The Examiner.

Charlottetown, Nov. 8, 1875.

OBITUARY.

AGAIN it is our sad office to chronicle the death of another of the public men of this colony. Each time we do so, we wonder who next will end "his journey to the grave"—of whose stewardship will we next be called on, as journalists, to give an account? How sad the tale. How instructive are the lessons to be learned from every life.

To-day we record the death of the Hon. EMANUEL MCEACHEN, late Commissioner of Public Lands. In political life for upwards of twenty years, his name is connected with many of the most beneficial measures enacted in this colony. A man of great integrity of character, he was trusted in every relationship of life. His impetuous nature, his impatience of restraint, and acute sensitiveness, at times seemed to hide the kindlier feelings of his heart, though but few misunderstood the man, and attributed to bitterness of feeling or personal animosity, the flash of a strong will or the utterances of a quick temper. His acceptance of office was a mistake. He was in many ways unfitted for the post he held. It curbed and dwarfed the man, and added little to the usefulness of the department. His uniform courtesy, however, while there, will ever be remembered by all who had occasion to seek his assistance. His friends will miss his never-failing, genial humor and pleasant greeting; and the country has, we may safely assert, lost, by his death, an honest politician.

We have severely criticised some of his acts while in public life as intemperate and injudicious; but we do not the less believe in the honesty of his purpose or the natural kindliness of his character. In the private relations of life, he was universally and deservedly respected. Without family himself, he often extended a helping hand to relations who needed his assistance. Many who have experienced his hospitality and have benefitted by his generosity, can gladly testify to the nobleness of the nature of the man whose rough exterior covered a warm heart. We send a heartfelt sympathy to his sorrowing relations and friends.

THE LAND QUESTION

By the publication of letters from proprietors who believe themselves robbed, and by the publication of an editorial article, in which the Land Purchase Act 1875, is pronounced an unwarrantable invasion of the rights of proprietors, the London *Times* has brought the Land Question of this Island prominently before the people of Great Britain. We should have been highly pleased that it has done so, had both sides of the question been presented. Though little practical benefit could have ensued at this time, it would gratify the long neglected tenantry of this Island to see a truthful account of their country's misfortune and their wrongs, published in the leading journal of Great Britain. They would, at least, confidently anticipate the verdict of public opinion. The people who acquiesced in the abolition of the Irish Church would not hesitate to justify the passage of the Land Purchase Act 1875. The former involved an invasion of the sacred right of the established Clergy of Ireland; the latter invaded the rights of Proprietors' in this Island. Both rights were founded on wrong; both were inimical to the rights of the people; both involved continual public grievances so long as they were up held; and the invasion of both was warrantable. If the rights of property must give way, under the law of *eminent demesne*, when a public benefit is to be introduced they should surely, it necessary, give way when a great public grievance is to be abolished. We urged, as a last resort, the passage of an Act to compel Proprietors' to sell their lands, although we decidedly objected to the Act passed; and our share of the responsibility we accept. Nor will the Legislature of the Province shrink from the responsibility of its Act. It must not, however, be forgotten that the Imperial Government, represented by the Governor General is also accountable. If the "Land Purchase Act 1875" is a measure of confiscation, the Imperial Government—the last supreme legislator in the case—is fully as much to blame for its passage as either the Legislature or people of this Island.

But it is not a measure of confiscation. Nor is there the slightest desire on the part of the people of the province, at large, to obtain the estates of proprietors without rendering a full and complete indemnity therefor. Although the claims of the proprietors who held the greater portion of the lands of this province are pretty correctly represented in the following statement,—

Amount paid for the estates	$0,000.00
" " for quit-rents as per conditions of grant,	6000.00
" " for bringing settlers to the estates, as per conditions of grant,	6000.00
" " for the improvement of the estate, opening highways, &c.,	6000.00
Annual receipts, rent—expended in Great Britain (more or less),	4,000.00

Yet their rights are undisputed; and the Commissioners are instructed not only to indemnify them for the loss of their annual rents, but also to take into consideration the quality of the land, the prices at which other estates had been voluntarily sold, etc. So scrupulous were the Commissioners in carrying out their instructions and giving full indemnification, that they awarded Col. Cumberland an unusually high price because his revenue was correspondingly large. Miss Sullivan complains that the amount awarded her, invested in England at 4 per cent., will not yield as large an amount annually, as the estate did. But let her invest her money here where her estate was, and she will obtain from 6 to 8 per cent. for it; and it will yield more than she received before.

"NEVER SAY DIE."

