

Reciprocity.

UNITED STATES papers are, as a matter of course, denouncing the new Canadian Tariff. But they are also talking of Reciprocity in a strain they would never had the slightest need—which they would never have thought of adopting had the old Tariff continued in force. The *New York Journal of Commerce*, in a recent issue, says:—

"All through Canada the longing for a new reciprocity with the United States is intense. A reciprocal trade is all that Canada wants of us at present, and it is really all that we want of her. The time is ripe for the renewal of our old commercial relations with Canada, however far into the future the idea of annexation may be postponed. The hour has come, but where is the man on either side to lead in these negotiations?"

What the *Journal of Commerce* says about the "longing of Canada" is quite correct. Canada has always longed for Reciprocity, and has ever been ready to reciprocate trade with the United States. But it is a new thing for leading trade journals of the United States to be crying out for Reciprocity with Canada. The reason is that under the old Tariff, the United States enjoyed all the advantages of free trade with us, while they "protected" themselves from Canadian competition in their markets. The new Tariff has changed this; and United States papers are now asking for "Reciprocity." This is the result we anticipated.

Mr. Langevin Speaks.

THE *Toronto Globe's* Ottawa correspondent stated recently that Mr. Langevin had refused employment in his department to an applicant, because he was a Protestant. The only reference Mr. Langevin has thought proper to make to the fabrication was contained in his speech at the Chapleau Banquet in Montreal, as follows:—

"He (Mr. Langevin) must not forget on this occasion his hon. friend, the first Minister of this Province, who represented so ably and so providentially (laughter) in his person the two races that occupied it. He said providentially, because his hon. friend represented the two races (renewed laughter—the English-speaking by his fair and intelligent wife, and the French-Canadian by himself. (Applause and laughter.) By the blood that flowed in his veins he was a French-Canadian, and by heart and head he belonged to the other races, because his heart and head told him that unless we were united as one people, we could not prosper and be happy. (Enthusiastic applause.) He (Mr. Langevin) was glad that he had this opportunity of once more casting aside these calumnies that had been hurled at him, especially quite lately, in that truthful paper called the *Toronto Globe*. That paper, when it chose to attack public men, had always a very convenient correspondent in the capital or somewhere near that public man, and their conversations were manufactured for purposes of calumny. Such conversations had been recently manufactured against him (Mr. Langevin) and one of his colleagues. He need not say that there was no truth in them any more than in the correspondence of the same paper relative to his (Mr. Langevin's) course in the old country. The correspondent of the *Globe* in London then cabled that Mr. Langevin instead of attending to his mission had gone to Paris. (Laughter.) He would have been very glad to have been able to take a trip to Paris, but unfortunately he could not do himself this pleasure, and remained in London until he left for Canada. (Laughter and applause.)"

The Education Report.

It will become the *Patriot* to make a fuss because the Government have ordered the Report of the Board of Education to be printed at the *Presbyterian* office. Last year two thousand copies of this Report were printed at the *Patriot* office—though only one thousand were wanted, and the other thousand are now lying a useless encumbrance about the Provincial Building. A nice little "job!" This year but one thousand copies have been ordered; and if the Rev. Mr. Lawson pays all the costs and obtains only a fair price for them—as he doubtless will—his profits will amount to say twenty dollars! Surely this is something for the *Patriot* to raise a fuss about. The *Patriot* must certainly be "hard up" for a complaint against the Local Government.

While the *Patriot's* friends were in office, they could not bestow too many favors upon the *Patriot*. But now that its opponents are in office, they must needs—according to the *Patriot*—refrain from asking the newspapers which support them to do any printing for the public. The *Patriot's* ideas of what is fair are, it seems, liable to change with successive Governments.

