

The Leg's ative Council.

It seems that a majority of the people of Lot 8 have yielded to the persuasive influences of Hon. B. Rogers, M. L. C., and desire that "no change shall be made in the Constitution of the Province." We learn that Mr. Rogers excited the property holders' jealousy of the right to vote for members of the Legislative Council. But if a "right" be of no value, and exceedingly costly, what is the use of jealously holding on to it. A well-to-do and intelligent miller in Prince County paid \$800 for the "right" to a water course; but the water proved insufficient in quantity for his purpose, and the "right" was of little or no value to him. Did he waste his time and money in keeping up the dam because he possessed the "right" to the stream. Not at all. The "right" was of no value; he put on steam, and let the water go. Now, the people of this Island, chiefly the property holders, are paying some \$20,000 a year for a "right" which is of no value to them, and which, as has been proved in the case Ontario and other places, they are just as well without. Will they continue to pay the heavy cost incident to the "right" which is of no value to them, in order to retain it; or will they, like the sensible miller, let the "right" go and apply the money now annually spent in maintaining it, upon something which will be of real service to them? That's the question.

Reciprocity.

THE pressure which is to be brought to bear upon the United States Congress touching the re-establishment of Reciprocity, meets with apparent favor on the part of leading Commercial Journals. The New York "Shipping and Commercial List," one of the most influential and reliable commercial journals in New York, states that—

"An earnest effort is being made for the re-establishment of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. To that end a petition is in circulation among the merchants of this city urging Congress to take speedy action on the bill introduced by the Hon. Leopold Morse, for the appointment of three Commissioners to meet three Commissioners from Great Britain, and arrange the basis of a Treaty. The subject is held to be of the highest concern to the commerce of both countries, and as the Treaty of 1854 was abrogated on notice given by the United States, in 1865, it would only be courtesy in the latter country to take the first steps towards new negotiations."

This action on the part of the leading merchants of New York is doubtless the result of the much-abused National Policy of the present Canadian Ministry. When under Grit misrule, Canada and her industries remained unprotected, no such action as we have now the pleasure to record could be expected to emanate from our neighbors across the border.

Indignation Extraordinary.

In his references to the St. Peter's meeting, the Patriot is pursuing his usual course of deliberate falsification. It is not a matter of difficulty to tear the flimsy veil of misrepresentation aside in regard to the St. Peter's meeting. The Patriot says that this meeting was called by friends of the Government, and that there was only a very small majority of the electors favorable to the Government. We stated the day after the meeting that it was called by Opposition wire-pullers, and that five to one of the electors decided in favor of the Government.

The notice calling the meeting, dated January 22, appeared in the Patriot and New Era of the same date, and in no other paper. The same day the Patriot contained the following editorial, which we publish in full:—

"INDIGNATION MEETING.—The reader will see, by an advertisement in another column, that there is to be a political meeting at St. Peter's, on the 30th instant. There will, no doubt, be a good attendance at that meeting. The electors of King's County have been badly sold by the Dominion Government and its supporters, and they have nothing to gain, but a good deal to lose, by quietly submitting to be trampled upon."

If the friends of the Government called the meeting, would they have been likely to confine an advertisement of it to the Patriot and New Era? If the Opposition wire-pullers had nothing to do with calling the meeting, how was the Patriot enabled to announce the object of the meeting in the same paper which contained the advertisement? Now, it is generally safe to reason from the known to the unknown. If the Patriot states an impudent falsehood in regard to the calling of the meeting, is it not, to say the least, highly probable, that

his account of the division is equally wide of the mark?

In taking our leave of this subject, we challenge the Patriot to name one former supporter of Mr. Sullivan, who divided against the Government at the St. Peter's meeting.

On Sticking to the Farm.

