Clippings from Late Papers.

The Mexican President has made a grant of fifteen hundred leagues of land in the State of Sonora for settlement by one thousand families, many of whom will, it is understood, come from the United States.

There is trouble along the Mexican frontier in consequence of the depredations of Texan cow boys upon the ranches of Mexican stock raisers. The latter declare that the cow boys are worse than the Apaches.

Prince Bismarck has taken his son, Count Herbert Bismarck, to be his private secretary. The young man looks exceedingly like his father, and is said to be uncommonly gifted, giving just hopes of future greatness. Possibly he will continue the Prince's iron rule.

Count von Moltke is a man of nerve still in spite of venerable years. When the building of the General Staff in Berlin, wherein he lives, was burning the other evening he camly quitted his rubber of whist, attended to the removal of official papers, and then went placidly to look at the conflagration.

The "Jewish World" contradicts the statement that the Jews of London offered prayers for the repose of the soul of George Elliot. The Hebrews fully and gratefully appreciate the services rendered to their race by the deceased lady, but no such services were held in their synagogues.

It is said to be unlikely that Gen. Garfield will divulge the *persnonel* of his Cabinet until the names of the new officials are sent to the Senate. There seems, however, to be a well-defined impression that Senator Blaine will be Secretary of State and that James has the best chance for Postmaster-General.

Prince Napoleon (Plon-Plon) is credited with a most modest and contented mind. "How can I want," he is reported to have said recently, "to be anything more in France and Europe than I now am? Am I not Bonaparte? Am I not, also, the son-in-law of the great Victor Emanuel, the liberator and unifier of Italy?"

Lord Beaconsfield writes to the chairman of a Conservative meeting at Greenwich, England: "England has at this moment much to contend against, and it is impossible to conceal that the country has fallen on dangerous and disastrous times; but I trust to the high spirit and patriotic pride of its people, alike to maintain the constitution which has given to them an empire, and an empire which has made them the envy of the world."

THE COADJUTOR-BISHOP.—In a notice of the election of Mr. Kingdon to the position of Coadjutor-Bishop by the C. of E. Synod, the "Living Church" published at Chicago, says: "The writer of this notice had the pleasure, some years ago, of meeting Mr. Kingdon, at the time that he was senior curate to the Rev. Mr. Webb, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Wells Street, London; and the impression left upon his mind, of the reverend gentleman's ability and earnestness, is still fresh in his memory.

Odds and Ends.

To him who has essayed nothing all things seem easy.

Children should be continually warned against associating with bad company. This would save them when older from going to the Legislature.

Never run from the man who promises to chastise you. He is harmless. It is the fellow who walks up to you and plants his knuckles between your eyes that you are to be wary of.

No matter how pious men are, the moment they place policy before principle they become incapable of doing right, and are transformed into the most odious tools of despotism.

God, we are told, looked upon the world after He had created it, and pronounced it good; but ascetic pietists, in their wisdom, cast their eyes over it, and substantially pronounced it a dead failure, a miserable production, a poor concern.

Music, once admitted to the soul, becomes a sort of spirit and never dies. It wanders perturbedly through the halls and galleries of the memory, and is often heard again, distinct and living as when it first displaced the wavelets of the air.

To be able to read well is a great accomplishment, and one too much neglected, even among the educated people. It has been well said that the art of public speech has been shamefully neglected in all our higher training schools, and young men are poured out upon the country to get their living by public speech who cannot even read well. How often, in public worship, the scriptures and the hymns are mangled, and shorn of all their proper effect, by wretched reading. Every one who has a taste for reading should study elocution, for few accomplishment confer greater pleasure that the ability to read well.—*Portland Transcript.*

HUMOROUS.

If you happen to print a kiss you need not publish it.

If babies are included, the Home Rule party is very large.

Shipwrecked sailors never need starve while there is a bight of a rope left.—*Lowel Citizen.*

Trifles light as hair sometimes turn the whole course of a man's appetite.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Wheat is "thrashed" for the purpose of getting out the grain; a boy is "thrashed" to get out the chaff.

The Egyptian emblem of a snake with its tail in its mouth was the earliest sign of the "swallow tail."

Wrap up your children warm this cold weather. If they persist in going out without their wraps, rap them when they come back.

Catching Cold.

Colds are generally considered to be the exciting cause of a very large proportion of the diseases to which the race is prone, and therefore any light upon the subject is well worth considering. I have known a whole family to have severe colds in their heads the day after dining on roast goose, a dish of which they were especially fond. Since then I have studied the subject largely from a dietetic point of view, and with great advantage. I had always enjoyed good health, except that symptoms of dyspepsia were increasing in number and severity; for, being a "good feeder," like all the world about me, I ate as much as I wanted of all the good things found on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and other festive occasions, together with a daily fare quite up to the standard. I soon found myself entirely exempt from "colds" so long as I practised intelligent moderation in my diet, and kept clear of pastry and all indigestible substances; but so sure as I "let myself out" for a few days, so sure was I of having some sort of a cold. I found, however, that by skipping a meal or two the severe symptoms speedily abated, and then moderation would effect a complete cure. Whether these so-called colds are simply evidence of a cloggy system from over-indulgence, or from eating indigestible substances, or whether unhygienic living is only a predisposing cause, and damp feet, carelessness, atmospheric changes, &c, are the exciting causes are debatable questions.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hanlan avows his intention of retiring from rowing.

