Senate News Room

POSTAGE PREPAID.

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. XXVII. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1876. NO. 16.

The Examiner

Is Printed and Published every Monday Forenoon, BY **William L. Cotton,**

OFFICE:

Corner Queen and King Streets.

TERMS—Per Annum, Postage prepaid by Publisher, $1.40 in advance; $1.62 if paid within the year; $2.00 if not paid within the year.

CLUB RATES.

THE EXAMINER will be forwarded to Clubs at the following rates per year—payment strictly in advance:—

5 copies, one address,	- - - -	$ 6.00
10 " " "	- - - -	10.00
15 " " "	- - - -	14.00
20 " " "	- - - -	18.00

Clubs may be made up at any time, but not for a shorter period than a year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1 w	2 w	3 w	4 w	5 w	6 w	7 w	2 m	3 m	4 m	5 m	6 m	12 m
1 Inch.	0.50	0.62	0.75	1.00	1.20	1.35	1.50	1.65	1.95	2.25	2.55	2.85	5.70
2 do.	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.25	3.75	4.25	4.75	[illegible]
3 do.	1.50	1.87	2.25	2.62	3.00	3.37	4.00	4.46	5.87	6.62	7.37	8.12	[illegible]
4 do.	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	19.00
5 do.	2.50	3.12	3.75	4.37	5.00	5.62	6.25	6.87	8.11	9.35	10.59	11.83	23.66
6 do.	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.25	6.00	6.75	7.50	8.25	9.75	11.25	12.75	14.25	28.50
7 do.	3.50	4.37	5.25	6.12	7.00	7.87	8.75	9.62	11.38	13.14	14.90	16.66	33.32
8 do.	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	13.00	15.00	17.00	19.00	38.00
9 do.	4.50	5.62	6.75	7.87	9.00	10.12	11.25	12.37	15.65	17.93	20.21	22.49	44.98
10 do.	5.00	6.24	7.50	8.74	10.00	11.24	12.50	13.74	16.22	18.70	21.18	23.66	47.32
11 do.	5.50	6.87	8.25	9.62	11.00	12.37	13.75	15.12	17.85	20.58	23.31	26.04	52.08
12 do.	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.00	16.50	19.50	22.50	25.50	28.50	57.00

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance, in all cases, in order to secure insertion.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE ABOVE.—Commission Merchants and Auctioneers are allowed a discount of 20 per cent. on advertising accounts exceeding $32 per annum.

ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1876.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 1 day, noon, E.
Full Moon, 8th day, 3h. 26m., p. m., N. E., below horizon.
Last Quarter, 16th day, 4h. 15m. p. m., S.E.
New Moon, 24th day, 2h. 51m., a. m., N. E., below horizon.
First Quarter, 30th day. 6h. 14m. p.m., S.

D. M.	DAY WEEK	SUN rise	SUN sets	MOON rises	HIGH water	DAY'S len'th
		H M	H M	M	M	H M
1	Saturday	5 44	6 23	10 0	2 55	12 39
2	Sunday	42	25	11 19	4 26	43
3	Monday	40	26	A 42	5 43	46
4	Tuesday	38	27	2 2	7 23	49
5	Wedn'sd'y	37	29	3 17	8 26	52
6	Thursday	35	30	4 32	9 12	55
7	Friday	33	22	5 45	9 51	59
8	Saturday	31	33	6 54	10 22	13 2
9	Sunday	29	34	8 6	11 0	5
10	Monday	27	35	9 16	11 29	8
11	Tuesday	25	37	10 14	A 5	12
12	Wedn'sd'y	23	38	11 31	0 41	15
13	Thursday	22	39	M	1 20	17
14	Friday	20	40	0 27	2 3	20
15	Saturday	18	42	1 17	2 52	24
16	Sunday	16	43	1 58	3 47	27
17	Monday	15	45	2 26	4 55	30
18	Tuesday	13	46	2 40	6 1	33
19	Wedn'sd'y	11	47	3 11	7 14	36
20	Thursday	9	48	3 28	8 11	39
21	Friday	8	50	3 44	9 0	42
22	Saturday	6	52	4 0	9 42	46
23	Sunday	4	53	4 17	10 22	49
24	Monday	2	54	4 38	11 3	52
25	Tuesday	4 0	55	5 6	11 32	55
26	Wedn's'dy	59	57	5 44	M	58
27	Thursday	58	58	6 39	0 19	14 0
28	Friday	56	59	7 41	0 56	4
29	Saturday	54	7 0	9 6	1 54	6
30	Sunday	4 53	2	10 30	2 51	9

PRICES CURRENT.