MR. THOMAS WHITE, of the Montreal *Gazette*, has, it seems, adopted this motto. It is rumored that, undaunted by his recent defeat, he intends to oppose Mr. Cushing, the ministerial candidate for Argenteul. Mr. White has pluck, talents, and pertinacity. He ought to succeed; and we hope he will.

THE POLICY OF "HUSH UP."

BEFORE Mr. Laird went to Ottawa as a member of the Dominion Parliament, he was "friendly disposed" (his own words) to the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald. After his first return, he declared in the Market Hall that [we quote from the *Patriot's* report,] "he would give Sir John A. Macdonald his support, if in his opinion, he cleared himself of the scandal connected with the Pacific Railway." So great was his abhorrence of corruption then, that he deliberately deserted those to whom he told us he was "friendly disposed," and joined those to whom he was politically opposed. About the same time, his organ (the *Patriot*) truly remarked:—

"We are sure there is not a single constituency on the Island that would not visit with their displeasure the men whose moral sense is so obstuse, and whose notions of public virtue are so lax as to wink at corruption, no matter by whom practiced, or to support corruptionists, no matter what station they occupy, or what power they wield.

On the 15th August, 1872, the Hon. George Brown—urged by his associates—the gentlemen with whom Mr. Laird is now associated in the Dominion Cabinet—wrote the following letter to a leading banker of Ontario—the Hon. Senator Simpson:—

"MY DEAR SIR,—The fight goes bravely on, but it is hard to work up against the enormous sums the Government candidates have in their hands. *We here have expended all our strength in aiding the out-counties, and helping our city candidates; but a big push has to be made on Saturday and Monday, for the East and West divisions* if we are not to succumb to the sash of the Government. We could carry all three divisions easily, but for the cash against us, and if we carry the first on Saturday, the other two will go with us in spite of all the cash they can muster. We therefore make our *grand stand* on Saturday. *There are but half a dozen people that can come down handsomely, and we have all done what we possibly can do, and we have to ask a very few outsiders to aid us. Will you be one?* I have been urged to write to you, and comply accordingly.

"Things look well over the Province,—with all their money we shall beat them hollow in Ontario, and things look bright in Quebec.

"Faithfully yours,
GEO. BROWN.

"Hon. J. Simpson."

This letter proves that Mr. Brown and those who urged him to write it were fully as corrupt as Sir John A. Macdonald and his party. Unless the meaning it now conveys is explained away, it must forever damage them in the eyes of a people who will not even "wink at corruption."

Yet Mr. Laird is silent. He looks gloomy and sad, but he makes no motion. In reply to our friendly suggestion that he should explain the "big push" letter, his organ merely says that we are "dreadfully smart;" that we labor under a schoolboy delusion;" "that it is wonderfully clever to be saucy," etc. In fact, Mr. Laird and his organ have adopted the policy of "hush up."

From these facts, we feel justified in concluding that Mr. Laird's association with Mr. Brown and his friends has had a wonderfully demoralizing effect. Else why does he not come out from among them, as he, in his utter abhorrence, came out from among those corrupt men to whom he was "friendly disposed" in 1873? Further, we think Mr. Laird's appointment to the Governorship of the Northwest must be a foregone conclusion; for surely he can never again contemplate seeking the suffrages of a constituency that would "visit with their displeasure the men whose moral sense is so obtuse and whose notions of public virtue are so lax *as to wink at corruption, no matter by whom practised, or to support corruptionists, no matter what station they occupy or what power they wield.*"

A CENTRAL PENITENTIARY.

WE are informed that one of the many matters which engaged Mr. McKenzie's mind during his visit to the Maritime Provinces was the selection of a site for a Penitentiary for the three Provinces, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. It is high time the Dominion Government, as by the terms of of Confederation bound, provided a prison for the criminals of this Province. Since Confederation the burden of punishing and supporting our criminals has fallen upon the Local Government. We trust that an account of the expense has been kept; and that the just claims of the Province for remuneration will be urged. While writing, we may remark that a Central Penitentiary will not be available to the Island for six months of the year—unless, indeed, Mr. Sewell's winter steamer proves a success, or arrangements are made by which prisoners can be transported in the ice-boats. We have no particular desire to see a Penitentiary here; but some arrangement should be made for the maintenance and punishment of our criminals throughout the year. We trust the Minister of the Interior is looking after our interests in this matter.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

THE Minister of the Interior was among his constituents last week. But few were aware of his presence. We learn that a small meeting was held in his behalf. Had it been advertised that Mr. Laird would visit the district, a monster audience might, we are informed, have easily been brought together to hear him speak. In fact, the people were anxiously expecting a speech from their representative at Ottawa; and it is to be regretted that Mr. Laird did not see fit to answer to their expectations. They would like to hear, from the lips of a Cabinet Minister, an exposition of the general policy of the Government; and they would, particularly, like to know what Mr. Laird intends to do for them. Mr. Laird's opinion respecting the proposed branch railway would not come amiss. Mr. Laird has lately gained experience; and his opinion might be worth something now.

