

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER AND ISLAND ARGUS.

New Series. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Friday, April 15, 1881. [Vol. 4, No. 21]

The Weekly Examiner AND ISLAND ARGUS.
Published every Friday
OFFICE: 105 BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
Subscription, postage prepaid, \$1.00 per year, in advance.
Rates of advertising in the Weekly Examiner, will be as follows:
First insertion, per inch, \$0.50
Each continuation, " 0.12
Contracts may be made for quarterly, half yearly, and yearly advertisements on application at the office.
W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL, Manager, Office Supt

The Weekly Examiner AND ISLAND ARGUS.
APRIL 15, 1881.
What Might Have Been!!
Had the Legislative Assembly and Executive Councils been agreed to by the House of Assembly, it would have been the Assembly, it would have led to the following saving:
Cost of Council (based on average of four years) \$7,641.11
Cost of elections for Council, average, 500.00
Difference between cost of present Assembly, with 39 members at \$100 and Speaker at \$250 and House of Assembly with 22 members at \$100, each, and speaker \$250, 2,710.00
Saving in reducing No. of Executive Council to five, 500.00
\$3,331.11
This is the unnecessary expenditure which the taxpayers will have to bear every year until the useless Legislative Council is reformed.

decision was the Supreme Court of the Dominion. The members of the Government would be too expensive. We should not be first of an expense of \$1,000 or \$2,000 in a case of that kind.
Yet this same Mr. Perry, on the 6th of April 1881, moved a resolution condemning the Government for appealing to the Supreme Court. Comment is needless.
On the same day that Mr. Perry made the speech, which we have just quoted, Mr. D. Farquharson delivered himself after the following manner:
If we failed in our application to the Dominion Government for justice in this matter we should take our case to the Supreme Court of Canada. We went to that Court for a decision on our land (pasture) and obtained a verdict in our favor, and why should we not go to it in the present case?
But this same Mr. Farquharson seconded Mr. Perry's resolution disapproving of the appeal to the Supreme Court!!
We should stand on our rights and have the justice of our own land tested in the Supreme Court of Canada.
Mr. Robert Shaw, afterwards, is one and the same person who voted with Messrs. Perry and Farquharson for the resolution condemning an appeal to the Supreme Court.
It is not much wonder that Mr. John Yeobald got to England to escape such associations, and that Mr. Richards should sink the rest of his feet in a cesspool against the Opposition. Men of easy political virtue are Stansfield P. Perry, Donald Farquharson and Robert Shaw.

A Stubborn Fact.
The Grit editors, in their endeavor to select a few articles that pay a high duty, and hold them up as accusers before their readers. At the same time a coarse blanket is held up to show how our taxes are increased; at another the shoddy jacket is made to do duty as a high-brow. One would suppose, by reading their articles, that these editors had a vested interest in the shoddy pedlars who go through the country forcing their trash on unsuspecting people. Although they rail at the Government for increasing the duty on the shoddy blanket and per jacket, they entirely ignore the fact that the Government reduced the duty on molasses, tea and other articles. As far as this island is concerned, the taxes of the people have, on the whole, been reduced instead of increased by the Tilly tariff, as will be seen by the following table, taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1880:—

Province	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
British Columbia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manitoba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
New Brunswick	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Newfoundland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ontario	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quebec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Prince Edward Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nova Scotia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Local and Other Items.
REWELL, the pedestrian, has gone to England.
The barque *Johanna F. Robertson* arrived at Philadelphia, from Rouen, on the 1st inst.
THREE of the employees at the Hospital for the insane have, it is reported, been dismissed for gross neglect of duty.
The editor of the *Montreal Post* has challenged Mr. Bray, of the *Spectator*, to duel for publishing certain reflections on the Irish people.
A CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICER, on the 5th inst., seized \$30,000 worth of smuggled goods at Philadelphia, from Rouen, on the 1st inst.
CHAUDEBRIE, Ottawa, will get one third of the amount.
WILLIAM WELSH, Esq., and lady, arrived last evening, per Cunard Steamship *Sybil*, at New York, en route for Ontario. It is probable that they will arrive home about the 25th inst.
The next quarterly session of the Grand Division S. T. of this Province will be held at Margate, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock, a. m. The usual facilities for delegates and visitors have been secured.
It will be gratifying to many of our citizens to know that the Rev. Herbert Pugh, now situated in the beautiful vale of Sussex, in England, has returned to his native land, and that the Church is sincerely attached to him.
The *Pull Mall Gazette* says:—“The arrival of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the West Indies and Canada last week shows a large increase on the same date of the previous year, the totals being 755 cattle, 340 sheep, 9,988 quarters of beef, 2,275 carcasses of mutton, and 1,847 pigs.”

