

THE DAILY EXAMINER, OCTOBER 22, 1881.

Protection in England.

"BLACKWOOD" for this month, has sounded the battle cry of "Tariff Reform." It sees no objection on the part of the Dominion, or of other Colonies, to abandon their Protective duties; and notices, that wherever free institutions prevail, there is a fixed determination to foster and protect native industries.

The remedy proposed is to impose a low but general scale of duties on all such foreign articles as experts may decide would be fiscally worth while to tax, the duties to be from eight to ten per cent.

In order to knit England more closely with her colonies and to counteract the hostile tariffs of foreign countries, a complete tariff amalgamation of the United Kingdom and all her dependencies is suggested. It is proposed that the Imperial Parliament shall pass an Act, and that whenever any colony shall inform the Mother Country that it accepts the benefit of the Imperial Act, complete and absolute free trade shall be established between the two.

England is evidently learning that her farmers and her manufacturers cannot continue their losing struggle against unremunerative prices.

The Attack on the Land Office.

To prejudice the minds of the jurymen against "the other side," Mr. Malcolm McLeod, Q. C., may, perhaps, as solicitor in the O'Farrell-McDonald case, have used language with reference to the Land Office, which, placed in other circumstances, he would not venture to use.

This being the fact, the attacking party are without a base for their operations. The attack is even more baseless than the fabric of a dream. There is nothing to support it but the false rendering of a lawyer's speech to a jury. Therefore it must fail.

Of this the Patriot, which leads the attack, is evidently well aware; and, in desperation, it seizes upon a statement made by the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, hoping to create a diversion, save itself from the discredit it deserves, and, perhaps, score a point. It is only making itself the more ridiculous.

Mr. Ferguson's statement was to the effect that he was not in charge of the Land Office, when "the sales" out of which the case grew were made; the Patriot finds that Mr. Ferguson issued a deed to one of the purchasers, and demands, with an air of confidence:—

"Does the EXAMINER pretend to maintain that the sales were "made" before the Land Commissioner signed the deed?"

Of course THE EXAMINER does. The "sale" was made the moment the purchaser made the deposit agreed upon and obtained his receipt for the money. There is proof of the truth of this statement in the very case out of which this discussion grew. The O'Farrell's made purchases of their holdings, and never yet received their deeds. McDonald made a purchase, and demanded and received his deed. The O'Farrell's contended that McDonald, under his purchase, encroached upon their land. From the evidence adduced in court, it appeared that their contention was right; and they gained the case though they had not a deed and McDonald had. The deed is merely the evidence that there has been a sale and transfer, and if the stipulations of the bargain have been complied with, the deed cannot be refused.

The more we learn concerning Hon. Mr. Ferguson's action in this case, the more prudent and praiseworthy does his conduct appear. So soon as he heard about the dispute between the O'Farrell's and McDonalds, he did what he could to induce the latter to forego his claim; and it was only when threatened with a mandamus that, in accordance with legal advice, which he was bound to follow, he issued the deed.

Supposed Loss of a Vessel.

DANIEL SWIM, Captain of the schooner "Gowan Gem," reports having seen the mainboom, with sail and gear attached, of a schooner of about 80 tons. He supposed it to be attached to a schooner sunk between Pietou Island and Cape Bear; Cape Bear being N. E. about four miles distance. He saw it on Thursday afternoon, and observed it again in the same place on Friday afternoon.

Queen's University.

At the opening of the Queen's University on Wednesday last, Principal Grant said the 41st session opened with bright prospects. The Faculty was large, and they hoped to keep adding new professors every year until they were well equipped. There are already 41 new students in Arts, and the Freshman's class in Medicine is 25 per cent. larger this year than last. The Ladies class is being doubled. Two young ladies have succeeded in carrying off scholastic honors connected with the recent matriculation examination at the University. The value of the scholarships were \$100 and \$50 respectively.