Ch'town, April 11, 1876.

BREADSTUFFS.	
Buckwheat Flour, per lb	0.03 to 0.34
Flour, per bbl	5.50 to 7.00
Flour, per 100 lbs	3.00 to 3.25
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	2.70 to 3.00
FISH.	
Codfish per qtl	3.50 to 5.00
Herring per bbl	4.87 to 6.49
Mackerel per doz.	0.48 to 0.72
BOARDS.	
Hemlock, 100 feet.	0.81 to 0.94
Pine do	1.62 to 2.40
Spruce do	0.97 to 1.30
Shingles, per M.	2.11 to 2.48
POULTRY.	
Chickens, per pair	$0.50 to 0.70
Ducks, (each)	0.24 to 0.35
Fowls, (each)	0.25 to 0.40
Partridges, (each)	0.00 to 0.00
Turkeys, (each)	0 80 to 1.75
Geese (each)	0.50 to 0.75
MEAT.	
Beef, (small pieces) per lb	$0.08 to 0.14
Beef, per lb (by the quarter)	0.06 to 0.10
Ham, per lb	0.10 to 0.12
Lamb, per quarter	0.00 to 0.00
Lamb, per lb	0.06 to 0.09
Mutton, per lb	0.07 to 0.12
Pork, (small pieces) per lb	0.08 to 0.12
Pork, per lb (by the carcass)	0.06½ to 0.08½
Veal, per lb	0.04 to 0.08
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Apples per bushel	0.00 to 0.00
Barley per bushel	0.00 to 0.75
Butter (fresh) per lb	0.20 to 0.25
Butter per lb by the tub	0.16 to 0.19
Calfskins, per lb	0.06 to 0.12
Cheese (new milk) per lb	0.14 to 0.16
Cheese, per lb	0.05 to 0.08
Clover seed, per lb	0.18 to 0.20
Eggs, per doz.	0.12 to 0.20
Green Peas,	0.00 to 0.00
Hay, per ton	8.00 to 10.00
Hides, per lb.	0.04 to 0.4½
Honey, per lb.	0.25 to 0.32
Homespun, (men's wear) per yd.	0.65 to 1.00
Homespun, (women's do) per yd	0.35 to 0.48
Homespun Flannel, per yard	0.31 to 0.46
Lard, per lb	0.12 to 0.16
Oats, per bushe.	0.36 to 0.40
Potatoes, per bushel	0.25 to 0.32
Pearl Barley, per lb	0.03 to 0.04
Sheepskins	0.50 to 1.00
Straw, per ton	4.50 to 2.50
Timothy Seed, per bush,	2.75 to 3.00
Tallow per lb	9.07 to 0.10
Turnips, per bush.	0.20 to 0.24
Wool, per lb	0.17 to 0.25

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE!

After lengthened experiments,

Dr. Samuel La'Mert,

of 15 Gower Street, Bedford Square, London, has discovered an infallible remedy in all cases of Nervous and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, and Impotence, the results of Solitary Habits, excess or infection. The treatment is based on experience acquired during more than twenty-five years successful practice, and has rarely been found to fail. Patients residing in the Colonies, can be treated by correspondence, and the appropriate remedies can be forwarded, with safety and secresy, by post. Dr. La'Mert's work on

The Phisiology of Marriage,

with a review of the causes that lead to domestic infelicity, and prevent the attainment of the legitimate objects of the married state may be had, price 25 cents, of J. H. Woolrich, Druggist, Halifax, N. S., of H. A. Parr, Druggist, Yarmouth, N. S., of Henry Elliott, Pictou, N. S., and of Bremner Brothers, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Aug. 3, 1875.

BUSINESS CARDS.

COOMBS & WORTH,
JOB PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS
51 WATER STERET.
Charlottetown. - - - P. E. Island.
Jan.17'76 1y

E. C. NELSON,
IMPORTER & REPAIRER OF
SEWING MACHINES.
ADDRESS:—P. O. Box 303, Charlottetown.
Oct. 25, 1875.—1y

MacKENZIE & STUMBLES,
Auctioneers, Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
77 North Side Queen Square,
Charlottetown. - - P. E. Island.
October 18, 1875.—1y

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant and AUCTIONEER
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

CARVELL BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.
Lower Queen St. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

HASZARD BROS.,
Commission Merchants & Auctioneers,
FORWARDING, MANUFACTURERS,
AND
General Agents,
61 WATER STREET,
Opposite Merchants Bank,
Charlottetown, - - - - P. E. I.
J. E. HASZARD, | HORACE HASZARD.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Greenshields, Son & Co., Montreal,
Messrs. W. & R. Brodie, Quebec,
Messrs. J. S. Farlow & Co., Boston,
Henry Lawson, Esq., Halifax, N. S.
Hon. Daniel Davies, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
May 3, 1875.