Local and Other Items.
The Oxford won the University race.
The "hum" is on the increase in Halifax.
One hundred and eighty emigrants have been sent to Ottawa during the season.
SMITH has not as yet accepted the challenge of Ross to a single contest.
GLANVILLE is one of the most anxious emigrants regarding Beaconsfield's health.
One hundred new houses are to be completed in Winnipeg for the 1st of May.
THREE buildings were destroyed by fire at Hillsboro, Albert Co., N. B., on the 4th inst.
We regret to observe by a late exchange the death of Dr. Shreve, formerly of Summerside.
The schooner "Mary Buchanan" from Gloucester for P. E. Island, passed Cape Sable on the 14th inst.
NINE million feet of square timber are expected to reach Quebec from the Ottawa district this season.
The total number of deaths in St. John, Portland and Carleton, during the month of March, was eighty.
SEVENTY-EIGHT American women took out passes for the month of March, and not one of them was for kitchen utensils.
EVICTIONS of tenants in Ireland are on the increase. During the past month two hundred and fifteen took place.
MR. C. PRISCOTT, of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., is now at Cape Termination, where he will run a new lobster factory.
WARK, who recently established Mr. Lawson in St. John, has been committed for trial in the Supreme Court for standing with the law.
A PICTOR named Peter McDonald, on his way to California, called at St. John, N. B. "He saw the Elephant" there, and was robbed \$300.
A MALTA paper states that, of fifty-five young ladies who had come out there from England in search of husbands, only one had succeeded in her object.
J. H. FLETCHER, Esq., and son have arrived safely in Colorado. Denver papers received contain complimentary notices regarding the Professor's return to his adopted country.
The *St. John Telegraph* says that Mr. G. L. Main, of the Western Union Telegraph Co., has accepted the position in the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., Charlottetown.

The Irish Land Bill.
THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OUTLINED
Gladstone presented the land bill in a three hours' speech on the 7th. The bill provides:—
Under the head of "sale of tenures," every tenancy shall first be offered to the landlord, and the landlord may profit at the sale of the land, but no ground rent shall be paid. The question "What reasonable grounds" may be referred to the land courts. Where the landlord proposes to raise the rent to the purchasing tenant, the latter may resist, and shall be entitled to demand from the landlord a capitalization of ten times the annual average demand. The sale of tenancy may be a claim to compensation for disturbance or improvement, and the receipt of such compensation bars the right of sale. The application of a tenant to the land courts, or any other person, only one of the devices shall oblige the tenant, thereby compelling to prevent a subdivision contrary to the wishes of the landlord. Where the tenant accepts the increase of rent proposed by the landlord, such tenant may not be disturbed for 15 years, during which there will be no eviction or compulsory increase of rent, except as a consequence of the breach of certain statutory conditions. Where the tenant declines the proposed increase and quits, he shall, if he sells his holding, be entitled to receive from the landlord ten times the amount of the demand of the increase. The statutory conditions which the tenant must observe, as above, are for the punctual payment of rent, guarantee against waste, submission to ordinary rights of inspection, shooting, etc., and prohibition to sublet or divide without the written permission of the landlord. The limitation in the Act of 1870 for compensation for disturbance, as above, are for the punctual payment of rent, guarantee against waste, submission to ordinary rights of inspection, shooting, etc., and prohibition to sublet or divide without the written permission of the landlord. The limitation in the Act of 1870 for compensation for disturbance, as above, are for the punctual payment of rent, guarantee against waste, submission to ordinary rights of inspection, shooting, etc., and prohibition to sublet or divide without the written permission of the landlord.

ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1881.
MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 6th day, 11h. 42m. a. m. E.
Full Moon, 14th day, 7h. 37m. a. m. N. W. (below horizon).
Last Quarter, 21st day, 3h. 25m. a. m. S.
New Moon, 29th day, 6h. 12m. a. m. E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun. rises	Sun. sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Low water
1 Friday	5:44	6:24	6:37	10:42	12:4	4:4
2 Saturday	5:42	6:24	7:11	11:25	12:4	4:4
3 Sunday	5:40	6:23	7:58	12:1	12:4	4:4
4 Monday	5:38	6:22	8:48	12:46	12:4	4:4
5 Tuesday	5:36	6:21	9:35	1:23	12:4	4:4
6 Wednesday	5:34	6:20	10:15	2:38	12:4	4:4
7 Thursday	5:32	6:19	10:49	3:43	12:4	4:4
8 Friday	5:30	6:18	11:18	4:38	12:4	4:4
9 Saturday	5:28	6:17	11:43	5:23	12:4	4:4
10 Sunday	5:26	6:16	12:04	6:00	12:4	4:4
11 Monday	5:24	6:15	12:21	6:39	12:4	4:4
12 Tuesday	5:22	6:14	12:35	7:11	12:4	4:4
13 Wednesday	5:20	6:13	12:46	7:37	12:4	4:4
14 Thursday	5:18	6:12	12:54	8:00	12:4	4:4
15 Friday	5:16	6:11	12:59	8:19	12:4	4:4
16 Saturday	5:14	6:10	1:01	8:35	12:4	4:4
17 Sunday	5:12	6:09	1:01	8:48	12:4	4:4
18 Monday	5:10	6:08	1:00	8:58	12:4	4:4
19 Tuesday	5:08	6:07	1:00	9:05	12:4	4:4
20 Wednesday	5:06	6:06	1:00	9:09	12:4	4:4
21 Thursday	5:04	6:05	1:00	9:11	12:4	4:4
22 Friday	5:02	6:04	1:00	9:11	12:4	4:4
23 Saturday	5:00	6:03	1:00	9:10	12:4	4:4
24 Sunday	4:58	6:02	1:00	9:08	12:4	4:4
25 Monday	4:56	6:01	1:00	9:05	12:4	4:4
26 Tuesday	4:54	6:00	1:00	9:01	12:4	4:4
27 Wednesday	4:52	5:59	1:00	8:56	12:4	4:4
28 Thursday	4:50	5:58	1:00	8:50	12:4	4:4
29 Friday	4:48	5:57	1:00	8:43	12:4	4:4
30 Saturday	4:46	5:56	1:00	8:35	12:4	4:4