A despatch from Candahar says:—Ayoub Khan is said to have declared war against Abdurrahman, and has re-occupied the roads leading to Cabul and Herat.

Seventy thousand pounds of Land League funds have been transferred to the continent of Europe, and will, probably, ultimately be invested in the United States.

The imports at New York during January were $36,000,000, against $40,800,000 during January, 1880. The exports for January made a gain of nearly $5,000,000 on the corresponding total of last year.

The Port Hope *Times* complains that the system of instruction pursued in our schools does not impart a taste for reading, and that young men and women quit study when they quit school. A pity it is that this is only too true.

Mr. Charles Drinkwater, formerly private secretary to Sir John Macdonald, and for several years past secretary to Mr. Hickson of the Grand Trunk, has been appointed to fill a similar position under the Pacific Railway Syndicate.

It seems that the "last will and testament" of Mr. Sothern—"Lord Dundreary"—is to be tested in the courts. He left the great bulk of his fortune to his sister, Mrs. Cowan, against whom his widow and children allege the employment of undue influence.

A terrible experience, almost unique in military annals, is recorded by a correspondent at the Cape of Good Hope in connexion with the march of the Diamond-Field Horse to the scene of operations in Basutoland toward the end of last year. During a terrific thunder storm a flash struck the troop, bringing seventeen horses with their riders to the ground, and killing ten men and five horses on the spot. Those who were not killed were all seriously injured, and it was long before animation could be restored in the case of seven of the men. The bits and stirrup irons of the whole number were blackened, and many of the men, though personally uninjured, had their clothing rent by the force of the electric discharge. The greatest difficulty was naturally experienced in preventing a general stampede among the frightened horses.

GIVEN UP.—Belfast, Feb. 10.—It is now four months since the ship "Charlotte W. White," of this city, sailed from St. John for Liverpool. We are now forced to the unhappy conclusion that all are lost. Capt. Dyer was an excellent shipping master, and his loss is a serious one. Capt. D. married Miss Wescott, of Castine, an estimable lady, who is now in this city. The mate, Mr. Doane, was married at St. John the day before the ship sailed. The loss is particularly severe to Mrs. Dyer, the mother of the captain, who has passed through many trying scenes. In 1865 she accompanied her husband, the late Capt. John Dyer, on a voyage in the ship Eddystone.' On the passage from Bazine to Rangoon, the mate John A. Dyer, her son, died. Capt. D. embalmed the body and kept it on board the ship. The "Eddystone" then made the passage to Liverpool, where Capt. D. was taken ill and died. With the dead bodies of her husband and son, Mrs. Dyer made the passage home in the ship, bringing the remains to Belfast,—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*

The romance of one of Boston's two-storey brick houses is told by the *Traveller*: Nearly thirty years ago a young man built it for his bride, intending to mortgage it and pay for it gradually, as his worldly goods increased, to all of which she agreed. When the wedding day was appointed, trousseau ready and the house finished, he took the lady out to inspect it. After going over the house he presented her with a deed of it for a wedding gift. Knowing the circumstances she was astonished that he had actually paid for it. He explained that, buying a ticket in a lottery, he had drawn the first prize, which just covered the cost of the house. The Puritan maiden protested she would not take a house obtained by gambling, and refused the deed. His arguments were of no avail; she remained obdurate. When they left the house he locked the door and threw the key into the brook near by. The next day he boarded up the windows, and only the spiders and mice have ever occupied it. The man never married; he became rich, but is a wanderer on the face of the earth. The woman never married—she is still living, poor and an invalid.

The disestablishment agitation continues to gain ground in Scotland. Not long since the Scottish Disestablishment Association passed several resolutions, among which was one in which they recorded their thank to the leaders of the Liberal party for their adherence to the attitude maintained by the Marquis of Hartington in 1877, and especially to Mr. Gladstone for his denial that he had given any pledge to refrain from touching the question during the present Parliament. In another resolution disestablishment was stated to be the chief question in Scotch domestics politics at the present time. Mr. Gladstone, however has had too many more pressing matters to occupy his attention since the opening of the session to think of his pledges either one way or the other. Those who are opposed to disestablishment are most indignant at the reluctance of its supporters to allow of a religious enumeration in the taking of the census. They hold that the reason for this unwillingness lies in the fear that the result would be so favorable to the established churches that one great argument to them—that of being in a minority—would be proved groundless. The opponents of a religious census, on the other hand, maintain that all those who really belong to no denomination would set themselves down as belonging to the establishment and that, therefore, the returns would be worthless. All the statements as to this point which have been hitherto published are based, in a large measure, on mere conjecture.