Thanksgiving Sermon

IN THE METHODIST BRICK CHURCH.

THE Rev. Mr. Tippet preached in the Methodist Brick Church from the following text: "Offer unto God Thanksgiving."—50th psalm, 14th verse.

The reasonableness for such gratitude arises from the situation and despatch existing between the benefactor and the benefited, and this reasonableness ripened into actual devotion when the despatch is apprehended by man. In the fitness of things, God has so arranged matters that everything pays Him tribute—Nature's obedience is His service. The singing of the stars; the trees of the field clapping their hands; the laughing river and the melody of the ocean, are all figures of speech. Man is the mouthpiece for the dumb creation, endowed with faculties and made capable of rendering actual service to his Maker. Nothing seems more natural than gratitude from man,—not growing out of the fact of contrast which shows one to be a worm, the other a God; but showing the likeness between the two. We are gathered this day to give thanks, and in doing so we recognize the spirituality of God and the character of the sacrifice which he accepts. Public thanksgivings are as old as the pyramids, and the obligations further their observance repeats itself in every generation.

We thank God for our temporal mercies. Their magnitude no thought can reach; their multitude is out of count,—such one's renewed evidence of God's continued care, and all the gifts of the same bountiful donor, crowding down upon us until their multiplicity has made them common, and touching every point of man's need as if they had been the products of the season; given with a cheerfulness which staggers the mind of man as he asks "What art thou shouldst visit me?" and continued until man is bankrupt so far as ability to repay, and breaks out in the language of inspiration, saying, "What shall I render unto the Lord?"

Thanksgiving brings man into harmony with nature—with himself and with his Maker. 1881 was the year of evil omen. The malignant position of the planets, the fulfilment of the predictions of world he prophesies, the lessons taught by the ancient pyramids and the rest—state of man, all looked to this year for unprecedented phenomena, which should leave behind it desolation. But under the safe keeping of that Being whom we this day worship, we have now been safely brought to the tenth month and see no cause for apprehension. In common with other denominations we have lost some of our mighty men; but the church was never better able to supply their places. There may have been some sweeping desolations driving forth thousands upon a world of charity; but the brotherhood of man was never so visibly set forth as in the spontaneous offerings for their relief; and no one has suffered because of his liberality. The world may have blushed at some of the dark deeds of her sons; but their effect has been to prove that we are all brethren, and in the day of our trouble we all go to the same common Father for help.

II. The year has had its results. When ever in the history of a single year has there been given to the world so many copies of God's word—Never more money given for benevolent purposes—Never more churches built in which to worship God—The meaning of the word was never more clearly defined—Man never asked more anxiously for the truth and facts—never showed more clearly that God yet intended to bury the rebel planet into the brotherhood of worlds. We can call up without effort scenes of grave apprehension; but no day has passed without being empowered to vouch for the clement and absolute reign of God.

His hand has been stretched forth sometimes on the dark side of the cloud to teach us to trust when we cannot trace, at one time breaking to pieces our schemes and raising our happiness out of their ruins, showing us that our triumphs are errors, our disappointments escapes; leading us to the gates of the grave to repress presumption, then snatching us back to kindle devotion, and thus, by a diversity of operation, has been leading us from a world of shadows to that of light. I know not the thought which rises to the top as you this morning sit in your pews, filled with grief. Some thankful for temporal good, some for the preservation of character, some for the restoration of health, others for a hope of heaven, for national, social, family and personal mercies. Thanksgiving elevates man, shows the state of his mind and honors God.

III. Few people are brought under greater obligations to God than ourselves. As a part of a mighty empire (of which we are proud) we have shared her joys without her sorrows. No war, no pestilence, no famine, no accidents visiting our shores and causing the land to go in mourning. We have plenty and are at peace among ourselves. If we have not the great riches of older countries we have not the great poverty. But few countries enjoy the same freedom in the wide acceptance of the term. Others have to follow in some track made for them; here a man can choose for himself—the climate healthy—soil fertile. Unlike the same hardship and labour together here as is united in thousands of cases in reference to those who go from us, and in but few instances the Island would be as much for them as the newly-found home.