Some Comparisons.
The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures of this Province for the first six years of the Confederation:
Receipts. Expenditures.
1874. \$403,013.44. \$433,217.56.
1875. 391,169.19. 435,277.43.
1876. 373,228.81. 433,327.84.
1877. 326,271.84. 331,632.13.
1878. 287,131.29. 331,632.13.
1879. 285,932.03. 313,845.00.
The average receipts as above being \$337,004.98, and the average expenditure \$360,570.20.
The expenditure of 1880 has been only \$257,308.38—being \$103,261.70 less than the average expenditure of the six preceding years!
This extraordinary result has been achieved notwithstanding that the cost of the Maritime System, which is another legacy of the Davies administration, cost for maintenance \$10,187.24 in 1878, and \$15,030.96 in 1880.
The Government has also voted during the late session the handsome sum of \$14,200 for Exhibitions and the encouragement of Agriculture, being four times larger than the average expenditure of former years.
On the other hand there has been a falling off in the principal receipts, such as the Government possessed no control. We have only space to notice two items, and compare the amounts received in 1878 with those received in 1880:—
From Land Office. \$7,783.20. \$4,341.69.
From Dominion. \$6,737.85. \$5,434.32.
The cost of legislation was as follows:—
In 1878. \$18,118.12.
In 1880. \$13,240.74.
Easy Political Virtue.
The Opposition began, discussing the resolutions of Government and Opposition, submitted during the late session, in reference to the Fishery Award, says:—
"The Island's case has been shamefully handled in the House of Commons. By the treachery of some of its representatives and the neglect and stupidity of others the claim of the Island to a share of the compensation for the fisheries has not been enforced."
This charge is of a piece with the usual reckless statements of the *British*.
The real question in the Fishery matter is Mr. L. H. Davies, who, while Premier and Attorney General of this Province, accepted a retainer from the Dominion and neglected to press our claim until after the money had been paid over to the Dominion.
Had our claim been presented separately before the British Commission, or even presented to the British Government before the money was paid over, the result might have been very different.
Every person knows that our chances for an equitable distribution of the money were weakened as soon as the amount awarded was paid into the Dominion Treasury. Since then we have been contending with the powerful sectional influences of the west and central portions of the Dominion. We do not accuse Mr. Davies of treachery in this matter, but we do say that he should not, while Attorney General of this Province, have accepted a retainer from the Dominion, unless, on the distinct understanding that he should keep the Prime Minister separate, just as Mr. Whiteley did in the case of Newfoundland.
The *Patriot* finds fault with the course pursued by the Government in proposing to have the question tested in the Supreme Court of the Dominion, and approves of the following resolution moved by Mr. Perry and seconded by Mr. Farquharson:—
Resolved, In the opinion of this House, that it is the duty of the Government of this Province to enforce the claim of the Island to a portion of the Fishery Award, until the question is referred to the House of Commons of Canada, and decided adversely to the Province.
It is, no doubt, quite superfluous for us to say that the men who oppose the Opposition in the House of Commons have no principles. It is only necessary to quote from their speeches on different questions in 1879 and 1880 and compare them with their declarations in 1881 to show that they have no principle for themselves. Take for instance this Fishery question, Mr. Perry said, on the 23rd of April, 1880:—
"Why not appeal to the Supreme Court of the Dominion on this matter? What was that Court established for, if not to settle such cases as this? We had yet to learn that it was not a court of sufficient determination and earnestness in presenting its claims for its proper portion of the award, it could not obtain justice in that Court."
It is believed that the proper place to take our claim for