The Color of Clothes.

The color of clothes is not a matter of indifference. White and light-colored clothes reflect the heat, whilst black and dark-colored clothes absorb the heat; hence it is that in summer we wear light-colored dresses. But after all, light colours are really best at all seasons; for though black and dark substances absorb heat best, they also radiate or give it off soonest. There is no doubt that white clothing retains the heat of the body longer than dark clothing The coachman will tell you that his white dunel coat is warmer in winter and cooler in sumer than any other kind of coat, and the brewers drayman will wear his white stockings all the year round. The true reason for our preference of dark-clothing in winter and during bad weather is economy. It is a question of soap and washing, not of comfort, which decides us to choose these colors in materials which do not bear constant washing, such as wool and silk, which show the dirt least, and retain their color longest In the summer, when ladies wear linen and cotton fabrics which do not suffer in the wash tub, they can indulge in their love of white and delicate tints of colour.

Syndicate Land Regulations.

The Ottawa *Free Press*—not the most reliable authority in the world—says members of the Syndicate are preparing land regulations, which will probably be made public next week; and says "it is understood they propose to sell lands at $2.50 per acre—$1 per acre down, and the balance of $1.50 per acre in three years, secured by mortgage. If, however, actual settlement has taken place at the end of that time, the mortgage will be released, thus making the price to settlers $1 per acre. The Government will have no preemption land along the line of railway."

Too Many Soldiers.

The German press is much engaged in reviewing the progress made by the Fatherland since the establishment of the Empire ten years ago, on the 18th January, 1871, in the Hall of Louis XIV. at Versailles. A great deal is naturally made of the freedom from disaffection—with the insignificant exception of a few followers of the dethroned Hanoverian dynasty—which Germany has enjoyed during this decennial period in spite of the policy of annexation which she was compelled to adopt. A most significant criticism is made by the Cologne *Gazette*, which takes an altogether new departure, and bemoans in bitter terms the pressure of taxation, which is directly traced to the vast expenditure on the army. While allowing that a kingdom which was "founded by the sword must be protected by the sword," expression is given to the hope that before long Germany will be able to reduce her armaments. It is pointed out that the new Russian Finance Minister has announced the necessity of diminishing expenditure on the army.

The New Rules in the Imperial Parliament.

The rules presented by the Speaker are as follows:

1. In the opinion of the Speaker, if it is the general sense of the House that a debate should close, he is empowered to inform the House, whereupon if a motion be made that the question be now put, such motion shall be immediately put, and if carried by three to one, a division on the main question shall be immediately taken.

2. Speeches on a motion for the adjournment of the debate shall be strictly confined to the subject of adjournment.

3. The Speaker may decline to put motions for adjournment if he considers they were proposed for obstruction.

4. No member can move or support a motion for adjournment more than once in one debate.

5. The Speaker may direct a member to discontinue his speech if irrelevant or consisting of tedious repetitions.

6. No division shall be taken on motions "that the Speaker do leave the chair, and the House now proceed to consider the bill."

7. The Speaker may order a division by rising and sitting, so as to avoid a delay.

8. The same rules will be applicable when the House is in committee, with the exception of the one providing for the closing of the debate.

Use of Salt for Wheat.

A correspondent of the *Farmer's Advocate* writes of the remarkable results from the use of salt on wheat land; he says:—"The ground it was used on was prepared as follows:—It was a summer fallow, broke up from meadow. Before ploughing in the fall it was treated to a coat of salt—over two tons to the acre. Once plowed in the spring, afterwards a coat of manure and two more plowings. The result was a remarkably fine crop of wheat, and a great improvement in color. Seed taken from the above crop was that fall sown on another ten acre lot, that went through the same process, with this difference: through a mistake of my own in giving orders to the hands in my employ, there was deposited on the meadow intended to be broken up for a summer fallow over 30 heavy loads of rough salt. When I saw the ground after it was salted it had the appearance of a heavy fall of snow. It was a question whether I would order it to be shovelled off or plowed under. I concluded on the latter. The result was one of the finest crops of wheat I ever saw; the straw strong, and on an average over six feet high; yielding over 40 bushels to the acre when cleaned and fit for the market, and a most remarkable change in the color of the wheat, it being almost as bright as our bright samples of wheat last fall. I again sowed the wheat from that raised in another field, said field receiving a liberal dose of salt before plowing, perhaps 1,000 lbs to the acre, and plowed in, afterward a coat of manure. Result this fall—a remarkable fine crop, very strong in the straw, and for red wheat a remarkable color and very thin, transparent skin. I may add that the ten acres I seeded down after the rather extraordinary crop of salt has since produced a very heavy crop of hay.

