

Vital Statistics.

We confess with shame that we are unable to answer the question of "A Stranger." No vital statistics are made up here. Men may come the way of all flesh, and men may go. But no more account is taken of them than if they were cattle. This condition of things appears the more extraordinary when contrasted with the careful registry of births, marriages and deaths in other cities of Canada. And yet we dare venture the opinion that—in the matter of births at least—there is not throughout this Great Dominion—extending from Cape Breton to Vancouver—a single city which could show a better record than Charlottetown. It is really too bad that information of public importance, which everyone curious to know ought to know, cannot be given because no office or regulation for the collection of vital statistics has been established. We direct the attention of the proper authorities to this important matter.

Cardigan Election.

MR. DONALD FERGUSON was elected by acclamation. Yet the *Patriot* has not a word to say about it—does not even notice the fact.

We are the more surprised at this, inasmuch as the *Patriot* is a great patron of native talent. It delights to notice the triumphs of those of our young men who rise superior to adverse circumstances. Persons who remember the avivty with which it seized upon the story—a false story by the way—of the young Islander who beat, pugnis et calcibus, the bully of a Montreal School, cannot but be, with us, surprised—greatly surprised—that the *Patriot* has no word of congratulation for the talented and able victor at Cardigan.

RECIPROCITY.

"A press telegram from Washington, says:—'In the House a bill was referred authorizing the appointment by the President of three Commissioners to confer with Commissioners of Great Britain concerning a Treaty of Reciprocity with British Provinces in America, establishing a system of bankruptcy proceedings, imposing a duty of forty per cent. *ad valorem* on grape, sugar, etc., also reducing the duties on imports 15 per cent.'"

The extreme eagerness with which Ministerial organs seize upon this paragraph and declare, that, if true, it will rob the agitation of the Opposition "of all its strength and force," is proof of the truth of our contention that, if Reciprocity were once obtained, there would be few or no Protectionists in Canada—is proof of the falsity of the *Patriot's* assertions that a "Chinese Wall" is wanted—"Protection for Protection's sake," etc. The truth is that the Opposition has rested its case almost wholly on the fact that Canadians are prohibited from selling in United States markets, while the manufacturers of the United States can sell in Canada, and slaughter and destroy the industries of Canada, almost without let or hindrance.

That is the reason why the Ministerial organs are so jubilant over the telegram quoted above. But to the policy of the Opposition is due any Reciprocal tendencies the United States may now have. If that policy is persisted in and carried out Reciprocity will, we believe, be obtained. But let not the people, by the mere appointment of a Commission, be constrained to deviate in the slightest degree from the independent position they have taken up—or Reciprocity will not be a reality for many a long dull year yet to come.

Death of Bryant.

In one of the most exquisite of his minor poems, entitled "June," William Cullen Bryant says, after suggesting his departure:—"And if around my place of sleep The friends I love might come to weep, They might not haste to go; Soft airs and song and light and bloom Might keep them lingering by my tomb." Singularly enough, he dies in June; and the friends he loved may indeed, during the rare month, weep above his tomb; but it is not the light nor the bloom that will keep them lingering, but the memory of that long life of rare merit and rarer work, of scholarship, honest journalism, and sweet singing, closed at last in ripe old age. Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.—*He. Herald.*

For water supply purposes Halifax has raised a loan of thirty thousand dollars on six per cent. debentures, the money being tendered at two and three per cent. premium.

Information has been received at Quebec to the effect that three of the four young whales shipped by the steamer *Circassian* for the Westminster Aquarium have arrived safely at Liverpool, one having died on the passage.

The Inevitable Reciprocity Rumor.

(From the Halifax Herald.)

Whenever, in Canada, there is any national movement which threatens, or seems to threaten, the policy or the business of the United States, we always find cropping out in the dispatches some obscure hints about a possible renewal of Reciprocity with Canada.

By this time the trick has got stale, and fails to excite in the Canadian mind that satisfaction which, it is too readily assumed, will be caused by the announcement.

It was by means of Reciprocity that the United States obtained the use of our fisheries once before. Reciprocity was hinted at again and again when our armed cruisers made our waters too hot to hold our neighbor's poaching fishermen. Reciprocity was whispered before the meeting of the Fishery Commission. Reciprocity was whispered after the award had been given. And now when the payment is a matter of necessity, Reciprocity is whispered again. The game is really too plain to be successful.