The spring opened with more than ordinary promise, and although the prospects have not been fully realized; yet the showing is by no means inferior. If the abundance is not quite so great; the great demand and high prices will more than compensate. In the application the preacher said the first offering should be man's own self, then everything else would follow. The congregation was large and the liberal collection for the poor showed the spirit of the worshippers.

The British steamer Corsica has foundered off Cape Roca. Part of the crew were drowned. It is said the partridges are feathered clear down to the feet, which is taken as a sign of cold weather.

The autograph of Martin Luther was recently sold for \$150; that of Malancthon for \$56, and that of Voltaire for \$2,250.

The Porte has asked the British and French ambassadors to explain the despatch of ironclads to Alexandria.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the Patriot.

Sir,—Considering the great advantage which an editor possesses over a correspondent in a discussion, carried on in his own paper, it is, I think, a pretty sure sign of a bad cause or feeble advocacy on his part, when he is obliged to resort to personal abuse. I do not complain of this kind of writing; it may gratify you very much, but it does me no harm whatever.

After referring to the fact that the deed to MacDonald was issued after I became Commissioner of Public Lands, and was signed by me, you say: "Mr. Ferguson does not need to be told that the sale was not made until the deed was signed."

My reply to this statement is just this: I not only need to be told of this strange doctrine, but it will have to be repeated very often in my ears before I will believe it. A man comes to the Land Office and agrees with the Commissioner for a piece of land as a price named. He pays the amount of the deposit required by law, and receives a receipt which is in the form of an agreement for a deed. His name is placed upon the working plan, and an account setting forth the transaction is opened in the books of the Department. You undertake to affirm that because the deed was not signed, there had been no "sale." I must say that your contention indicates a very imperfect understanding of what constitutes a moral or legal obligation.

"It was his (the Commissioner's) duty as soon as it came to his knowledge that there was any dispute with regard to the property to be conveyed, to investigate the matter, and take such action as was just or right in the premises irrespective of anything which his predecessor may have done."

I quite agree with you here; and beg to inform you that I did precisely as you suggest. When I found that O'Farrell claimed the land which was sold to McDonald, I instructed Mr. Strong to write to McDonald, offering him to refund the money paid by him, and to do what we could to suit him to other vacant land. I did all I could to induce McDonald to relinquish the claim which the purchase from the Land Office had given him; and I did not grant him a deed until I received notices from his attorneys, Messrs. Longworth and Hazard, that they would make application to the Supreme Court, then sitting, for a mandamus to compel me to do so. As it was a case of grave difficulty, and the statements of the claimants directly conflicted with each other, I did not take this step without taking proper legal advice.

I notice that THE EXAMINER on what authority it does not state, says that the editor has been informed that Mr. Malcolm McLeod did not use the language attributed to him by the editor of the Summerdale Journal. I have not noticed this attack, because I attach any importance to the vituperation of Counsel, or because I had any fear of my personal character suffering from such; but with the sole view of vindicating the staff of the Land Office from foul aspersions which might, if unchallenged, weaken the public confidence so necessary to be reposed in a Department having so much to do with the titles of lands in the Island.

I am Yours, etc., D. FERGUSON, Charlottetown, Sept. 20, 1881.

Upper Prince Street School.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—In the DAILY EXAMINER of the 21st inst., appeared a short paragraph accusing the Trustees of the City Schools of "scandalous neglect," because the "heating apparatus of the Upper Prince Street School is not yet in order."

The School Board is not open to the charge of "scandalous neglect." The contract with the owners of the property binds said owners to keep the heating apparatus, at all times, in good order, and ready for use. The accompanying letter and Certificate have been placed in our hands, viz:—

STAMBOUR INSPECTION OFFICE, ST. JOHN, N. B., 6th Nov., 1880.