CHARLOTTETOWN DERATING CLUB.—The Club met on the 5th inst., and elected the following members as officers for the ensuing season:—R. Harris, President, A. B. Warburton and P. R. Bowers, Vice ditto, T. W. May, Secretary and Treasurer, W. L. Cotton, W. C. DesBrisay, D. C. Martin, C. Kelly, and R. F. DeBlois members of Committee. The subject for debate for next night, Friday 12th inst., at 7.30 p. m., is 'Should the Legislative Council be abolished?' to be opened by Mr. T. W. May.
THOS. W. MAY, Secretary.

Famine is threatened in Russia, in consequence of the unparalled failure of this year's crop.

EDUCATIONAL.

PROFESSOR MCDONALD, of Halifax, in a lecture delivered at the Convocation of Dalhousie College, thus alluded to Islanders and Island educational institutions:—

"Looking still further afield, we have to notice, with feelings akin to congratulation, that the Gilchrist scholarship for the Dominion of Canada has again been gained by a candidate from the Lower Provinces. Mr. J. Schurman, from Prince Edward Island, no doubt personally known to some of our students, was not only first Dominion candidate, but it is said, stood 10th in the list of all who, in July last, passed the matriculation examinations of the London University. This is a very distinguished place to have taken among probably about 500 candidates, of whom one-half would be rejected. The first praise is due, no doubt, to Mr. Schurman himself. It is but fair to Prince of Wales' College and to Acadia College, at both of which Mr. Schurman received education, to believe that they did much to produce this gratifying result. We can say from long experience of them, that our students from 'the Island' are among the best we have, and those who have come to us from Prince of Wales' College have been exceptionally well grounded in the elements of a College course.

The following remarks apply as forcibly and as justly to this province as to Nova Scotia. Respecting attendance at Common Schools, Professor McDonald says:—

"A large majority of the well to do classes, whose means would suffer no undue pressure by keeping their children a year or two more under instruction. But they remove their sons from school as soon as they have some knowledge of the three R's, and send them straight into shop or office, just at the time when they have acquired educational *machinery*, but before they have got education itself; at the time, *i. e.* when the acquirements cease to be mere matters of observation and memory—when the faculties of reflection, taste and expression would begin to be called forth, and the foundation laid for habits of accurate thought and the formation of opinion from reasoned premises; and when there might be sown the seeds of mental pursuits, which would be the ornament and pleasure of a life.

The usual parental hypothesis being that the first object of living is money, and that the second is still to make money, and the third like unto the second, and the children are turned at the earliest possible time into business-machines, though I hear, and from what I see, can believe that they are not specially successful ones. The parental justification of this mental starvation of the young is: 'Oh! if you want to succeed in our business you must begin early. Education is no doubt a fine thing; but in this practical age, and in this particular case, there is no time for it. This idea has percolated down to the young mind itself, and expresses itself in its own fashion. 'Books,' said a young friend of mine to me lately, with a confident smile that took everything for granted, 'who cares for books?' In a highly religious community like ours, it is shocking to say of a man that he is a *liar* or a *swindler*, unless he is a public man, in which case these terms would not differ appreciably from the language of compliment. It is still severer to call a man a *materialist*; and we hurl the epithet, as one of our heaviest bolts against such men as Stewart Mill, Bain, Darwin, Tyndal, Huxley, Spencer, and the like, who set up for philosophers and shock us from time to time with their scandalous opinions. Huxley tells us that he does not know whether the universe consists of one substance or two; and if there is but one, whether it be called matter or mind. Darwin proposes to us a theory of existing animal and vegetable life on the globe, according to which these may have come from simplest beginning to their present highly complex and varied conditions by changes imperceptibly going on through long periods of time. Tyndal lately informed us that we might possibly be wrong in supposing matter to be that inert and dead thing it seems, inasmuch as, for all we know, it may have 'all the potentaties of life;' and Spencer environs us with a philosophy of evolution, the moral of which is that 'whatever is is right,' or at least, if wrong, that it is useless to try to mend it; and so on. Such theories, even if they could be shown to be probable, would explain the origin or cause of nothing, and leave all that is vital in religion and morals not necessarily disturded. They are paradoxes certainly, and to a certain type of mind they are all the more shocking for being not understood, just as when Mr. O'Connell called Mrs. O'Rourke an 'old parallelogram,' she took it that she was detestibly abused. Well, whatever the opinions of these men, there is something to be said for them. You cannot call them wordily-minded men like the ordinary Philistine parent. They do believe that there is something in man and nature worth knowing, and worth some sacrifice to know; that there is a dignity in life beyond that of dollars, and the material things these can buy. Fancy such men turning their sons educationless and immature into the world to slave and grub for money as if it were the very staff of the soul's life, in they way our people do! I ask, *who are the materialists?* Does the stigma of this name fall with most force on such men as these, or on those who are starving the intellectual life of their children, and bringing them up perforce to believe that money with its accessories is the one thing needful?"