The Princess of Wales.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS' HOME AND FAMILY.

From the Figaro.

The Marquis Du Lau owns a statuette of white marble by a celebrated sculptor. It represents a lady of the Court of Henry II. Her frail and pliant figure is moulded in a long brocade petticoat, slightly turned up on one side. Her bust is encased in a stiff waist, loaded with precious stones. The head is delicate and noble, with a profile of the Renaissance, and her features are chiselled as finely as a cameo. A cap adorned with streaming feathers hides a portion of her hair. Such is this statuette—a jewel become a woman—a little fairy—half object of art, half apparition. It is the portrait of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales by M. D'Epinay. An exquisite and truly royal image, representing better than any other an almost supernatural beauty.

Once descended from her pedestal the princess becomes a gentle, kind young woman, a careful mother and an unpretending, almost citizen like housewife. It is noticeable that when people seek to praise a princess they call her citizen-like, while in praise of an ordinary citizen's wife they say that she is a princess in manner. A blending of these two qualities, so vastly different from one another is necessary to the real gentlewoman. She must be a princess in heart, in soul, in generous sentiments, in courage, and in appearance, and a *bourgeoise* in hospitality; in the love of the fireside, in the care of her children, and in principles of wise economy.

Every morning at 9 o'clock the three daughters of the Princess of Wales take their music lesson. They have "Mamma" waked up, who a few moments later, appears in her dressing-gown and remains with them until the lesson is over. Nothing interests the Princess more than the education of her daughters. In music she can fully appreciate their progress, being herself a consummate musician. Her delicate dreamy, thoroughly Danish nature betrays itself in her touch. She dotes, above all, on the melodies of Chopin and Schumann, and she plays them with wonderful talent.

The three young Princesses, Louise, Victoria and Maud, differ as greatly in character as in physiognomy. The eldest, Louse, has the fine features and the grace of her mother; she is gentle, gay, and affable, in short the Parisienne of the three. Victoria, the second daughter, is the image of her father. She is proud, rather reserved and attaches herself little to people. When she does grew fond of some one, however, her affection never wavers. She unites to a thorough consciousness of her own dignity a generous heart easily moved. Her intellect, which is greatly developed, only renders her the more engaging. The youngest sister, Princess Maud, can still be called a baby. She is but ten years of age. In appearance she bears a great likeness to her grandmother, the Queen. She is good-hearted, and at times even a little serious.

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—Although a subscriber to the *Patriot*, and not to your paper, I ask permission in your columns to reply to one of the *Patriot's* scribblers, signed "Plaindealer," in its Saturday's issue. Although a life long Liberal, permit me to congratulate you on your manly course in connection with the cruel persecution of the Duchemin Bros. In this matter, at least, your conduct has been more in accordance with the true idea of Liberalism than the *Patriot's*, and although I never voted but for a Liberal in my life, I promise you I shall never vote for any man again, I care not what his politics may be, whose sympathies are enlisted on the side of Thomas Alley, in his unrighteous war upon his unoffending neighbors.

The *Patriot's* scribe refers to the number of persons who testified that they heard a "noise and racket" in Mr. Alley's house, but we are not told whether this noise came from Mr. Alley's own heating apparatus or Duchemin's machinery. And while he has given the names of those who thought they heard a noise, he takes precious good care to withhold the names of William Heard, Alexander Hayden, William Welsh, Mary McIntyre (Mr. Alley's own servant girl), and many others who could hear no such noises! The fact is, Mr. Alley only put in the affidavits of those whose testimony was favorable to his cause, and those that were not, never came to the light. But the best answer to all this nonsense about "noise" and "vibration" is the challenge of the Messrs. Duchemin to Thomas Alley:—

"*Let men be stationed in his house to hear the noise, and in our shop to see that we work our machinery. If they hear any noise from our machinery that will injure the enjoyment of his house we promise to go no further with this suit.*"

If Mr. Alley had the right on his side, he would gladly have accepted this challenge. By so doing, he would have shown his sincerity in the matter, and the unenviable notoriety which now attaches to his name all over Canada and the United States, would never have existed. Refusing to accept it, is proof that he was afraid to do so, and as such it will be accepted by the public

The attempt of the *Patriot's* scribes to injure the cause of the Duchemin Bros., by associating with it the name of their counsel, is despicable in the extreme. We know from sad and bitter experience that lawyers on this Island will defend any case, good or bad, for a very trifling sum of money. I am not an admirer of Mr. Hodgson, and never was, but I am glad to see him on the right side in this case, while those that I always admired and supported allowed their mouths to be closed for a very small consideration. I suppose this is considered professional among the legal fraternity. All I wish to prove from it is that the merits of a cause must not be judged by its advocates in our courts of law. And the very fact that Mr. Hodgson was the only lawyer of note at our bar that had not been muzzled by a retainer from Mr Thomas Alley in his case against the Duchemin Bros., is proof positive of the weakness of his cause. If a man has a strong, just and honest case, what need has he of five or six of our ablest lawyers at our bar?