Sir,—On the other side of this sheet you will find Certificate for Boiler test. The Boiler provided under that test, the weight on the safety valve is set at twenty pounds. I enclose my bill.

Yours truly, W. M. SMITH, Inspector.

T. ALLEY, Esq., Architect, &c., CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Nov. 3, 1880.

I hereby certify that I have this day tested by Hydrostatic pressure, the boiler used for steam making, connected with the Heating Apparatus in the Methodist School, Charlottetown, P. E. I., test 70 pounds, safety valve set at 20 lbs per square inch.

W. M. SMITH, Inspector. The Owners of the building and steam heating apparatus have arranged for a new boiler to be delivered with the utmost despatch.

ISAAC OENHAM, Secretary of City School Board, Charlottetown, Oct. 22, 1880.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Mr. Editor,—Mr. Murdoch, the editor of the "Inverness Highlander," delivered his lecture on "British Landlordism," in the Ugg Hall, on Friday evening, the 14th inst., to a small but very appreciative audience.

John F. McLeod, Esq., was appointed chairman. The lecturer began by telling us that he came to this Island to learn how we got rid of landlordism, and to ask our aid in breaking the bonds which still bind our countrymen across the water. He expatiated on the evils of landlordism, showing how the people were driven from the good lands and forced either to emigrate or to settle on the bad lands, and of, by hard labor, they reclaimed those lands, they were forced to pay higher rents for them. How they annually pay from £5 to £10 per acre, we couldn't imagine, until Mr. Murdoch enlightened us by saying that the rent was paid by their sons and daughters—who go out to service. The landlords treat their tenants as if they were made of different clay—they themselves being the china, and their tenants the earthenware of humanity.

He also touched on the Gaelic language, showing its superiority (I) over English,

and, in fact, over all languages. He referred to an old Scotch song (by Rob Down, I think), observing that Professor Blackie said there was more wit and wisdom in that one song than in all Greek literature! He thinks that English is not fit to be hooped potatoes with.

At the conclusion of the lecture, a number of those present expressed their sympathy with Mr. Murdoch in his endeavors to alleviate the distress of the tenants, and quite a few subscribed for The Highlander.

On motion of Bernard Loughran, Esq., seconded by D. Ross, Esq., a vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

Hurriedly yours, Ugg, Oct. 18, 1881. JACK.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—In your paper of this evening, I notice, under the head of "Telegraphic News," a paragraph, dated Dublin, October 18th, in which your readers are told that "The rioters consisted mostly of roughs, women, and corner boys, ready for any mischief. The police with difficulty kept them from doing serious damage." Your paper further tells us, under the date of London, October 19th, that in the previous evening, at Dublin, October 18th, at night, "It was dangerous to go into the streets, not on account of the Mob, but on account of the Police." As your paper is the channel of both these conflicting statements, may I ask you to tell your readers which of the two you yourself believe, and wish your readers to believe, to be the Truth? Dublin is not the only city infested by roughs and corner boys.

Your constant reader, COLEMANUS, October 21st, 1881.

MARRIED.

At St. James R. C. Church, Georgetown, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. R. B. MacDonald, of Hoken, N. J., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Macdonald and Rev. Charles Macdonald, P. P., Joseph R. Macdonald, son of Major Allan Macdonald, Jessie's Greig, to Florence Blanche, third daughter of D. Morphy, Esq., of Gloucester, England.

At St. Bridget's Church, Albion Mines, N. S., on the 19th inst., by Rev. W. R. Macdonald, P. P., Miss Catherine Walsh, of New Glasgow, N. S., to Mr. Colin Chisholm, member of Charlottetown.