PLOUGHING MATCH.

A ploughing match was held at Bellevue—the farm of Charles Haszard, Esq.,—on Wednesday last. Competition was open to every farmer in Queen's County, south of the Hillsborough. The prizes awarded were raised by the subscripions of those who wish to see good farming; who think that good ploughing is the outward and visible sign by which a good farmer is known; and who, therefore, desire to raise the standard of ploughmanship. The day was cold and not very propitious. Nevertheless there were about twenty competitors; and many more spectators. Among the latter we noticed the Minister of the Interior, H. Beer, Donald Currie, and W. Mutch, Esq'rs. The work was generally well done. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—

FIRST CLASS—Men.

1st prize	Robert Stewart,	$10 00
2nd "	Wallace McNeil,	8 00
3rd "	Alexander Kennedy,	6 00
4th "	James Judson,	4 00
5th "	Joseph Prott,	3 00
6th "	Angus McInnis,	2 00
Time Prize,	Wallace McNeill,	3 00

SECOND CLASS—Boys under 18 years.

1st prize	Peter Dewar,	$10 00
2nd "	Peter McKinnon,	8 00
3rd "	William McGregor,	6 00
4th "	Daniel Stewart,	4 00
Time Prize	William McGregor,	3 00

The plowmen, and those who went to see the work done, were hospitably entertained by Mrs. Hazard.

RAILWAY MEETINGS.

AN esteemed correspondent at Murray Harbor South, writes (Nov. 4,):—"A Railroad Meeting was held at Murray Harbor South on Monday evening, (1st inst.,) which was a decided success. All the old anti-Railroad feeling has vanished; and the petitions are being rapidly signed. On motion of Mr. Jas. Clow, seconded by John Henderson, Esq., the resolutions of former meetings at Murray Harbor South &c., were adopted. Mr. John Graham was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Jas. Clow Secretary of this meeting. Again last night, 3rd inst., a large meeting was held in the School House, Gaspereaux. Mr. Wm. Graham was Chairman and A. Bears, Secretary. The meeting was addressed by a number of gentlemen, and was a grand success. This Railroad branch feeling is red-hot around this district; and all the cold water of the *Patriot* can't put it out. To-morrow evening, (Friday) there will be a railway meeting at Peter's Road, where a successful time, as usual, is expected."

A formal sitting of the Fishery Commission, to consider questions involved in the Washington Treaty, is postponed, and is not likely to take place until after next session of the Dominion Parliment. Mr. Galt will leave shortly for Washington, to confer with the United States authorities upon matters appertaining to the Commision.

SILENT.—The *Globe* hasn't had a word to say about the Tory corruption since the big push letter was made public. This is the subject upon which it maintains the solemnity of an owl and the silence of a tombstone.—*Toronto Sun.*

PUBLIC FAITH.

(*From the Toronto Nation.*)

The awards of the Prince Edward Island Land commission are eliciting complaints from some of the proprietors and a section of the English press. The statute under which the commissioners perform their duty is represented as a measure of confiscation, the fruit of many years of agitation carried on in the interests of speculators. The weapon with which this stab at the good faith and national reputation of Canada is made, glances from its object and strikes the Imperial government. No Canadian statute which diverges from the beaten tract of legislation can go into effect without the sanction of that government. The Governor General stands here as a sentinal to watch instances of this kind of legislation, and sound the alarm by interposing the power of reservation. In this way the bill comes directly under the attention of the law officers of the Crown in England; and it is not conceivable that a measure bearing the hard features of confiscation would be reported by them for the approval of the Crown. If the Land Act can be made out to be a measure of confiscation, the sole responsibility for its paternity cannot be saddled on Canada. National reputation is of too much value to be sacrificed for a few dollars, more or less, in the commutation of a land tenure, and the last thing Canada would think of would be to confiscate, under the forms of law, the rights of the proprietors. The loss of reputation which such a transaction would involve, would outweigh a thousand times the pecuniary gain. If the stock exchange once came under the conviction that the security of property in Canada rested on the frail thread of a conscienceless Legislature, we should come to be ranked with the defaulting and dishonored republics of Central America. So well is this understood that, in the province of Ontario no law affecting the rights of private property can be passed until the judges report that it does not offend against any of the principles which form the safeguard of these rights. In two or three instances, the Legislature of that province had approached ground which many regarded as forbidden or doubtful; and the public conscience recoiling from the bare possibility of advancing beyond the line of safety, caused this restriction to be laid on the volition of the Legislature. The Dominion Legislature has the honor and the credit of the country in its hands; and if any well founded accusation could be made against its integrity and good faith, the result would be ruinous in more than a mere pecuniary sense. If the present, which are not the first complaints, were accepted as the whole truth, Mr. Cartwright might have spared himself the trouble of going to England to put a further strain upon the public credit.