I have always been, and still am, a strong admirer of L. H. Davies, Esq., as a man, a lawyer, and a politician, and I wish he could have said, when offered a retainer by Mr. Thomas Alley—"Sir, I cannot undertake to defend a cause that strikes a blow at the industries of my country—I cannot assist you in crushing out two industrious mechanics who are simply carrying on a legitimate business on a property banded them by their father. My love of country rises higher than mere professional etiquette or the consideration of a few paltry dollars." Had Mr. Davies taken this course, he would have risen high in the public esteem. I do not accuse him of doing what any lawyer in the city would not have done in his place; but I do regret that we have no Thomas Erskine or Abraham Lincoln at our Bar. The defence of the Messrs Duchemin Bros. would have been a cause worthy his talents, and suitable to his instincts, traditions and teachings—a cause such as any Liberal ought to feel a pride in defending.

"Plaindealer" says something about the case being decided by a Jury. The *merits* of the case, I can assure this apologist of tyranny, was never submitted to the considerations of a jury. At one time, I admit, a jury was empannelled, but this jury was not allowed to go and examine for themselves, as the Messrs. Duchemin wanted they should do. They were simply empannelled to assist the judge in arriving at certain conclusions, and not to decide on the merits of the question at issue. Several questions were propounded to them, and to these questions only one answer could be given Had they been allowed to go to Mr. Alley's house and remain there while the machinery was put in motion, their verdict would have been valuable, and the public would have been content. But this method of settling the case, "Plaindealer" knows full well, was not resorted to, and was not permitted, so that "Plaindealer's" attempt to make the public believe that the question was settled by a jury is deceptive, and in keeping with all the other statements that have been made on the same side of the question. In the mean time I am yours,

A STAUNCH OLD LIBERAL.

Charlottetown, Feb. 1881.

To the Editors of the City Press.

SIRS,—Be kind enough to give the following a place in an early issue of your papers:

At a late meeting of the City Council a motion was made for the combining of the offices of Chief Engineer, City Surveyor and Inspector of Buildings, and appointing one individual to do the work. The City Surveyor could inspect buildings, as a man to make an efficient Surveyor, should be a practical mechanic. But the office of Chief Engineer requires a different stamp of man altogether. His principal qualification should be a good leader, and he should have the confidence of our volunteer firemen. Few men are able to command large numbers of other men so as to get the largest possible results; and in case of a serious fire it is of vital importance that the Chief Engineer have the confidence of the Department. As a rule appointments made by elective bodies are political pets. The City Council is not likely to be the exception. The Fire Engineer's firemen should have the appointment of their chief officers. There is one thing we, or at least some of the taxpayers, do protest against, and that is the annual dismissal of the heads of the fire brigade. We want good men, and as long as they command the confidence of the rank and file of the fire brigade the City Council should leave well enough alone. Besides citizens do not want their rights curtailed. Now, it is the citizens virtually who elect the Chief. Under the present arrangement the Chief would simply be the creature of a bare majority of the Common Council.

Yours Respectfully,
H. COOMBS.

Ch'town, Feb. 18, 1881

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—The *Monetary Times* of the 11th inst., says, the proposal to establish a line of steamers between Canada and France, has not been abandoned. Sir A. Campbell recently stated in the Senate, that the two Governments are disposed to grant a subsidy. The Dominion Government has already decided to subsidize a line to Brazil. St. John folks expect a subsidy to start a line to Europe. Now sir if Quebec and St John get subsidies, so ought we. The N. P. bears hard on our wooden shipping, and a liberal subsidy would enable us to start a cattle trade to Europe, and the North shore of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia could participate in the benefits, as Pictou would necessarily be the coaling station, and Point Du Chene would be made a port of call. This would afford our neighbors of Pictou and Moncton, convenient and cheaper rates on stock and goods to and from Europe.

Yours truly,
H. COOMBS.

Ch'town, Feb. 16, 1881.

The Alley-Duchemin Case.

To the Editor of the Patriot.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of "Citizen," which appeared in yesterday's *Patriot*, regarding our case, we beg to say that all the steps in our behalf were taken by Messrs. Hodgson & Morson, after much consideration, and after consultation upon more than one occasion with the late S. R. Thompson, of St. John.

Yours, &c.,
DUCHEMIN BROS.

Feb. 18th, 1881.

The Concert Friday Evening.

IT is our pleasant duty to record the great success of Mr. Earle's Concert. We have no hesitation in remarking that the Concert was undoubtedly the most brilliant and effective one ever rendered in Charlottetown. The citizens shewed their appreciation of Mr. Earle's efforts by giving him a full house.