From the residence of the Rev. D. B. Parlier, Rector of St. Jude's, 19th October, by the Rev. Thomas Connelly, V. G., at the Church of the Assumption, Carleton, Saint John, Peter A. McLaughlin, of Carleton, to Mary E. Hughes, of Lot 65, P. E. Island.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. McLeod, Mr. Wm. H. Bessel to Miss Margaret Stanley, all of Charlottetown.

On the 4th, by Rev. J. McLeod, J. P. Cantello of Grand River, to Miss Annie Murchison of Orwell Cove.

On the 5th, by Rev. J. McLeod, Thos. Bears of Brooklyn, lot 61, to Miss Margaret McKinnon of Point Prim.

On the 18th, by the Rev. J. McLeod, Dougald Henry Stanley, New London, to Miss Jane McDonald of Wheatley River.

On the 20th, at the residence of Mr. Donahue, by D. G. McDonald, Wm. Olton to Miss Margaret Ann McLeod, both of New London.

DIED.

On the 17th inst., of spinal disease, at North Wiltshire, aged 6 years, Maggie Alice Cass, daughter of William and Margaret Cass.

At Head St. Peter's Bay, on the 31st of August, in the 31st year of his age, after a lingering illness of three years, George McMillan, much and deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was followed to his last resting place by a respectable concourse of people, who came to pay the last tribute to him who in life was a kind friend, and an exemplary Christian. May his spirit rest in peace.

Bank & Gas Stock.

I WILL sell AT AUCTION, at my Sale Room, Queen Square, on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock,—

20 shares in Merchants Bank P. E. Island, 30 shares in Union Bank P. E. Island, 30 shares in Bank of Prince Edward Island, 20 shares in Summerside Bank, 10 shares in Charlottetown Gas Light Company (Common Stock), 20 shares in Charlottetown Gas Light Company (Preferred Stock).

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer, Oct. 22, 1881.

LIBERAL

DISCOUNT will be given to cash customers in want of good-fitting SUITS or OVERCOATS. A splendid lot of Scotch and English Tweeds, Mergins, Pilots and Worsteds to select from. Not being very

CONSERVATIVE

we will cut and fit Ladies' and Misses' Ulsters and Sacks, and

MEETING

the wants of all, will manufacture the same, if required

CARD OF THANKS.

WE take this opportunity of tendering our sincere and heartfelt thanks to our friends from Crapaud Corner and Hampton, and others, who so promptly and nobly assisted us in saving our property at the late destructive fire at Victoria.

HENRY WADMAN, WARREN HOOD, Victoria, Oct. 17, 1881—11

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Elbridge G. Fuller and Frank M. Fuller, are hereby notified that assignment has been duly made to me of all the real estate and personal property of the said Elbridge G. Fuller and Frank M. Fuller in claims against the assignors are hereby notified to furnish the same to me, and all parties indebted to the said assignors are requested to pay the same to me without delay.

JOHN McLEAN, Souris East, Oct. 19, 1881.

NOTICE.

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

London

House.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OUR Fall and Winter

STOCK OF

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NOW OPEN!

—COMPRISING—

A Large Assortment of

PLAIN and FANCY DRESS

GOODS, Black Cashmeres, Lustres, Meltons, Serges, best value.

WINCEYS—Plain and Twilled, all Colors and Qualities.

COTTONS—White, Grey and Printed, in English, Canadian and American makes.

MANTLE CLOTHS, Beavers, Pilots, Worsted Coatings, Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, a fine assortment.

MILLINERY—Ladies' Plush, Beaver and Straw Hats, Feathers, Flowers and Ornaments.

SKIRTS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, Hosiery, Thompson's Glove-fitting Corsets.

MEN'S and BOYS' HATS and CAPS, Fur and Cloth.

FLANNELS, Sheetings, Towels, Napkins, Table Linens.

CANVAS, Silesias, Casbains, Linings.

CANADIAN AND SCOTCH Wool Shirts and Drawers. Wool Scarfs, Blankets and Quilts, Small Wares, Braces, Braids, Buttons, Threads, Needles.