Plutocracy must be protected in its legally acquired rights, however society may treat its other pretension; and the *Times* wholly misstates the Prince Edward Island land case, when it insinuates that Canada has resolved not to tolerate the existence of a class enjoying wealth and leisure, as landed proprietors, anxious to devote their energies to the service of the State. Nobody objects to the right of any man to buy land made valuable by labor, at any price he can get it for, and to enjoy his rents as best he may. But what we do object to is that a few individuals, who obtained the whole of a fertile Island, by a conditional grant, should be allowed to leave unperformed the most essential conditions of that grant, and grow rich by exacting all the advantages to which nothing short of a fulfilment of those conditions would have entitled them. The grantees entered into a contract with the Crown to populate the Island by means of immigration; and a notorious breach of that contract took from their title that indefeasible character which they nevertheless claim for it. There was not a single grantee who did not so deport himself as to make a conditional resumption of the grant a matter of duty on the part of the Crown. That duty was, at one time, recognized and partly performed; but the proprietors were enabled by a new appeal to that favoritism to which they owed the original grant, to arrest the course of justice. They obtained new and more favorable conditions only to put themselves a second time in default. They have been so often treated with an indulgence to which they had no reasonable claim, that when justice finally overtakes them they persuade themselves they are being plundered. And if, instead of looking at the whole case, we accept their claim of indefeasible right, appearances would favor their complaint. The truth is, the laxity of dealing with the defaulting proprietors was continued till wrongs assumed the appearance of right; and the present method of dealing with them looks harsh and pitiless in the eyes of thousands of Englishmen, who sympathize with them in their ill fortune.

The imperfect nature of the rights of proprietors justified the forced purchase of of their lands; but it would not, at this time of day, justify anything like unconditional escheat. In estimating the compensation to be paid, the proprietary rights are treated as absolute, and the aim of the commissioners is to award the full value of the lands. To persons residing in England a few shillings an acre for land of which the greatest portion has never been cultivated, may seem a very inadequate compensation! for they forgot that on this side of the Atlantic half a continent is still in a state of nature. Plenty of land can be purchased elsewhere at the price fixed by the award of the commissioners. Canada will gladly welcome a class of men such as the *Times* thinks the Land Act will prevent from coming into existence, when it comes fairly by its wealth, and shows that it is willing to devote its leisure to the public weal. But to create such a class by the favour of the crown, through wholesale grants of the public domain, which settlers require for cultivation, would, if it were possible, be the worst conceivable policy. But happily it is not possible, in the existing state of things. Nearly all Prince Edward Island landlords were, from first to last, absentees. They had no idea of placing their leisure at the service of the Islanders, in a public capacity; and if they had made the offer, the prejudice which their numerous defaults created, would have caused it to be declined. A colonial caste on the model proposed by the *Times*, was the source of the worst evils through which Central and South America have passed, and the cause of that appalling series of sanguinary revolutions with which the history of those countries is disfigured. Two distinct social camps are there always kept on a war footing, and their battles are fought on the political field. It is fortunate for us, in this more northern climate, that like elements of discord do not exist and cannot be created by artificial appliances.

The lessons which have been read to Canadians on the duties of public faith, though wholly misapplied in the particular instance, may not be altogether without their use. While regarding them with a just measure of resentment, it is not possible to avoid reflecting on the consequences of a line of conduct which would have invested them with truth. In doubtful cases, it is always best to err on the side of generosity. Public reputation cannot be measured in money; but the loss of reputation is to a nation pecuniary, as it implies moral, ruin.

A TERRIBLE TALE.

REPORTED SCUTTLING OF TWO VESSELS AND MURDER OF THEIR CREWS.

(From the Boston Advertiser.)