A first rate Concert always proves itself worthy of criticism; and THE EXAMINER feels proud that some of its suggestions in former *critiques* have been carried out. On November 7, 1877, we wrote: "Why should not the orchestra accompany some of the songs? We are certain this would be very popular;" again, "It is wearisome and absurd to have every piece encored; let the notice '*no encore*,' be printed on the programme." Last evening we had the pleasure of listening to two songs with orchestral accompaniment, and also of seeing the rule "*no encores*" rigidly adhered to, in spite of repeated calls for repetition. There yet remains much for the orchestra to do in the way of *shading*. It must ever be mindful to restrict the music to its true office, that of ministering to the expression of the poetry. Hence, more than knowing the *technique* of the music is required. It is requisite to have an intelligent conception of both the musical form and the poetry, and to *shade* accordingly. We hope the orchestra will accompany the Philharmonic Society when we again have the pleasure of listening to them. The pianoforte was scarcely audible when the chorus was in full blast.

Our Island Hercules of Music, Mr. Earle, was, as he ever is, when seated at the instrument, daring, brilliant, and attractive; disguising his profundity of feeling under so much grace and charm, that it is with difficulty we free ourselves from his magic enthralment. The orchestra was first-rate. Here and there was a discrepancy of time by some instruments, but on the whole it never played with greater grace and truer time. Mr. Vinnicombe was warmly received after his spirited efforts, and he well deserved the hearty plaudits; but we cannot refrain from observing that at times it seemed as though his right hand had lost some of its cunning and his left become unsteady. Perhaps, with a first-class violin, these little blemishes will vanish, and we hope that our citizens will subscribe for the purpose of presenting a first-class instrument to Mr. Vinnicombe, or else get up a subscription concert for the same purpose. Both Messrs. Mitchell and Worth deserve hearty praise for the masterly way in which they acquitted themselves. The flute of the former gentleman was handled in a fully artistic manner in the Trio. Miss Bourke sang with much feeling and cultivated taste, and needs only a little more *vim* to place her in the foremost rank of our Island *Prima Donnas*. Miss Hayden has a voice of much power and capable of a great degree of expression, as her song last evening well illustrated. A few months of dilligent study under one of the best singing masters would give her greater confidence, and correct a few faults that are best corrected by a *maestro*. Miss Palmer's song was scarcely up to the standard of her voice but it was carefully sung and well received. Mr. Williams, though evidently suffering from a bad cold, made his selection very effective. Mr. Beer possesses a rich bass and can put much feeling into his songs. The "Tar's farewell" of last evening, was on the whole nobly rendered, but there were two or three mannerisms that marred the effect in some parts. Here again we repeat the need of lessons from an efficient teacher. Professor Caven has a perfect command of his heavy basso profundo, and put the true nautical ring into the "Life on the Ocean Wave"; it was a treat to notice the serene sopho clean aspect of the Professor, when some of our young enthusiasts allowed their stamping feet to become stronger and more active than their brains. We thought it would have disturbed the Professor; but no, he became a veritable Neptune—*summa placidum caput extulit unda.* We think that the Professor should endeavor to improve his enunciation; it would greatly add to the effect of his songs.

The "Philharmonic" deserve much commendation for their persevering pains. The "Daughter of Error" and "Gounod's Grand Chorus" were particularly well done, and it was one of the best treats of the evening to listen to the bursts of harmony from their voices. The "Calm be thy Slumbers" would have repaid a little more study and practice.

In conclusion, we remark that to us the concert seemed sufficiently popular. If a concert be *too* popular, the exuberance of youthful spirits soon takes possession of floors and ears, and becomes a source of nuisance and discord. This was noticeable more than once Friday evening, and deserve the severest reprehension.

A BRIDGE AT THE FALL.—A bill is about to be presented to the Legislature to incorporate a company to build a railway bridge over the St. John river at the Falls, with necessary power to take lands and connect with the I. C. R. The incorporators are Thomas R. Jones, J. Murray Kay, Dr. F. E. Barker, Robert Robertson, Charles Speer, Payson Tucker and John H. Parks. The capital is $200,000; as soon as 80 per cent. is subscribed and 10 per cent. of such subscription paid in, the company would have power to act. The railroad is to start from a point near Fairville, cross the river at such a point as may be selected, and go on to connect with the terminus of the Intercolonial Railway—the route and site within those points to be selected by the company.—*St. John Tel.*

A line of steamers has been established to run during the coming season between Montreal and the Tyne, calling at Leith, etc. These steamers will run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and will be under the management of Henry Dobell & Co. Further particulars will be made public in a few days.

Josh Billings describes the difference between a blunder and a mistake in a way that the most obtuse can understand. If you set down a bad umbrella and take up a good one, that is a mistake; when you put down a good one and take up one which is bad, a blunder has been made.

A considerable number of Scotch farmers have reached Toronto already. They are said to have some capital with them. Some of them will buy old farms in Ontario and the remainder will proceed to the North West.