CASH BUYERS will find this Stock complete, and very best value.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

September 30, 1881.

St. Peter's Island Lighthouse Fence.

AGENCY OF DEPT. MARINE & FISHERIES, CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. I., 17th Oct. 1881.

TENDERS are invited from persons willing to build a Fence to enclose the St. Peter's Island Lighthouse grounds and right-of-way. Tenders for the above work will be received at the Agency of the Department at Charlottetown, up to MONDAY, the 31st October, inst., at 12 o'clock.

Information can be obtained from the Agent at his office, Charlottetown. ARTEMAS LORD, Agent, Oct. 21—eod, pres sp till 31

NO. 1 LABRADOR HERRING.

EXPECTED DAILY, per Schr. Emma, from Henley Harbor, Labrador.—

300 barrels No. 1 HERRING. For sale in lots by JOHN H. CATHRAE, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct. 17, 1881—1w

TO BE LET.

THAT BRICK WAREHOUSE on Water Street, nearly opposite the residence of Charles Leigh, Esq., now occupied by Messrs. J. & T. Morris. Enquire at the office of Messrs. HODGSON & McLEOD, Oct. 15, 1881—Saw 1f

Brighton Brewery, Barley. Barley.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Good, Clear Two-Rowed Barley, at Brighton Brewery.

MORRIS & HYNDMAN, Charlottetown, Oct. 19, '81—3w, wly 3f

ROBES, BLANKETS, CLOTHS, TEA, &c.

AT AUCTION.

TO ARRIVE, and will be sold by Auction, at the Queen Street Auction Rooms,

—ON— Thursday, 27th inst., AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

1 bale Wolf Robes, 1 bale Grey Blankets, 2 cases Cloths, 1 case Heavy Clothing, 1 case Underclothing, 1 case Sheets, Cottons, Prints, Italian Cloths, Tailors' Findings.

—ALSO— 100 half-chests assorted Tea, 200 dozen superior Brooms.

Sale positive. No reserve. Terms—All sums over \$50, three months; from \$100 to \$500, four months—approved paper.

W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer, Oct. 18, '81—eod

NOTICE.

THE business of Messrs. Reinach's, Nephew & Co., Tea Merchants, 5 Hood Lane, E. C. London, England, will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Emil Seligmann, under the same style as heretofore.

JOHN H. CATHRAE, Agent for Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, Oct. 11, 1881—1w

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE NOW RECEIVED A LARGE PORTION OF THEIR

AUTUMN STOCK,

and shall be pleased to make quotations for all kinds of

General Hardware, Oils, Mill Supplies,

—AND— which consist in part as follows:

1000 dozen Axes, 12 tons Silk Link Chain, 25 tons Sled Shoe Steel, 12 cases Carriage Nuts, 4 tons Carriage Bolts, 450 packages Powder, 750 boxes Horse Nails, 400 kegs Horse Shoes, 180 barrels Oil, 2 cases Halters, 150 dozen Lanterns, 120 bbls. Iron Wire, 75 cases Scales, 2600 boxes Window Glass, 1 case Silk Bolting Cloth, 125 dozen framed Bark Saws, 850 pieces Hollow Ware, 4 cases Nixey's Lead, 7 tons Brandram's Paints, 4 tons First's Cast Steel, 8 Portable Forges, 25 barrels Pitch, 40 barrels Tar, 12 barrels Rosin, 5 barrels Borax, 300 Coston Nuts, 4 bales Net Twines, 400 bags Shot, 3 cases Guns, 175 packages, containing— Breech-Loading Implements, Cartridge Magazines, Ely's Cartridge Cases and Caps, Slates and Pencils, Chalk and Chalk Crayons, Chest and Padlocks, Tinware, Whips and Whip Lashes, Shop Twines, Shoe Thread, Cutlery, Iron Table and Tea Spoons, Granite Ware, Plated Ware.

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St. John, N. B., Oct. 19, '81—1m