It is stated that when the Emperor of Germany heard of the attempt to blow up the Czar he was greatly moved, and, after a long silence, he said—"If we do not change the direction of our policy, if we do not think seriously of giving sound instruction to youth, if we do not give the first place to religion, if we only pretend to govern by experiments from day to day, our thrones will be overturned, and society will become a prey to the most terrible events. We have no more time to lose, and it will be a great misfortune if all the Governments do not come to an accord in this salutary work of repression."

Changes in the Fire Department.

Of late years, the citizens of Charlotte-town have rested, both day and night, secure in the fact that they possessed an efficient Fire Department; and they will, we are sure, learn with regret that the Chief Engineer, and several of the wardens, have signified their intention of severing their connection with it. But if, contrary to established usages, the City Council have made changes at the Board of Fire Wardens without the knowledge or consent of the Board—the Board cannot be far astray in inferring that, for some reason, an intentional slight or insult has been offered them. Under these circumstances they cannot, of course, be blamed for resigning. In fact, no other course was open. Yet we cannot help thinking that the City Council has merely blundered. We can conceive of no good reason for offering the Fire Department a studied insult; and we trust that an explanation may lead to a renewal of friendly relations, and a reconsideration, on the part of the Chief Engineer and Fire Wardens, of their decision to resign.

Emigrants' Prospects in Canada.

MR. BIGGAR, one of the Emigration Delegates, who visited Canada last autumn, has been "reporting" in Scotland. Mr. Biggar's conclusions are as follows:—

"I am satisfied that men with some capital could make more of it in Canada than in this country. I think there is most money to be made in the north-west, but even in Ontario and the other provinces I think prospects are good. I do not advise people who are doing well here, with a prospect of providing for their families, to change; but there are hundreds with moderate capital and working families who would do much better in Canada than they can do here. They will find in many parts of it as good farms, as good houses, as good schools, and as good neighbors as they have here. They will also remain under the British flag. I met many Americans who did not hesitate to say that some day they expected Canada to be part of the United States; but I have very much mistaken the feelings of the Canadians if there is any such feeling on their side of the line. They are proud of their territory in the North-west, and somewhat jealous of their neighbors. Of course you will see that considerable capital is required to purchase one of the improved Ontario farms, but in the Eastern Townships, and in many other parts, there is plenty of land at lower prices, which can be bought for less than it would have cost a few years ago. In short young men, or men with grown up families, with some capital, should go to Manitoba; men with sufficient capital and young families should settle in the older provinces, but I do not think working men with no capital would gain much by emigrating."

We hear a great deal about skillful surgical operations being performed in the Charlotte-town Hospital, the Poor House, and other places. These will no doubt sink into oblivion when our readers hear of the operation recently performed in Bellevue Hospital, N. Y. Here it is. A young man named Thomas Coulter lost his nose from lupoid, a malady closely related to cancer. The disease was arrested after the nose was gone, and the physicians at Bellevue undertook to build a new nose for Coulter. The *N. Y. Herald* gives the following brief sketch of how they did it: The foundation of his nose was laid; the middle fingers of the left hand was frozen by being put in a freezing mixture of ice and salt. The nail was removed. Nitric acid was applied to destroy the matrix of the nail, so that no nail would grow. The patient was then placed under the influence of anæsthetic. The skin was then removed from the end of the finger to about the origin of the nail—the frozen, nailless finger, already described. Two flaps were raised from the palmar surface of the finger, and a silver wire, armed with a needle at either end, was passed through the end of the finger. Two flaps were also raised from the face on either side of the opening of the nose, and then the end of the finger was placed in a pocket made in the skin, where the nose formerly had been. The raw surface of the flaps of the finger were then stitched to the raw surfaces of the flaps of the face. The wound was then bound up air-tight and stationary. Linen and canvas soaked in plaster-Paris were then wound round and round the man's face and head, so that when the plaster dried he would be unable to move either, and his hand is also held in position by plaster of Paris bandages. The patient is now doing well. He has lain more than a month under the influence of morphia, waiting for the new nose to grow from the middle finger of his left hand. Already the flaps taken from the middle finger have united with the flaps taken from the face. Amputation of the end of the finger at the middle joint will be next in order, and it will remain for the doctors—after obtaining the supply of blood necessary to nourish the new nose—to make Coulter's wonderful proboscis a thing of beauty.