You Have no Excuse.

Have you any excuse for suffering with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint? Is there any reason why you should go on from day to day complaining with Sour Stomach, Sick Head ache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart burn, Water-brash, Gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, Low spirits, &c. No! It is positively your own fault if you do. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle of Green's August Flower for 75 cents your cure is certain, but if you doubt this, get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, writing to the Birmingham Liberal Association says: "No Ministry have entered office under more difficult circumstances or with a more troublesome legacy from its predecessors than the present one. The condition of Ireland is serious, and demands the distasteful task of limiting her constitutional liberty." When the present irritation has vanished and the Land Bill shall be introduced, he thinks it will restore peace and confidence in Ireland.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 17

An armistice has been concluded with the Basutos, it commenced on the 13th inst.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The "Standard" says it is understood that it is proposed that that part of the Transvaal to which the Boers have a fair claim shall be declared independent and the remaining and large part continue under British administration, and that the British Resident be appointed at the capital of the Boers. The President of the Orange Free State telegraphs that he has taken stringent measures to preserve the neutrality of the State.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.

Count Von Arnim Bootzenburg will decline the Presidency of the Reichstag, as a Clericalist has been elected Vice-President.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.

Mr. Plumb to-day presented the petition from about 100 leading merchants and bankers of London, England, setting forth that they have heard with gratification that there is an Act before the Parliament of Canada to incorporate the European and American Cable Company, and praying that the Act be passed.

It is thought that prorogation will take place on the 28th March; but the indisposition of Sir John A. McDonald and Sir Charles Tupper may delay it a few days.

Sir Charles Tupper is somewhat better to-night.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was out to-day.

Mr. Fisit is still seriously indisposed and Mr. Ross is still very ill.

As a final ratification of the Pacific Railway Contract, the Syndicate to-day deposited a million dollars to the credit of the Government.

LATER.

Reports from the sick people to night, are to the effect that Sir Charles Tupper and Mr Ross are improving. While Killam and Fisit continue in a very low state. Mr. Mackenzie is growing stronger.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.

Senator and Mrs Boyd, and Lady Tilley occupied seats in Speakers gallery, this p. m during the delivery of the Budget Speech

Sir Charles Tupper was in a very critical state last night, but he is greatly improved in health to-day and is said to be out of danger.

WOODSTOCK, N. B, Feb. 18.

Mr. Connell's funeral is arranged to take place at 3 o'clock p. m, on Sunday.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Parnell entered the Commons this evening, amidst cheers from the Irish members. When the House was in Committee on the protective Bill, Parnell said he was followed by detectives during his stay in Paris, and that if the Government desired to arrest him under the Bill, Lord Cowper had only to declare on the report of these detectives that he was reasonably suspected without informing him how, when and where the suspicion arose.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

A Rome despatch to the *Post* says that the Pope expressed indignation at Parnell and the principal members of the Land League, whom the Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland have represented as the only sincere patriots, for having formed an alliance with Rochefort and other anti-clericals.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

A Dublin special says the great rent-paying movement is gathering headway. Lord Digby's tenants to the number of 700, after holding out in the most determined manner for Griffiths valuation, have paid their rents in full, less the landlord's abatement of 10 per cent.

The authorities at Dublin Castle are quietly awaiting the passing of the coercion bill to carry out their part of the programme. Lists of those who are to be imprisoned are prepared and the proclamations to be issued by the Lord Lieut. are printed. The country will be surprised, not at the extent to which the powers of the authorities under the bill, will be exercised, but at the leniency with which the bill will be put in force.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

A despatch from Paris states that the importation of pork from America has been forbidden because of trichinosis, and an impossibility of examining the cargoes at ports of landing. Russia, Italy and Spain, Portugal and Greece, have already issued similar orders of prohibition.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.

It is not expected that the debate on the Budget will consume very many days. Mr. Plumb and Mr. Ross will speak on Tuesday, and it is possible the discussion will close on Friday night.

The annual dinner of the Press Gallery took place last evening in the dining hall in the Senate, and passed off very successfully. There were twenty-six press men in attendance, including official reporters. The chair on this occasion was occupied by Mr. McCready, President of the gallery, and the vice chair, by C. Ryan, of the Ottawa *Free Press*.

Senator Howlan, of P. E. Island, is to be married on Tuesday next to a lady in Kingston. Senator Montgomery will be his right hand man on the occasion.

In a row which took place over a game of cards here, a couple of days ago, a sporting man had one of his fingers bitten off.

Messrs. Fiset, Ross and Killam, who were seriously ill, are recovering.

LOBSTER FACTORY

FOR SALE,

—AT—

Tracadie Harbor, P. E. Island.

ONE of the best localities on the Island for the business. Fish are large and plenty.