A year ago last February the bark 'Jewess,' of Boston, sailed from New South Wales in the Direction of the Auckland Islands, a group which lies at the South Pacific Ocean, near New Zealand. A few days later the Boston Bark 'Delia M. Long' and an English Bark, name unknown, followed on the same course. No tidings of the two Boston vessels were received until recently, when Captain Brewer, of Biddeford, Me., of the bark 'Marathon,' New York, returning from a voyage round the world brought back a terrible story in regard to them.

At one of the ports at which he stopped he had fallen in with a sailor, or some one who knew him, who purported to be the sole survivor of the three crews. The vessels, he said, had become becalmed in the vicinity of the Auckland Islands, and lay there together several days. They were boarded at night by cannibals, who came in large numbers, overpowered the crews, plundered the ships and scuttled them. The men were carried prisoners to the shore, and furnished food for a horrible feast of their captors. No particulars of the fight or of the survivor's escape were received; but the facts are pretty well authenticated, and the long absence of the vessels furnishes good ground for believing the story may be true.

The survivor was one of the crew of the 'Jewess,' and he is said to have related that the surprise was complete, the vessels being some distance from the land, and no sign of enemies having been seen. The usual precaution taken when a ship is becalmed in the vicinity of land inhabited by savages is to drive sharp nails, placed closely together, through boards, which are placed over the decks and fastened firmly down with the sharp ends up. It is then impossible for the bare-footed savages to step upon the deck, and they are shot off at leisure. This precaution was not taken on board the 'Jewess,' the survivor said, because no danger was expected.

DISTRESS IN CAPE BRETON.—The Halifax *Herald* publishes the following statement—the result of a careful enquiry—as to the prospects of work in Cape Breton, for the coming winter, and the numbers who must depend on external aid for the means of subsistence during the winter months.

Locality.	Prospects of work for the winter	No. requiring Gratuitions Aid
Gardner Mines	No work	182
International	do "	300
Glace Bay	do "	350
*Caledonia	do "	200
Lorway, Reserve, Emery	do "	600
Cow Bay	do "	500
	Persons, Total,	2132

*Very ill off at the present time.

Of the above a small number but a very few, will have partial work; but all will require gratuitous aid, 90 per cent. being entirely dependent on such aid, the remainder 10 per cent. partial aid. For this purpose the people are naturally turning their eyes to the Government as the only resource from which so much external relief can be supplied.

Canada is again in the London market as a borrower to the amount of two million and a half sterling, or about $12,000,000. The greater part of the loan—three fifth—will be secured by the Imperial guarantee; and the guaranteed, and the unguaranteed portions alike bear four per cent interest. Bids were received for a much larger amount than was required; but the price obtained is not stated. The part of the loan which bears the Imperial guarantee has this advantage over consuls, that both Canada and England are responsible for its payment. The facts, as far as known, indicate that the loan has been obtained on favorable terms. It is reasonable to persume that only part of the proceeds will be required for immediate use; and the question of the temporary disposition of the balance will arise. There would have been no economy in purchasing at two different periods; for small transactions of this kind are never liked by the Stock Exchange. A temporarily disposable balance was a necessary incident of the loan; and the Minister of Finance will have to consider, in connection with his colleagues, what he will do with it. The banks may be anxious to make it the basis of an additional to their present discounts; but we trust that a use so foreign to the purpose of the loan, will not be permitted to be made of it. The effect of such a dispesal of the balance of it would be a new paroxysm of commercial expansion, to be followed by a corresponding depression. The present gradual recovery from an unhealty condition of commerce would be arrested, and a final return to the normal condition of commercial health would be delayed for months; and if the policy against which we contend were continued with every new loan, it would be delayed for years.—*Toronto Nation.*

A WOMAN NEARLY KICKED TO DEATH.—On Sunday night another dastardly attempt was made on a woman; this time at her own door. The cause of the assault was as usual, whiskey; and the means was as in the case of Irvine, kicking. The facts of the case are as follows:—About ten o'clock on Sunday night last, three men called at the little tavern on the corner of Richmond and Victoria streets, known as the Beehive, kept by Mr. J. Smith. They knocked at the side door, and when Mr. Smith answered demanded liquor from him. This he refused to supply, whereupon he received a perfect torrent of abuse. As he still maintained his position one of the men commenced to strike him and in doing so inflicted several contusions on his head. This sort of a thing soon got unbearable, and Mr. Smith thought that the best thing he could do was to go and get a policeman and have the assailant arrested. He went on to Yonge street for that purpose, and on returning with a constable found that the men were gone, and his wife was lying on the floor in the passage suffering terribly from kicks they had inflicted on her. It appears that she interfered and one of the roughs kicked her and knocked her down, and then made his escape as quickly as possible. Medical attendance was immediately called in, and it was discovered that he had kicked her severely in the abdomen and inflicted such injuries that her life is despaired of.—*Toronto Sun.*

TO MAKE BUSINESS.—Advertise! The merchant, manufacturer, or dealer, who keeps his wares before the public, seldom complains of dull times. Where is the utility of having for sale the best fabrics in the world, if the would-be purchaser know not where to obtain them? The EXAMINER is unquestionably one of the best advertising media on the Island. Advertize in the EXAMINER.