Some Predictions.
When the Budget for 1880 was submitted to the House of Assembly, the Opposition emphatically declared that the estimates of receipts and expenditure were all wrong. One by one they rose in their places and gave their opinion that there would be a deficit of from \$50,000 to \$60,000 for the year. We now reproduce some of these predictions, and compare them with the results as shown by the Public Accounts.
Mr. Richards said:—
"He could not see how the hon. the Leader of the Government could be so stupid as to receive the sum of \$8,000 from the Land Office during the present year. The sum of \$40,000 would be much more than the maximum amount probably be a large deficit, at the end of the year, which, added to that of the previous year, would make a very considerable sum."
The Government received in 1880 \$14,000 more than in 1879, and instead of Mr. Richards' prediction, and instead of a "large deficit," there was a surplus of \$12,275.60.
Mr. Shaw, after pointing out that receipts from Assessment were in his opinion overrated, said:—
"Other items of the estimates will in all probability fall short; and I do not see how it is possible to make the revenue meet the necessary expenditure of the year."
The answer to those predictions may be seen by the public accounts,—surplus \$12,275.60.
Mr. Perry said:—
"If the late Government ran the country deeply in debt, as alleged, in 1878, that was no reason why the present Government should follow their example in 1880. Unless they were very careful they would have a deficit at the end of the year not of \$14,000, but of \$50,000."
We are told that \$30,000 are to be raised by Assessment. This will not, I believe, give the Government of their fiscal difficulties, and the Leader of the Government does not show how it will. The hon. gentleman has certainly over-estimated the receipts, but it is not probable that more than \$30,000 will be paid into the Land Office, and the Leader of the Government estimates \$50,000.
Instead of a deficit of \$50,000, there is a surplus of \$12,275.60, and that gentleman underestimated the receipts from the Land Office, \$24,000.
In Mr. Perry's speech we find the following:—
"He would say by his remarks by saying that the Government had to have a surplus of revenue over expenditure at the end of the year. Well, he (Mr. Perry) had for the sake of the Province that we should have a deficit at the end of the year not of \$14,000, but of \$50,000."
With due reference to the opinion of the hon. member for Alberton, he believed that if \$30,000 were raised by the assessment, as proposed, it would take from \$50,000 to \$60,000 to square the accounts at the end of the year.
Mr. Perry's diabolical forebodings have not been fulfilled, and instead of the Government requiring \$50,000 or \$60,000 to square the accounts, a balance of \$12,275 appears in favor of the Colony.
One of two conclusions appears to be inevitable from the predictions of the Opposition, viz., the Government must have managed affairs with great ability and economy, or the members of the Opposition must have spoken in 1880, without any proper appreciation of the financial situation.
The gratifying fact remains however unchallenged that the financial affairs of the Province are restored to a healthy condition.
Changes in the Cabinet.
THE memorable facility with which changes were made in the McKeezie Cabinet has had the effect of causing some persons to be constantly on the look out for changes in the Cabinet of Sir John Macdonald. These persons are constrained to accept as true one of those canards which *London Truth* (I delight to utter, and which is just now going the rounds of the press.) *Truth* says that Sir Alexander Campbell will return to Canada this spring and will probably enter the Cabinet when Sir John A. Macdonald returns, as is expected, on account of his health. The truth of this report is very questionable. Sir John may be forced to retire, though we believe he will prefer to die in harness. But in any case there will certainly be no particular use of the services of Sir A. T. Galt, while Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Leonard Tilley, and Mr. Langevin are in the country. As practical statesmen, all these gentlemen are superior to any in the Opposition—quite capable of leading in the Government of Canada, should the occasion arise. Sir John Macdonald unfortunately forced him to give up the reins.
Hard On Its Friends.
FRIDAY'S *Patriot* says:—"The poor Kingston blatherer who attempted to cut out his tongue knew what was the matter with him, and tried in a rough and ready way to cure himself. We have seen among us laboring under the same disease who are under the impression that their blather is eloquence and that they are the only wise men in the community."
This is, no doubt, intended as a "sly dig" at Messrs. Perry and Farquharson.
IS MORE ON A TOWN OR CITY?—The all important question is—Is a town or a city, in the meaning of the Constitution of Canada, should be argued at Fredericton next week, having been referred to the full Bench King, in February last.