The Americans must have a profound contempt for Canadian intelligence if they imagine that the national feeling of this country can be calmed or cooled by late Commissions and curiously timed hints of Reciprocity. The policy of the Opposition in Canada is seen to be a National Policy. It is known to be directed towards giving our home industries true freedom of trade in their own and with other countries. The Americans have a well-founded belief that the Opposition policy is inimical to their interests, and will succeed at the general elections. They have a correct tradition that they have had the most trouble with Sir John A. McDonald and his party, while from Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Cartwright they have received every consideration. It was the late Government's policy which, protecting the fisheries, providing for the Commission, and making the award secure, caused the ideas of Reciprocity to spring up in the minds of Americans. It is the National Policy of the Opposition, which, because they believe it will be successful, is causing the Americans to talk once more of Reciprocity. If they can, by vague promises, and inconclusive, procrastinating, and inoperative Commissions, disturb the public mind and divide the national councils, they will carry on the game as long as possible. If they can give Mr. McKenzie any aid by these vague promises, they will give it, for it costs them nothing to be unsatisfactory and deceptive. If they can aid Mr. McKenzie in making the Canadian people believe that attempts at obtaining Reciprocity have been made, they will do so, for the cost of a Commission would be nothing compared with the gain of killing a Canadian National Policy. But the records of this country are against the success of the plan. Every session since the abortive attempt of 1874, Mr. McKenzie has declared that nothing was being done in the matter of reciprocity, and that the Americans would have to take the initiative. But Mr. McKenzie's policy was not such as would drive the Americans into taking that step. It is the Opposition policy which, by threatening the slaughtering process of the United States, and inducing a more general feeling in favor of a National Policy, has again induced the United States to take up the reciprocity proposition. It is not by cringing to them, and submitting to them, that anything can be done to bring them to their senses and induce them to agree to anything like a sensible proposition for reciprocal trade. It is by a firm, united and national policy that our neighbors will be brought to their senses, and induced to reconsider their policy towards us.

Employment of Capital.

Capital and Labour, one of the few English journals which attempted to hold the balance evenly between the employers and employed, devotes an article to the question of over-production, which it can hardly be doubted is the cause of the present stagnation in trade, whether it has taken place in England, in the United States or elsewhere. In addressing itself to capitalists it says:—"Capital never seems satisfied to confine itself to a trade that it knows, to employment that experience has enabled it to ascertain is safe and legitimate. It no sooner hears its neighbor is making large profits, than it must rush into his department, and reduce the returns of both. Of all the shipbuilding and engineering firms on the Thames twenty years ago scarcely any have stood their ground. Coal pits that cost \$30,000 to sink and furnish are hastily excavated in rivalry to others. Where are they and their owners? The bankruptcies in the United States and here, do they not tell their own tale? And what is it? Simply a total incapacity to 'let well alone,' a discontent with moderate profits and limited business, however safe and careful. The consumer, no doubt gets his commodities for less than their cost. The working population, drawn away from the work of tillage, to the great embarrassment of the farmer, is congested into the towns, at extravagant wages for short hours, to answer the demand of eager competitors and daring speculators." It should be remembered that the journal from which the above is quoted is published professedly in the interests of capitalists.

Miscellaneous News.

Yellow fever is reported among the shipping at Barbadoes.

Ten thousand natives are reported to have been killed by a tornado which swept over the city of Canton in April last.

The Prince of Wales, out of consideration for English sentiment, and respect for her Majesty's wishes, abstains from participating in Sunday races or other amusements, during his stay in Paris.

Mr. Geo. Waigley, head teacher of the Petersville schools, who has been released from his engagement on account of excessive cruelty to the pupils under his charge, denies the allegation in a letter, and states that he has demanded an official investigation by the Inspector, Mr. Dearness.

The Situation in Quebec.

The recent Opposition victory was gained by Mr. Price's absence. The *Montreal Star* (Independent) of Monday evening declares that the hope of corrupting some other member of the Opposition was the reason for protracting the debate. "Several Conservative members," it says, "have been approached, and we are informed that the attempted methods of bribery, if made known, would be a startling revelation of Grit corruption."

Lord Dufferin.

In the course of a *Times* article on Lord Dufferin's speech at Montreal, the following occurs:—"Earl Dufferin's Vice-regal career has been singularly brilliant throughout. Never before have our American colonies been ruled by a statesman who knew how to call forth the best qualities of the people by appealing to the noble sentiments and lofty aspirations. Earl Dufferin's task to develop a self-reliant spirit, becoming a young nation with loyalty to its mother country, has succeeded beyond all expectation. The review at Montreal represents forces which the most powerful sovereigns might be proud to command. The troops were constituted of the first offerings of Canadian loyalty, the first fruits of Canadian patriotism."