W. W. WELLNER has just received a splendid assortment of Electro-Plated Goods, the finest yet offered.—6 in.

OBSTRUCTIONS on the sidewalks of Charlottetown are to be removed without delay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. Prince Edward.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION at my Sale Room, on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst, at 12 o'clock, noon,—

One Share in the S. S. Prince Edward.

WILLIAM DODD,
Nov. 8, 1875. Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

CITY COURT, Nov. 7, 1875.

BY order this day made in the City Court of the Stipendiary Magistrate, I hereby notify all whom it may concern, that every person who shall hereafter place on the streets or sidewalks of this City, any obstruction, whether consisting of goods, lumber, vehicles, materials for building or rubbish of any kind, shall, without further notice, be fined the full penalty contained in the City by-law.

THOMAS FLYNN, City Marshall.
November 8, 1875.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

A General meeting of the Diocesan Church Society of Prince Edward Island, will be held in St. Paul's School room, on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst., at 7 o'clock.

D. FITZGERALD, } Secy's.
W. C. DESBRISAY, }
Nov. 8, 1875.—1n

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

NUMBER 61 in the First Hundred in Charlottetown, near the Convent and Railway Station. Apply to

H. J. CUNDALL.
Nov. 8, 1875.—3w

IMPORTANT!

For the Benefit of all Concerned!

THE SUCSCRIBER WOULD INTIMATE to all persons indebted to him to 1st OCTOBER, that the full amount of their accounts is required with as little delay as possible.

HENRY BEER.
Southport, October 25, 1875.—6in

FURNITURE.

CHAIRS,
Cheaper than ever,
In Double and Single Backs.

CANE SEAT CHAIRS!
In Large and Small Rockers.

TO THE TRADE:
Looking-glass Plates
All sizes, Good and Cheap.

HAIRCLOTH,
all sizes. Also, some
VERY HANDSOME VENEERS!
in Walnut, Plain, Fancy, and Corrugated Bird-eye Maple,
Corrugated and Hungarian Ash and Burl Walnut.
All the above will be sold very Cheap for Cash Only.

E. D. STAIR,
Upper Great George Street.
Ch'town, Oct. 18, 1875.

CHOICE PERIODICALS FOR 1876.

THE
Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
41 Barclay Street, New York,

Continue their authorized reprints of the
Four Leading Quarterly Reviews:

EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig),
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative),
WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal),
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical),

Containing masterly criticisms and summaries of all that is fresh and valuable in Literature, Science & Art; also,

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine

The most powerful Monthly in the English language, famous for STORIES, ESSAYS, and SKETCHES, of the highest literary merit.

Terms, Including Postage.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

For any one Review,	$4.00 per annum
For any two Reviews,	7.00 do
For any three Reviews,	10.00 do
For all four Reviews,	12.00 do
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4.00 do
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00 do
For Blackwood & two Reviews,	10.00 do
For Blackwood & 3 Reviews,	13.00 do
For Blackwood & the 4 Reviews	15.00 do

CLUBS.

A discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to *one address* for $12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48.00, and so on.

PREMIUMS.

New subscribers—applying early—for the year 1876 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1875 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
Nov 1 75 41 Barclay St., New York.

PUBLIC LANDS.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC Lands will attend as follows:—

On Monday and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th of November next, at Patrick Dalton's, Nail Pond, Lot 1.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th of November, at William Haywood's, Tignish, Lot 2.

On Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th of November next, at David Hunter's, Alberton, Lot 4.

On Monday, the 15th November next, at Beaton's Hotel, Lot 6.

On Tuesday, the 16th November next, at Goodwin's Hotel, Lot 14.

On Thursday and Friday, 18th and 19th November, at Kensington, Lot 19,

On Monday and Tuesday, 29th and 30th November next, at Mrs. A. Campion's, Souris.

On Wednesday and Thursday, 1st and 2d December next, at McDougall's, Rollo Bay.

On Friday, 3rd December, at Hon. S. Bulger's Head St. Peter's Bay.

