesale Agent for P. E. Island,  
JOHN H. CATHRAE.  
Charlottetown, March 11, '80—1m

83.

MARCH  
1880.

OUR STOCK-TAKING SALE

during the month of February has been very successful; we have therefore decided to continue it through this month. The demand for patterns, as everybody knows, is *always* great, and we regret to say that in this line we have been particularly busy. The desire for "sniffs" has become chronic, but we trust a healthier state of things is in the future.

Our Dress Materials have had a steady sale, and give great satisfaction; their quality and unsurpassed cheapness make them very tempting. Black Cashmeres and Lustres are in great request, in "snips" of 8 to 16 yards.

We have recently received a new lot of Gents' Spring Overcoats and Suits, also a lot of Suits for Boys; all at very low prices.

Gents' wear of all kinds we find to go off very rapidly. We call especial attention to our *Fine Black Broadcloth*, Tweeds, Linders and Drawers, Ties, Paper and Linen Collars, Hosiery, &c.

Carpets, Hemp, Scotch, Felt and Tapestry, a very good assortment, and ridiculously cheap, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, &c.

Table Damasks, Wool Table Covers, Linen Table Covers, Towels, 40 cents per doz. upwards.

Our Dress Fringes at 5 to 10 cents per yard, and Ladies' Dress Caps at 10 to 20 cents, are selling readily.

New Lot of Prime Teas just come in; our 32-cent is nearly run out, but we have on hand a few chests of 36-cent Tea, which we *retail ONLY*. Our 40-cent Tea is regarded as the best in the city; but all grades sell rapidly. We sell in caddies of 5, 8, 10, 15 or 20 lbs., neatly done up, so as to retain the flavor.

All kinds of Dry Goods cheap for Cash at

TREMAINE &  
METCALF'S,

83 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1880.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business under the style and firm of FENTON T. NEWBERRY & Co., was, on the first day of February, A. D. 1880, dissolved by lapse of time.

Mr. F. T. NEWBERRY is empowered to wind up the business and to collect and grant receipts for all debts due to the late firm.

Dated at Charlottetown, this 1st day of February, 1880.

FENTON T. NEWBERRY,

ROBERT A. NICHOLSON.

Referring to the above, I beg to announce that I will continue in my own name the business heretofore carried on by Fenton T. Newberry & Co., and solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto extended to the late firm.

FENTON T. NEWBERRY.

Charlottetown, March 11, 1880—3i

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL  
Fire Insurance Company!

THE Return Premiums due to Policy Holders will be paid at the Office of Company, on application, at any time after 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 15th inst.

By order of Directors,  
H. V. PALMER,  
Acting Sec'y.

GENTS'  
FELT HATS

JUST OPENED.—  
TWO CASES OF  
LONDON FELT HATS,

—AT—  
GEO. E. FULL'S.

Queen Street, March 2, 1880—5i 2aw

SUPERIOR  
EXTRA!

STRONG BAKERS' FLOUR.  
SPRING EXTRA

A Choice Lot Cheap for Cash,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

B. BALDERSTON.  
Queen Street, March 3, '80—4w 2aw

GOLDEN SYRUP.  
Very Choice.

8 CTS. PER POUND,

—AT—  
BEER & COFF'S.

Jan. 13, 1880.

TEAS!

VIA NEW YORK,—  
1,400 HALF-CHESTS

NEW SEASON TEA,  
EX "BRAEMAR CASTLE."

The above Choice

Congous and Oolongs,

the pick of the cargo of *S. S. Braemar Castle*, are expected to arrive here in a few days, and will be sold low to the trade for Cash or approved paper.

SAMPLES AT OUR OFFICE,  
7 Upper Water Street,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

J. E. MORSE & CO.  
March 4, '80—1m

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

TO LET—The Shop under Terpsichore Hall, Great George Street. This Shop has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is now in good condition, and well suited for the watchmaking business. Apply on the premises. [mar 16, 2aw tf]

TO LET—A good HOUSE on Bayfield Street, containing 9 rooms; good stable and coach house. Rent moderate. Enquire at this office. [mar 15, 1w]

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—a housemaid and for general housework. Apply at this office. [mar 15, 1f]

TO LET—On or about the 1st of May, one-half of a two-storey house, 6 rooms, good stable and coach house (if required), on Fitzroy Street, opposite King Square. Healthy location. Apply to PATRICK SHERRY. [m 12, 1f]

TO LET—To let, the first of May next, that new House now occupied by Mr. Bailey, nearly opposite the residence of E. J. Hodgson, Esq., Weymouth Street, near Hillsborough Square. Apply at the office of SULLIVAN & MORSON. [m 11]

TO LET—A HOUSE situated on Cumberland Street, containing 5 rooms. Rent very low. Enquire at this office. [m 10, 1f]

TO LET—On the ninth of April, the HOUSE now occupied by R. Young, Esq. W. J. BOWMAN