Some, nay, many people, must be farmers. Of all human occupations, this one is the most indispensable to the very existence of the human race in the present world. To it mankind must look for the staff of life, and for a long list of necessities and comforts. Inasmuch as multitudes must stick to the farm, it is the part of wisdom to make it as pleasant as possible to do so. If it be the case that farmers' sons, on getting an education become dissatisfied with country life, and ache to go to the city, it does not follow that they will necessarily better themselves by so doing. And the logical conclusion of it all, viz., that to make boys content to be farmers, they must be kept ignorant, uncultivated and unrefined, is one that will be indignantly spurned by all right-thinking people, whether in town or country. The argument for the intellectual improvement of farmers, and the investiture of their homes with a higher degree of refinement, is a sound one, whatever writings and socialists may say to the contrary. The more a farmer knows about the principles of agriculture, the better he will till his lands, the greater stock of general information he has, the broader and more varied will be his field of thought; the better his home is furnished with all the substantial comforts of town and city homes, the less reason will he and his family have to be discontented with their lot. These positions cannot be successfully controverted. There is "a restless will" in the human breast, "that tosses to and fro" in spite of the strongest motives to contentment; there is a love of change and novelty that is always dreaming of something better than present circumstances bestow or promise; it is proverbial "that distance lends enchantment to the view." But all change is not for the better, any many a countryman, like that one in the fable, has journeyed long and far in the vain endeavor to find the pot of gold supposed to be at the rainbow's base. Knowledge often fails to bring wisdom. It is not only necessary to educate the sons of farmers, but to convince them that a good education can be turned to good account on the farm, and that their chances for success in regard to all that makes life worth living are quite as good in the country as in the city. An article by Dr. Holland in the January Scribner discusses this subject very sensibly. It was suggested by a letter enquiring about the chance for a young man in New York. The Doctor states that very many such letters are received daily in the city, and that every citizen of New York with country associations, probably gets more or less of them. The following are mentioned as prominent among the reasons that are most influential in leading rural people to meditate change from country to city. Scarcity of chances to make money on a large scale in the country; the narrowness and dullness of the social sphere; a desire to see and enjoy more of "life," as it is called; and finally, the fondness many people have for living in a crowd. Dr. Holland remarks that it has probably surprised this class of enquirers to receive uniformly discouraging answers to their letters. He alleges, no doubt with great truth, that none know the troubles and difficulties of city life, but those who have left quiet homes in the country and tried it. First, there is the cost of living in the city. What seems to be, and really is, a comfortable income in the country is a mere pittance in the city. It results from this, that those who have come to the city to get definite employment, or with some means to embark in business, find before very long that they are embarrassed. The trouble is greater, or at any rate comes quicker, in the case of those who go to the city to live on slender resources until something turns up. The competitions of city life, and the scrambling to get hold of salaried positions are fearful. "Even to-day, with the evidences of increased prosperity all around us, there are probably ten applications on file for every desirable place, and "no man living here could help a friend to a place, unless he could create one." Then, socially, the new comer from the country is engulfed. He is but a drop in the mighty current of population. He has no neighbors, and scarce any acquaintances. He may have been a person of some consideration in the country neighborhood from which he has come, but in the city people ask, "Who is he?" "What is he," and what has he done?" and the reply must be very interesting to attract anything beyond a passing thought, which is quickly forgotten. The change from being somebody to being nobody is not pleasant. Further the special chaos of the city in the way of sights, lectures, meetings and amusements, become tame in a short time, while they fail to compensate for the pure pleasures and substantial advantages of country scenery, country life, and neighborhood associations. Finally, it is a noteworthy fact that a city man's dream of the future, particularly if he ever lived in the country, is always of the country and the soil. He longs to leave the noise, bustle and turmoil behind him, that he may nestle once more in the bosom of mother earth. It is no answer to all this to say that boys in their ignorance and inexperience of the world, as it really is, and with all the bright visions of hope dancing before their minds' eyes, hanker after the city, and in spite of education, home comfort and refinement, will crowd to its busy haunts. It may nevertheless be true that it might be wiser to think twice before doing so. Nor surely can a parent be blamed for endeavoring to mould the minds

of his children in the direction that he believes to be for their future welfare. If a farmer, expecting and hoping that his son will take to his father's calling, does all he can to give him a good agricultural education; to make work less a drudgery by the use of labor saving implements; to make the farm productive and beautiful by means of improvements; and to create a love of home by investing it with charms; he is certainly acting a very commendable part. There are few fathers who will force a son to choose a calling for which he has a positive dislike. Usually young men succeed best in the line for which they have a decided preference, but it is not always possible for farmers' sons to have their preferences indulged, however willing their parents might be to do so were it in their power. Circumstances not within their own control, may and often do, fix a calling both for farmers and others, very different from that which they would have pursued, if they had been free to choose, and able to carry out their own plan of life.—Montreal Witness.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

British Parliament.