Reconstruction of the Garfield Cabinet.
The *Baltimore Sun* of the 4th inst., has the following dispatch from its Washington correspondent:—
"It is freely stated that there are strong probabilities of a reconstruction of the Cabinet, so as to bring its entire membership more in accord with the President and with each other. It is certain that the dismissal of any member of the Cabinet is chargeable to any of the employees dismissed by Mr. Blanchard in the present case. But the Director has himself done his best to punish with dismissal any serious violation of the rules which are necessary to prevent even a suspicion of anything being wrong. It is small business, however, for a newspaper to make an indiscriminate charge against a public institution."
We do not see any reason why the dismissal of two or three of the employees at the Hospital for the Insane should be made the ground for insinuations against the management of that institution. Dismissals of employees for violation of the rules of the institution have frequently been made both in the new asylum and in the old. Where so many persons are employed, difficulties are sure to arise. We are glad to learn that there is no reason to believe that any immorality is chargeable to any of the employees dismissed by Mr. Blanchard in the present case. But the Director has himself done his best to punish with dismissal any serious violation of the rules which are necessary to prevent even a suspicion of anything being wrong. It is small business, however, for a newspaper to make an indiscriminate charge against a public institution.
Hospital for the Insane.
We do not see any reason why the dismissal of two or three of the employees at the Hospital for the Insane should be made the ground for insinuations against the management of that institution. Dismissals of employees for violation of the rules of the institution have frequently been made both in the new asylum and in the old. Where so many persons are employed, difficulties are sure to arise. We are glad to learn that there is no reason to believe that any immorality is chargeable to any of the employees dismissed by Mr. Blanchard in the present case. But the Director has himself done his best to punish with dismissal any serious violation of the rules which are necessary to prevent even a suspicion of anything being wrong. It is small business, however, for a newspaper to make an indiscriminate charge against a public institution.
Reconstruction of the Garfield Cabinet.
The *Baltimore Sun* of the 4th inst., has the following dispatch from its Washington correspondent:—
"It is freely stated that there are strong probabilities of a reconstruction of the Cabinet, so as to bring its entire membership more in accord with the President and with each other. It is certain that the dismissal of any member of the Cabinet is chargeable to any of the employees dismissed by Mr. Blanchard in the present case. But the Director has himself done his best to punish with dismissal any serious violation of the rules which are necessary to prevent even a suspicion of anything being wrong. It is small business, however, for a newspaper to make an indiscriminate charge against a public institution."
We do not see any reason why the dismissal of two or three of the employees at the Hospital for the Insane should be made the ground for insinuations against the management of that institution. Dismissals of employees for violation of the rules of the institution have frequently been made both in the new asylum and in the old. Where so many persons are employed, difficulties are sure to arise. We are glad to learn that there is no reason to believe that any immorality is chargeable to any of the employees dismissed by Mr. Blanchard in the present case. But the Director has himself done his best to punish with dismissal any serious violation of the rules which are necessary to prevent even a suspicion of anything being wrong. It is small business, however, for a newspaper to make an indiscriminate charge against a public institution.

Local and Other Items.
REWELL, the pedestrian, has gone to England.
The barque *Johanna F. Robertson* arrived at Philadelphia, from Rouen, on the 1st inst.
THREE of the employees at the Hospital for the insane have, it is reported, been dismissed for gross neglect of duty.
The editor of the *Montreal Post* has challenged Mr. Bray, of the *Spectator*, to duel for publishing certain reflections on the Irish people.
A CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICER, on the 5th inst., seized \$30,000 worth of smuggled goods at Philadelphia, from Rouen, on the 1st inst.
CHAUDEBRIE, Ottawa, will get one third of the amount.
WILLIAM WELSH, Esq., and lady, arrived last evening, per Cunard Steamship *Sybil*, at New York, en route for Ontario. It is probable that they will arrive home about the 25th inst.
The next quarterly session of the Grand Division S. T. of this Province will be held at Margate, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, at 11 o'clock, a. m. The usual facilities for delegates and visitors have been secured.
It will be gratifying to many of our citizens to know that the Rev. Herbert Pugh, now situated in the beautiful vale of Sussex, in England, has returned to his native land, and that the Church is sincerely attached to him.
The *Pull Mall Gazette* says:—“The arrival of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the West Indies and Canada last week shows a large increase on the same date of the previous year, the totals being 755 cattle, 340 sheep, 9,988 quarters of beef, 2,275 carcasses of mutton, and 1,847 pigs.”