The Factory is new, put up last year, with plant, boats and traps ready to commence work. Has capacity to put from 6,000 to 10,000 cases of 4 dozen each, and will be sold at a bargain if applied for early

P. W. HYNDMAN.

Ch'town, Jan. 11, '81—8w eod

A MANUAL FOR THE

Married & Unmarried.

It teaches you the **Secrets of Life and how to enjoy them.**

Sent post paid on receipt of **50** cents.

N. Y. AND MONTREAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 181 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL.

Please state in what paper you saw this.

BILLS OF LADING

—FOR SALE—

AT THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

JOHN SINNOTT, Plaintiff,

and

DONALD McQUARRIE, Defendant.

BY virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature "under 5th Sec., 24th Vic. Cap. 5," at the suit of John Sinnott against Donald McQuarrie, I have taken and seized as the property of the said Donald McQuarrie, all the right, title and interest of the said Donald McQuarrie in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Twenty-nine, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the shore of the eastern side of Dundas River, at the north-west angle of land conveyed to Alexander McQuarrie, and running thence north eighty-six degrees east along the said Alexander McQuarrie's north boundary line, until it meets the division line of Townships number twenty-nine and thirty; thence north along said line seven chains and five links, or to the south boundary of land now or formerly in possession of James Palmer; thence south eighty-six degrees west to the aforesaid shore; and thence along the same to the place of commencement, containing sixty-five and one-half acres of land, a little more or less, being the north moiety of one hundred and thirty one acres of land held by the late John McQuarrie, by virtue of a certain Indenture of Lease from Lord Melville, bearing date the nineteenth day of December, A. D. 1836, and by the said John McQuarrie devised to the said Donald McQuarrie, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and I do hereby give Public Notice that I will, on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of July next, A. D. 1881, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the New Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Island set up and sell by Public Auction, the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on the said Writ, being four hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirteen cents ($492.13), with interest on four hundred dollars ($400), part thereof, from the first day of September last past, (1880), at the rate of ten dollars per centum per annum, till paid, besides Sheriff's fees and all other legal incidental expenses.

JOHN H. GATES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Queen's County,
18th December, A. D. 1880. } [de 31 3i

WALTER A. O. MORSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES indebted to the Estate of the late Flora Johnstone are hereby notified to pay the amounts due by them to the undersigned; and all parties having claims against the said Estate, are hereby notified to furnish their accounts, duly proved, to me.

NEIL McLEOD,
Administrator cum testamento Annexo.

Charlottetown, 24th June, 1880—rg 3m [j25

BENJ. F. GRAFTON, STORY B. LADD
HALBERT E. PAINE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.

PATENTS.

PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD,

Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents,

412 FIFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practice patent law in all its branches in the Patent Office, and in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States. Pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp for postage. sept4

BOOK & JOB PRINTING!

neatly and expeditiously executed,

AT THE "EXAMINER" OFFICE

under the careful supervision of

J. W. MITCHELL.

We are now in a position to execute orders for all kinds of Printing, such as

LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
CARDS
PAMPHLETS,
DODGERS,
HANDBILLS,
POSTERS

AND ALL KINDS OF

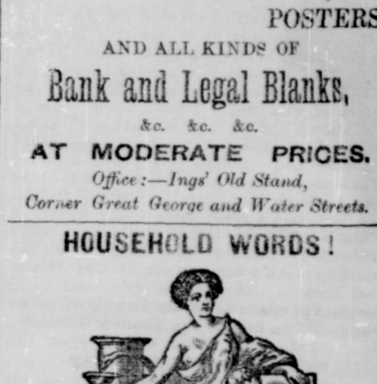
Bank and Legal Blanks,

&c. &c. &c.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

Office:—Ings' Old Stand,
Corner Great George and Water Streets.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS!



HOLLOWAY'S

Pills and Ointment!

Purity of Blood Essential to Health, Strength, and Long Life.

THE PILLS

surpass all other Medicines for Purifying the Blood they are available for all as a domestic and household remedy for all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS. In Congestion and Obstruction of every kind they quickly remove the cause, and in constipation and disordered condition of the Bowels, they act as a cleansing aperient.

For Debilitated Constitutions and all Female Complaints these Pills are unsurpassed—they correct all Irregularities and Weaknesses from whatever cause arising.

THE OINTMENT

stands unrivalled for the facility it display in relieving, healing, and thoroughly curing the most inveterate Sores and Ulcers, and in cases of BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS OLD WOUNDS, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Diseases, it acts as a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and sold at 1s. 1½., 2s. 9d., 4s, 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box and Pot, and in Canada at 36 cents, 90 cents, and $1 50 cents, and the larger sizes in proportion.

☞ *Caution.—I have no Agent in the United States, nor are my Medicines sold there. Purchasers should therefore look on the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.*

The Trade Marks of my said Medicines are registered in Ottawa, and also at Washington.

Signed THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
533, Oxford Street, London.
Sept. 1, 1880.