Debate on "Home Rule" for Ireland.

Another Conservative Defeat

Death of Governor Chandler.

Special dispatch to Examiner.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The debate on the Home Rule amendments to the address began to-day. Mr. Shaw supported his amendment.

Sir Stafford Northcote found fault with the Irish members for taking this early opportunity of drawing attention to so important a matter; but distinctly denied that the Government allowed the matter to sleep. He then spoke of the condition of Ireland, the important decrease of the potato crop, etc., and mentioned a bill he would propose for outdoor relief by the local governments. The debate was continued by a number of Home Rulers.

Mr. Plunkett (Conservative) said Mr. Parnell's utterances would only be received with loathing, and the result might be an agitation which would end in a bloody resistance to the law.

Mr. Sullivan, Home Ruler for the South, energetically defended Mr. Parnell. The debate was finally adjourned. Sir Stafford Northcote then obtained leave to bring in a bill to render valid the proceedings for relief the Irish distress, and to make further provisions therefor. The bill was read a first time.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.

The interest attached to the contest for the seat in Parliament made vacant by the death of John Torr (Conservative), arising from the fact that Lord Ramsay, the Liberal candidate, had made a bid for the Home Rule vote, by pledging his support to an inquiry into the question of Home Rule, brought out a remarkably heavy vote. Lord Ramsay (Liberal) polled 23,885 votes; and Edward Whitley (Conservative), 20,106.

OTTAWA, Feb. 6.

John Watson, of Ayr, one of the principle agricultural implement manufacturers in Canada, affirms that the N. P. is injuring his business.

The Court of Queen's Bench yesterday unanimously refused to grant a new trial in the case of Boyle vs. the Globe, better known as the printing scandal libel suit, and said they believed justice had been done.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 7.

Governor Chandler, of this Province, died yesterday at 3 p. m.

MARRIED.

At Souris East, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. D. F. McDonald, P. P., Mr. James Sutherland, of Cable Head, to Miss Kate Campbell, of Little Harbor.

Readings and Musicales,

THE LAST OF THE SEASON,

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLROOM,

Tuesday Next, 10th inst

PROGRAMME.

- 1. Glee—"There is Music by the River"—Mrs. McNab, Miss DesBrisay, Major Freeland and Mr. Williams
2. Reading—Rev. R. D. Bambrick
3. Song—"The Gambler's Wife,"—Herr Hermans
4. Reading—Mr. W. C. DesBrisay
5. Song—"Flowers, only Flowers,"—Miss Palmer
6. Reading—Miss Wright
7. Song—"Wearing o' the Green,"—Major Freeland
8. Reading—Mr. E. J. Hodgson
9. Duett—Mrs. Strickland and Miss DesBrisay
10. Reading—Mr. Morson
11. Inst. Trio—"Meditation," (by request), Messrs. Vinnicomb, Wilson and Watson
12. Reading—Mr. Cotton
13. Song—"Thady O'Flinn,"—Mrs. MacNab
14. Reading—Miss Smith
15. Piano Solo—"The War March of the Priests,"—Mr. L. W. Watson
16. Reading—Mr. J. E. Haszard
17. Song—Mrs. Strickland
18. Reading—Rev. G. W. Hodgson
19. Song—"Madolen,"—Mr. Williams
20. Reading—Mr. F. S. Longworth
God Save the Queen.

Doors open at 7.30. Admission 10 cents. Feb. 7, 1880.

MASONIC.