REVERE HOUSE,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE,
ALBERTON, - - - - P. E. I.

The subscriber has fitted up the above House in good style, and wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally that he is prepared to accommodate

Transient and Permanent Boarders.

Charges moderate. Good Stabling on the premises.
RICHARD GLADNEY, Proprietor.
Alberton, Sept. 13, 1875.

INTERNATIONAL!
CENTRAL STREET,
Summerside, P. E. Island,
JOHN McKAY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE, second to none on the Island for beauty of situation, comfort and convenience afforded, commends itself to the patronage of all who may visit the Island for business or pleasure.

Choice Sample Rooms to let.

Conveyances from Cars and Boats.

Ladies and Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to patronize this Hotel.
Feb 21, 1876.—tf

INSURANCE.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ROBERT LONGWORTH, Esq., President,
Hon. JAS. DUNCAN,
Hon. L. C. OWEN,
Hon. A. A. McDONALD,
Hon. J. C. POPE,
THOMAS HANDRAHAN, Esq.,
GEORGE R. BEER, Esq.

Risks taken daily at their office, corner Great George and Lower Water Streets.
F. W. HALES, Secretay.
Ch'town, March 22, 1875—1y

ST. LAWRENCE
Marine Insurance Co.
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Authorized Capital, - - $300,000.
Subscribed Capital, - - 143,950.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, *President.*
JOHN F. ROBERTSON,
ARTEMAS LORD,
P. W. HYNDMAN,
RALPH B. PEAKE,
THOMAS MORRIS,
GEORGE D. LONGWORTH.

Risks taken daily at their office, Exchange Building.
FREDERICK W. HYNDMAN,
Ch'town, March 22, 1875.—1y *Secretary.*

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE AND LIFE.

Invested Funds, 1st Jan'y., 1874, $21,628,356
Deposited with Receiver General of Canada, 162,800
Other Investments in Dominion of Canada, 367,091

FAIR RATES.
Prompt & Liberal Settlements.

Insurance against Fire effected upon Private Residences, Household Furniture and Farm Properties, for

One, Three or more years,
At Reduced Rates.

Office—Great George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—6m

POETRY.

(Written for the Examiner.)

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto.
—TERENCE.

The world knows how this blessed hero, so winsomely mixing tenderness and strength alike in his teaching and his life, took from this side of the waters the chill which never left, but ended in his death Jan. 23, 1875.

Whither, whither and whence that thunder-cloud?
Grimly it comes and gloomy, and moves away.
The flowers laugh and the sunbeams play and the streamlets sing:
Only this cloud of thunder mars the day—
That awful cloud makes all the stoutness ring.
And all the weakness fall and burst delay—
Then pours its flood on one sweet home—
Strange washing for a dove's mild wing!
Whither, whither and whence that thunder-cloud?

Delightfully into that home goes the lordly Lord,—
Lord not in name but in truth. Truth broad on his brow;
The ocean rolls, the men-masses strive—he has conquered both;
Another world has heard him, and praised; and now
(O Heaven! O Earth!—strange, strange—oh why so wroth?)
Home to the sunny warmth of love does he go,
And the Lord he is brave, and delightfully goes;
But, oh, dark Death has made an oath—
God! is his work done? Help us! Oh, yield but a word!

Is it, is it his meed, O world of the west?
Blessings in head, in heart, in hand, he brought,
Free brought the best; and thy men took all: what didst thou give?
National love, a thousand thanks unsought,
A hundred feasts and wishes long to live,
And show of all the fields where freedom fought—
These did ye give, and more ye would;
But who to death the man did give?
Is it, is it his meed, O world of the west?

LITERATURE.

THE PRACTICAL LOVER.

AND HIS MATTER-OF-FACT COURTSHIP.

It was agreed on all hands that Ned Stone was a very practical fellow. He was a broker in the city. He had been a very poor man at one time in his life, and had to work very hard. His industry had, in the end, however met his due reward. At middle age he was comfortably circumstanced.—When he announced to his friends, that he thought of taking to himself a wife, it was thought generally that the step he meditated was a prudent one. And when he further stated that he had made an offer of his hand to one Georgiana Warren, the daughter of a wealthy merchant, and that his offer had been accepted by the lady, we of course hastened to tender our heartiest congratulations on that occasion.