Beaconsfield's Policy.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—"Those persons who anticipate that Beaconsfield is preparing a great surprise will not be disappointed. The *comp* may bring him much popularity, but it will burden the country with great responsibility. The control of reforms in Asia Minor, and the maintenance of freedom of Constantinople, will be undertaken by Great Britain, while Europe in Turkey will be left to the control of the States whose chief interests are there. To satisfy Austria and adjust questions of indemnity will be the chief difficulty of the Congress. Other questions are already settled in principle. Beaconsfield's demands will involve even more than the foregoing outline, but they have already received the support of Germany and France, and to some extent, of Austria and Italy. Should Austria's special demands be satisfactorily met, Beaconsfield will play a leading part in a dazzling piece. As, however, his diplomatic policy will be a departure from the doctrine of non-intervention, he will probably make that the justification for a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country."

Astonishing effects of a South American Tidal Wave.

The United States Minister in Chili, Mr. Osborne, sends to the Department of State, an interesting despatch on the earthquake and tidal wave of May, 1877, founded on observations made during a personal visit to the scene of the disaster. The shock and wave were experienced along the whole coast from Callao to Valparaiso. The centre of greatest disturbance was near the southern border of Peru, not far from the Guano Islands. At Arica and Iquique the signs of damage done were conspicuous. It is said that the hull of the United States war steamer *Waterloo*, which was washed inland nearly a mile at Arica by the great wave of 1868, was reached and floated a considerable distance further north and almost to the waters' edge again by last year's wave. At Pabellon de Pica, near the guano beds, the shock was terrible. The lamps were overturned, the town set on fire, and a few moments later it was swept entirely into the sea by the tidal wave. Two hundred persons perished there. The wave ebbed and flowed five times during the night, and all the shipping in the harbor was destroyed. Beyond this point southward the shock decreased greatly in intensity, and at Valparaiso was scarcely felt.

The Quebec Riot.

Further particulars of yesterday's Quebec riot show that the crowd on Paul street refusing to disperse when ordered, and continuing to assault the troops, the cavalry, under command of Captain Short, rode through the mob with drawn swords and endeavored to disperse them. They were met with a shower of stones, and a number of them were wounded. Capt. Short was struck on the head with a large stone, and his face was badly cut. Several rioters seized his horse, and the animal was knocked down, but he managed to mount again, and with his drawn sword gave several of the rioters some ugly cuts. At this juncture the Mayor read the riot Act. It is the prevailing opinion that had this been done earlier a large amount of pillage and loss of property might have been prevented. Its reading had no effect. The rioters repeated the charge upon the corps, whereupon Col. Strange ordered the leading section to fire. Immediately upon the order of "fire" being given, a portion of the mob commenced to run towards the Palace and remainder up Dog Hill, whence several volleys of stones had been received. It was in this direction that the soldiers fired the first volley, which failed to disperse the rioters. A second was fired, resulting in the immediate fall of two men, one of whom on being picked up, was found to be dead, and the other seriously wounded. The second volley had the effect of clearing the streets, the mob being seen to fly in all directions. The man killed was twenty-two years of age, a native of France, and has been about two years in Canada. The body was removed to morgue, when, on being viewed by several doctors, they could not agree as to whether death had been caused by a bullet or a stone. So far as the police have been able to ascertain, about ten people in all were wounded, but it has been impossible to ascertain their names, most of them having been removed their homes.

The history of Clan Mackenzie is being written.

Great Attractions

CASH BUYERS

London House

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the extreme depression of trade in the Old Country, our Stock has been laid in by personal selection, at extraordinary Low Prices, enabling us to offer goods in the following departments at a much cheaper rate than heretofore.

Fancy Dress Goods Department
Mourning do.,
Prints and White } do.,
and Grey Calico } do.,
Costume Linen do.,
Galatea & Grass Cloth do.,

All the Novelties for the Season in the Show Room.

A most Attractive Assortment.

In the Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Black and Blue Worsted Coatings, Scotch Suitings, Black and Blue Broads and Does, Blue Serges, White and Fancy Shirts.

SUITS and SINGLE GARMENTS made up on the premises, at the shortest notice and in the best styles.

Ready-Made Department.

A full range of Men's Clothing. A special lot of Boys' Suits, Men's White and Fancy Marseilles Vests—many of them at half their actual value. A splendid assortment of

Gentlemen's Hats,

Silk, Drab Shell, Felt, Straw and Linen.