Local and Other Items.
The Oxford won the University race.
The "hum" is on the increase in Halifax.
One hundred and eighty emigrants have been sent to Ottawa during the season.
SMITH has not as yet accepted the challenge of Ross to a single contest.
GLANVILLE is one of the most anxious emigrants regarding Beaconsfield's health.
One hundred new houses are to be completed in Winnipeg for the 1st of May.
THREE buildings were destroyed by fire at Hillsboro, Albert Co., N. B., on the 4th inst.
We regret to observe by a late exchange the death of Dr. Shreve, formerly of Summerside.
The schooner "Mary Buchanan" from Gloucester for P. E. Island, passed Cape Sable on the 14th inst.
NINE million feet of square timber are expected to reach Quebec from the Ottawa district this season.
The total number of deaths in St. John, Portland and Carleton, during the month of March, was eighty.
SEVENTY-EIGHT American women took out passes for the month of March, and not one of them was for kitchen utensils.
EVICTIONS of tenants in Ireland are on the increase. During the past month two hundred and fifteen took place.
MR. C. PRISCOTT, of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., is now at Cape Termination, where he will run a new lobster factory.
WARK, who recently established Mr. Lawson in St. John, has been committed for trial in the Supreme Court for standing with the law.
A PICTOR named Peter McDonald, on his way to California, called at St. John, N. B. "He saw the Elephant" there, and was robbed \$300.
A MALTA paper states that, of fifty-five young ladies who had come out there from England in search of husbands, only one had succeeded in her object.
J. H. FLETCHER, Esq., and son have arrived safely in Colorado. Denver papers received contain complimentary notices regarding the Professor's return to his adopted country.
The *St. John Telegraph* says that Mr. G. L. Main, of the Western Union Telegraph Co., has accepted the position in the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., Charlottetown.

The Irish Land Bill.
THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OUTLINED
Gladstone presented the land bill in a three hours' speech on the 7th. The bill provides:—
Under the head of "sale of tenures," every tenancy shall first be offered to the landlord, and the landlord may profit at the sale of the land, but no ground rent shall be paid. The question "What reasonable grounds" may be referred to the land courts. Where the landlord proposes to raise the rent to the purchasing tenant, the latter may resist, and shall be entitled to demand from the landlord a capitalization of ten times the annual average demand. The sale of tenancy may be a claim to compensation for disturbance or improvement, and the receipt of such compensation bars the right of sale. The application of a tenant to the land courts, or any other person, only one of the devices shall oblige the tenant, thereby compelling to prevent a subdivision contrary to the wishes of the landlord. Where the tenant accepts the increase of rent proposed by the landlord, such tenant may not be disturbed for 15 years, during which there will be no eviction or compulsory increase of rent, except as a consequence of the breach of certain statutory conditions. Where the tenant declines the proposed increase and quits, he shall, if he sells his holding, be entitled to receive from the landlord ten times the amount of the demand of the increase. The statutory conditions which the tenant must observe, as above, are for the punctual payment of rent, guarantee against waste, submission to ordinary rights of inspection, shooting, etc., and prohibition to sublet or divide without the written permission of the landlord. The limitation in the Act of 1870 for compensation for disturbance, as above, are for the punctual payment of rent, guarantee against waste, submission to ordinary rights of inspection, shooting, etc., and prohibition to sublet or divide without the written permission of the landlord. The limitation in the Act of 1870 for compensation for disturbance, as above, are for the punctual payment of rent, guarantee against waste, submission to ordinary rights of inspection, shooting, etc., and prohibition to sublet or divide without the written permission of the landlord.

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.
TIME TABLE NO. 15.
Winter Arrangement.

To take effect on the 6th Dec., 1880.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Georgetown	Up 8:15 a.m.	
Carleton Place	" 8:40 "	
Monk's Head	" 9:10 "	
St. John's	Up 10:00 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 10:30 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 11:00 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 11:30 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 12:00 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 12:30 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 1:00 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 1:30 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 2:00 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 2:30 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 3:00 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 3:30 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 4:00 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 4:30 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 5:00 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 5:30 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 6:00 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 6:30 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 7:00 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 7:30 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 8:00 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 8:30 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 9:00 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 9:30 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 10:00 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 10:30 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 11:00 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 11:30 p.m.	
St. John's	Down 12:00 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 12:30 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 1:00 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 1:30 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 2:00 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 2:30 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 3:00 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 3:30 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 4:00 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 4:30 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 5:00 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 5:30 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 6:00 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 6:30 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 7:00 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 7:30 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 8:00 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 8:30 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 9:00 a.m.	
St. John's	Down 9:30 a.m.	