GRAND MASONIC ENTERTAINMENT

—AT THE—

MARKET HALL,

On Monday Evening, February 9th, 1880,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF KING SOLOMON LODGE A. F., A. M.,

And Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor,

The Quintette Club, with the best Vocal and Instrumental talent in the City, will provide the Musical part of this Entertainment, and a rare treat may be expected.

Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 35 cents. Tickets to be had at the different Drug Stores in the city and at Bremner Bros. Doors open at 7.30. Chair taken at 8 o'clock. Feb. 3, 1880—pat 2i, h li D. R. McLENNAN, Secretary.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF STAPLE GOODS! AT AUCTION.

I AM instructed to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, an extensive Stock of

Tea, Liquor and Tobacco,

—AT THE—

Bonded Warehouse,

—ON—

Thursday, 12th Feb'y, inst.,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Will be sold in lots to suit purchase, Duty paid or in Bond.

TEA.

50 chests } Warranted good.
25 half chests }

LIQUORS

- 3 hds Gin,
19 qr. casks Gin,
110 cases Gin, Red and Green Seal,
70 cases Brandy, Quart Flasks and Barrels,
116 cases Whiskey, Quarts and Flasks,
10 cases "Old Tom,"
3 casks Port Wine,
1 cask Brandy (dark) } Duty paid.
1 cask Ginger Wine, }

TOBACCO.

- 12 boxes "Pride of Quebec,"
15 butts "Cable Twist,"
10 boxes "Beaver."

The above Goods are ordered for positive Sale, and afford a chance that will not occur again this season. The Stocks held of these classes of Goods is very light, and will be much wanted before new Spring arrivals come in.

W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Feb. 5, 1880—eod

Valuable Property for Sale.

THAT FARM lately owned by John and Peter Meikle, situate on Lot 23, in Queen's County.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod, Charlottetown. Jan. 9, 1880—eod

CHARLOTTETOWN

Mutual Fire Insurance Co'y.

OFFICE HOURS, from 10 a. m., to 1 p. m.

H. V. PALMER, Acting Secretary

Secretary's Office, Kent Street, }
Jan. 26th, 1880—1wk eod }

NOTICE.

PARTIES having SCHOONERS from 35 to 65 Tons for Sale, may hear of a purchaser by applying to

JOHN H. CATHRAE.

Ch'town, 2nd Feb., 1880—1w

HOMINY!

4 Cents Per Pound,

—AT—

BEER & GOFF'S.

Jan. 12, 1880.

MACLEAN & MARTIN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A. A. McLEAN. D. C. MARTIN.

June 18, 1879.—ex2aw

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

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER PRINTING ROOMS.

THE 'BUDA' FLOUR,

AND OTHER

Choice Brands,

FOR SALE AT

BEER & GOFFS'.

Jan. 12, 1880.

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—on cash principles.

JOHN DORSEY.

Ch'town, Jan. 15, 1880—ar pat

Herring. Codfish.

CHEAP FOR CASH,—

- 50 bbls. Herring,
100 qtls Codfish,
200 bags Salt.

D. SMALL,

Head Queen's Wharf, opposite I. C. Hall's.

To Fisheries and Factories.

ONE TON AMERICAN MANILLA MARLIN (Tanned and White), Cotton Lines, Twines, Leads, Hooks, Bait Mills, Fishing Anchors, Cotton Ducks (light and heavy), 100 coils Manila Rope, Hemp Rope, Wire Rope, Paints, Oils, Tar, Oakum, Ships Chandlery, Sail Making, Light, Ducks for Boats' Sails.

D. SMALL

Jan. 21, 1880—tf

S. S. "NORTHERN LIGHT,"

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

WM. MITCHELL,

Agent o' Dep't Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1879.

COOKED CORNED BEEF

Most Economical for Family Use, being More than Twice its Weight of Uncooked Meat.

Sold by the lb. and in Tins,

—AT—

BEER & GOFFS'.

Jan. 13, 1880.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

Very Choice.

8 CTS. PER POUND,

—AT—

BEER & GOFFS'.

Jan. 13, 1880.

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER PRINTING ROOMS.

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and most Newsworthy published in the Province.