In the House Furnishing Department.

A choice selection of Carpets, Oil-cloths, Matings, Damasks, Repps, Cretonnes, Lace, Muslin and Leno Curtains; Window Holland, Sheetings and Pillow Cotton; a lot of Colored Alhambra and White Marseilles Toilet Quilts, slightly soiled—at about half price.

A Choice Assortment of English GROCERIES

Parties from the country will save their railway fare in the purchase of a small parcel.
GEO. DAVIES & CO.
May 25, 1878—

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$500 REWARD.

Strayed, Ran Away, or Stolen!

THE ABOVE SUM WILL BE PAID BY

SEE SEE JONES,

(Inventor of the C. B. PUMP, and the first person who brought it and the Tubular Well to the Island, and the only person who can tell where water can be found), to any one who can prove who took away the water from wells bored by Millner, Roper, Mallet, McGaurin, Hamm and others, at the Chapel in Montague; at the Schoolhouse at High Banks; at Stumbles' Stables and at the Gas House, Charlottetown; and at Dr. McIntosh's, Murray Harbor.

\$5,000

will be paid, providing I cannot sink a well, at either place, that cannot be pumped dry, the same as I did one year ago for Owen Connolly, Thomas Alley, Thomas Casely, E. J. Hodgson, J. S. Carvell, Robert Longworth, Paul Lee, McKinnon & McLean, Charlottetown; J. C. Haley, at Souris; Wm. Johnson, Peters' Road; John Henderson, Murray Harbor; Donald Livingston, High Bank.

As I do not intend to have the Public deceived, as in the past, by cheap opposition, I say to all, if you want a Good WELL and

THE LATEST IMPROVED PUMP,

both Iron and Wood; also, the best Suction and Force Pump, for Dug and Bored Wells, I will suit you, OR NO CHARGE.

Address,—
C. C. JONES.
Charlottetown, June 15, 1878—2w

Bricks! Bricks!

8,000 or 10,000 very good Brick, for Sale.
JAMES M. BUTCHER.
Ch'town, June 15—3i

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

John Bell,

TAILOR & CUTTER.

having removed from Fitzroy Street (West), to Mr. George Scantlebury's new House on

KENT STREET,

will be glad to see his friends and customers, and attend to any orders he may be favored with in his line of business.

JOHN BELL.
Kent St., July 15—3w sat tu th [pat m w fri

Montreal and Acadian S. S. LINE.



Charlottetown to St. John's, Newfoundland, direct.

THE S. S. "VALETTA," which leaves Montreal on or about the 16th inst., will take freight and passengers from this port to Sydney, C. B., and St. John's, Newfoundland, at the lowest possible rates. Apply to OWEN CONNOLLY & CO., Agents.

Ch'town, June 10—pat till 19

NEW STOCKS!

150 Chests Tea,
25 Half-Chests,
50 CADDIES
(All Warranted).

1000 bbls. Flour } Superior Extra
Extra,
Spring Extra,
Superior Fine.

400 bbls. CORNMEAL,
70 puns. MOLASSES,
20 tierces do.,
15 bbls. SUGAR,
40 bbls. do.,
30 " White Granulated SUGAR,
10 " Crushed do.,
25 Boxes W. C. McDonalds' CHEWING TOBACCO,
50 caddies very best Smoking Tobacco,
100 boxes RAISINS,
40 " CURRANTS,
500 sides SOLE LEATHER, No. 1,
200 " " No. 2,
50 bags RICE (1 cwt. each),
100 boxes SOAP,
50 " Laundry do.,
40 " Blue STARCH,
20 " White do.,
35 bbls. VINEGAR,
30 boxes PICKLES,
50 jars CREAMTARTER,
75 tins MUSTARD,
75 " PEPPER,
40 " GINGER,
200 doz. BLACKING,
40 boxes NIXEY BLACKLEAD,
60 " T. D. PIPES,
100 doz. PAIRS,
100 " BROOMS,
400 coils 6-thread MANILLA,
200 " 9-thread do.,
100 " 12-thread do.,
140 bbls. SHIP BREAD, No. 1,
25 " " No. 2,
30 boxes CRACKERS.

Lowest possible Prices for CASH or GOOD NOTES.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 3, 1878—2w m & th pat w&sat

Holloway's Pills & Ointment.

A FRESH Supply from London, for sale at the

Apothecaries' Hall

(Des Brisais' Corner).
Ch'town, June 10—dy pat 2w 2aw