On Saturday, at Theo. Webster's, Morell.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th December next, at Carney McLure's, Esq., Murray Harbor Mills.

On Thursday and Friday, 16th and 17th of December next, at P. Gaul's, Esq., Montague Bridge.

I hereby notify all parties in arrear on account Public Land Sales and Rent, that unless payment be made before the First January next, proceedings will forthwith be taken for the recovery thereof.

E. MCEACHEN,
Commissioner.
Crown Lands Office, 21st Oct., 1875.
Oct. 25.—5i

GET YOUR HANDBILLS AND Posters printed at the Examiner office.

NOVEMBER, 1875.

CLOTHING

FOR

FARMERS
MECHANICS
RAILWAYMEN
LUMBERERS
AND
CITIZENS

Ready-made or Made to Measure!

We are now receiving by Mail Steamers a further supply of

HEAVY
WINTER
CLOTHS & CLOTHING!
OVERCOATS,
Stormcoats, Reefers,
&c. &c.
TO SUIT ALL,
At Economical Prices!

ANY GARMENT
made to order at short notice and at moderate prices!

SPECIAL.—We offer, at a Great Bargain, a large lot of heavy Winter Overcoats, which, on account of the hard times, have been sold to us at bankrupt prices. Those who have not bought their Winter Clothing, cannot do better than have a look at these Goods before buying.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
IMPORTERS.
Queen Street.

Postponement.

THE drawing for Lottery, advertised to take place in November, at Victoria Cross, is postponed till the 5th January next. Drawing positive or money refunded.

A. R. & A. McQUEEN.
Nov. 1, 1874.—2i

Take Notice.

At Tignish Station

THE HANDSOME HOUSE BUILT ON our lot at Tignish Station, by Mr. Isidore Chaisson, has been lately bought by us. Said House and Lot we now offer FOR SALE. Apply to the owners,

ONESIME CHAISSON,
MATHIAS CHAISSON,
Or on the premises to Isidore Chaisson.
Nov. 1, 1875.—4i

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN

Lot 26 Bedeque.

ALL that piece or parcel of Freehold Land near Dunk River, Lot 26, containing about 126 acres, 20 acres of which are clear. There is an eligible stream of water, suitable for Mill purposes. It is a square Farm, two chains, twenty-five links east and west, and one hundred and twenty-two chains (by the side of a good public road) running north and south. It formerly belonged to the late Elisha Hooper, Esq., now owned by the undersigned, Jane P. Hooper, Central Bedeque.

Also, the south half of a piece of Marsh, about Four acres (situated east of the late Thomas Wright's farm) under lease from late Thomas Gordon, Esq., bearing date Sept. 21, 1870, at yearly rent of eight pence currency per acre, for the term of 999 years, the said Marsh being divided by centeal line running from east to west.

The above Freehold Property is only about one mile from the Freetown Railroad Station; very superior land; part of the purchase money can remain on security for four or five years; the piece of Marsh to be paid for on delivery of transfer lease. For particulars enquire of

JANE P. HOOPER, Bedeque,
or MARK BUTCHER, Trustee
of late E. HOOPER,
Sept. 27, 1875.—2m

TENDERS!

FOR

GOVERNMENT WORKS

TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works till Saturday, the 18th of December next, noon, from parties willing to contract with the Government to do the following contracts:—

No. 1. To build a Stone Bridge at White's, near John Harding's Bridge, New London.

No. 2. To make general repairs to the Floating Bridge, New London.

No. 3. To build a block and span to the Oyester Bed Wharf, at Rustico, to raise and repair the old Wharf at the same place.

No. 4. To build a new Brush Bridge across John Bagnall's Mill Stream.

No. 5. To build a new Wharf at Poplar Island Bridge.

Specifications will be furnished at the following places, viz:

No. 1. at the store of George McKay, Esq., Clifton.
No. 2. at Mr. Campbell's near the Bridge.
No. 3. at the store of D. McKay, Esq.
No. 4. at John Bagnall's Hotel, Hunter River.
No. 5. at the store of Mr. John Sellars.

And a copy of each at my own office Head of Hillsborough Street.

RICHARD WEEKS, S. P. W.
Ch'town, Nov. 1, 1875.

Commercial College.

Evening Class.

The Evening Class

BEGAN October 4th. Hours, 7.30 to 9.30 p. m. Circulars, containing full particulars, terms, etc., mailed free on application Orders for Eaton, Frazee & Reagh's Pens, and for Blanks for Bookkeeping, Eaton's Arithmetic, &c., filled promptly and on liberal terms.

T. B. REAGH, Principal.
Ch'town, Oct. 25, 1875.—1m