It would seem that there is no danger of the silver-mining business being overdone. The annual requirements of the world are more than \$130,000,000, and all the existing mines can only supply \$85,000,000, leaving a deficiency of \$45,000,000 equal to more than the total amount of our annual production at present.

The latest account from South America is that the Chilians have rendered the guano deposits at Lobos inaccessible. The telegrams say they destroyed them, but that seems impossible. A Dictatorship has been established in Peru, and another in Bolivia, but there are, as yet, no indications that the end of the war is near.

The use of the comma is sometimes important. At a banquet this toast was given: "Women—without her, man is a brute." It was printed—Woman, without her man, is a brute."

All doctors recommend people to go to sleep lying on the right side. This is all the better if you are a little deaf in the left ear and don't get home till late.

Supreme Court.

JANUARY 19.

The case of Owen Connolly vs. Andrew Doyle was finished at one o'clock to-day, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, Sullivan and Davies for plaintiff. Peters & Peters for defendant.

Merchants Bank of Halifax vs. Andrew Doyle. Judgment entered by consent of plaintiff for \$90 and interest, subject to the opinion of full Court as to legality of the note sued on without the Revenue Stamps being affixed before action. Morson for plaintiff. E. J. Hodgson for defendant.

The Queen on the prosecution of Joseph C. McMillan vs. George A. Stanley.—Indictment for larceny from the person, is now going on. Grand Jury presented a report on the Queen's County Jail, which will be published to-morrow.

Green Teas.

A FEW PACKAGES GREEN TEAS, in Young Hyson and Japan, will be sold cheap.

HORACE HASZARD.

Ch'town, Jan. 19, 1880—1w

Charlottetown Cemetery Co'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the third day of February next, in the Office of the undersigned, corner of Great George and Lower Water Streets, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and other business, as by Law directed.

By order, F. W. HALES,

Secretary.

Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1880—mws 7i

Finnan Haddies.

JUST RECEIVED per *Northern Light*, choice lot of Finnan Haddies, at

FISH MARKET,

Grafton Street.

Jan. 17, 1880.

To Carriage Builders!

WE have in Stock a large lot of Wood Stuff, in Spokes,

Rims,

Shafts,

Hubs,

Common Axles,

Patent Axles,

Steel Axles,

Carriage Springs,

Bolts and Nuts,

Castings,

Rivets,

Bands, &c.

50 Tons Assorted Refined Iron.

BEER & SOONS.

Jan. 16, 1880—3i pat pres 1m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, under the name of Dorsey & Jost, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by the Firm will be paid by R. K. Jost, to whom all parties indebted to said Firm are requested to make payment—at McGill's old stand, Queen Street.

JOHN DORSEY,

RICH'D K. JOST.

Charlottetown, Jan. 15, 1880—rg ar pat 3i

NOTICE.

I TAKE this opportunity to inform the public that I have leased the new Shop recently fitted up at McGill's Old Stand, on Queen Street, a few doors below the London House; and having bought the Stock and Machinery of the late Firm of Dorsey & Jost, I shall be prepared, in a few days, to carry on the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches. Custom work a specialty—in cash principles.

JOHN DORSEY.

Ch'town, Jan. 15, 1880—ar pat

For Sale!

VERY CHEAP, at A. McNEILL'S Auction Room, No. 11 Queen Street,—

1 Piano (second-hand), 7 Octave.

Jan. 14, 1880—eod tf

S. S. "NORTHERN LIGHT."

WILL MAKE DAILY TRIPS between Georgetown and Picton, until further notice, (Sundays excepted) leaving Georgetown at 6 a. m., and Picton at 1.40 p. m., weather permitting.

WM. MITCHELL,

Agent o Dep't.

Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1879.

COAL. COAL.

ROUND COAL for sale by

F. S. HANFORD.

Ch'town, Dec. 15, 1879—6i

HOMINY!

4 Cents Per Pound,

—AT—

BEER & GOFF'S.

Jan. 12, 1880.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Per

sons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

LONDON HOUSE. JANUARY.

During this month we will sell at

Reduced Prices,

to clear our stock in the following departments, viz:

MEN'S AND BOYS'

ULSTERS, OVERCOATS & REEFERS.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

FUR CAPS, LADIES'

Fur Caps and Muffs,

LADIES'

MANTLES & ULSTERS.

The balance of our

Wool Goods,

PROMENADE SCARFS

BREAKFAST SHAWLS,

CROSS-OVERS, &c.

DRESS GOODS,

AT 10, 12 AND 14 CENTS PER YARD.

TERMS CASH.

Geo. Davies & Co.

Jan. 8, 1880.

AN EVENING WITH SOME OF THE BEST MUSICIANS!

MR. EARLE'S ANNUAL BENEFIT

CONCERT will be given in the

Hall of the Y. M. C. A.,

—ON—

Tuesday Evening, 20th inst.

INSTRUMENTALISTS. VOCALISTS.  
Mrs. F. Mitchell, Mrs. Malcolm McLeod  
Miss Maud DesBrisay, Mrs. Fenton Newbery  
Miss Nellie Dunn, Miss Minnie Palmer,  
Mr. Vinnicombe, Miss G. DesBrisay,  
Mr. J. F. Mitchell, Mr. J. F. Montgomery  
Mr. J. F. Montgomery, Mr. L. J. Williams,  
The Quintette Club, Prof. Cayen.

TICKETS—Popular price, 25 cents, to be had at Dr. Dodd's Medical Hall and the Apothecaries' Hall.  
Concert at 8 o'clock.

S. N. EARLE,  
Musical Director.  
Jan. 14, 1880—5i

CARNIVAL.

A Calico Carnival

WILL BE HELD AT THE

Citizens' Skating Rink,

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

February 4, 1880.

Those wishing to take part will oblige by sending their names to the Secretary before the 20th inst.

By order of the Directors.

W. C. HOBKIRK,  
Secretary.

January 9, 1880—4i tax

THE

'BUDA' FLOUR,

AND OTHER

Choice Brands,

FOR SALE AT

BEER & GOFF'S.

Jan. 12, 1880.

COOKED

CORNER BEEF,

Most Economical for Family

Use, being More than Twice

its Weight of Uncooked

Meat.

Sold by the lb. and in Tins,

—AT—

BEER & GOFF'S.

Jan. 13, 1880.

The New Year Has Come,

BUT MANY PERSONS have failed to

come and settle their accounts.

The subscriber respectfully requests all

parties owing him, either by

Note of Hand or Book Account,

To Settle the Same at Once.

J. QUIRK.

Jan. 2, 1880—9i eod, h ne 3w

GOLDEN SYRUP.

Very Choice.

8 CTS. PER POUND,

—AT—

BEER & GOFF'S.

Jan. 13, 1880.

TO LET.

THE SHOP on Upper Queen Street, now

occupied by Simon W. Crabbe. Posses-

sion given the 1st June, 1880.

ARCH'D. WHITE.

Ch'town, Dec. 22, 1879.—tax

pat pres n e her 1m

POLL TAXES

AND ASSESSMENTS

Are to be Paid at the Store of

D. R. M. HOOPEE,

Euston Street.

Immediate Payment Requested.

Charlottetown, Jan. 9, 1880.

Cheirograph or Lethogram

CAN be made for 50 cents by sending 35

cents in stamps to P. O. Box 126 Yar-

mouth, N. S., and by return of mail you

will receive a receipt for making tablet and

ink from which you can get over one hundred

copies from one original writing.

Ch'town, Jan. 7, 1880. 1m