Ned Stone spoke of the matter in his own simple, sober way.

'Well, you know, I'm getting on,' he said, 'and if I'm to marry, it's about time I should think of setting about it. You're very kind, I think I shall be very happy—in fact I have no doubt of it—as a fellow has a right to expect to be. One has no right to expect too much, of course. But I am quite fond in my way of this Georgiana Warren, and I think that she is in her way as fond of me. She is not too young nor too old, nor too good looking, nor yet too plain; she is sensible and accomplished enough, and I don't see why I shouldn't make a good sort of husband. Perhaps I'm not very fond of old Warren, the father, and perhaps he isn't very fond of me. But I don't know as that matters much. I dare say we shall understand each other better by-and-by; meantime I must try and make the best of the old man's humor, and not run counter to him more than I can avoid. And it seems that the old fellow would be no fonder of anybody else who might want to marry his daughter than he is of me. You see it's our affair—Georgian's and mine—and not his; though it's hard to make him see it in that light. But I dare say it will come all right in the end. That's what I tell Georgiana when she takes up with rather gloomy views about her father's temper. She has good sense, and, I think, looks at the matter very much as I do—only of course, she can't help feeling that he is her father, whereas, thank goodness, he ain't mine.'

It will be seen that Ned Stone was not a lover to 'sigh like a furnace.' As to writing a woeful ballad to his mistress's eyebrows, I don't fancy he could have accomplished such a feat, even if his life depended upon his doing so. The thermometer of his love stood at temperate, with no tendency towards an upward rise. The marks of love,' as they are generally understood, were not discernible upon him.

He never said a word as to the agitated state of his breast, nor to the excitement of his feelings. He did not regard Miss Warren as an angel or goddess. Probably he would have been the first to contradict any allegation that might have been made to the effect that she was anything of the kind.—Miss Warren appeared to him what she appeared to everybody else—a nice, sensible English girl.

I called upon Stone one evening. He was alone. He looked a little grave, and held a sealed packet. We discussed various indifferent subjects; then I enquired concerning Miss Georgian.

'Oh haven't you heard?' he answered. 'But of course you couldn't have heard.—The affair is off. Our engagement has come to an end.'

'You can't really mean that?' I asked surprised.

'Yes; the thing's broke off,' as people say. It's a hard job, and I'm sorry for it, but it cannot be helped.'

Had the lady resented his serenity and discharged him? I asked myself.

As though he had heard the question, he went on: 'It is the old man's doing. I hope he is satisfied now. He's the most unreasonable and disagreeable old fellow I ever had the misfortune to meet.'

'But what did he do?'

'He fell out about the settlement; that was where the hitch arose. I'm sure I did all I could to please him. I gave up condition after condition, quite in opposition to the advice of my solicitor. I told him to settle what money he proposed to settle on his daughter—it wasn't much after all—just as he pleased—I didn't want to touch a half-penny of it. He might settle it, I told him, just as strictly as ever he pleased, or he might settle nothing at all upon her if he liked that better. It was his daughter I wanted, and not his money. And for my part I'd take care my wife never came to want. I undertook to insure my life for a large amount, and to sign the policy to trustees for her benefit, in case of my death, covenanting, of course, to pay the premiums regularly, and keep up the insurance in the regular way. I thought that a fair arrangement, but it did not content him. He hadn't a hap'orth of confidence in me. He gave me credit for no sort of affection for his daughter. He insisted that any money that I in future might become possessed of, I should covenant into a settlement. It is absurd. Of course I couldn't consent to it. I had business to consider. Of course my wife and children—if I had any—would reap the benefit as I should. I told Georgiana exactly how the matter stood. She's of age. I asked her whether she'd marry me without the old man's consent. Poor girl! She was in an awful way. But she did not care to do that. She shrank from offending her father; so there is no help for it,—the thing's broke off, and I'm not to be married, it seems—this time at any rate.'

He spoke rather sorrwfully, but still without the slightest trace of ill temper. I endeavored to console him in a common sort of a way.

He opened a small packet he had been holding in his hand.

'This is pleasant,' he said quietly, 'here are all my letters to Georgiana. Ah! and here is a little presnt which I could have fancied Ned Stone selected for his betrothed.'

'I suppose they'll expect me to send back Georgiana's letters to her.'

'Undoubtadly.'

'It's the usual way when an engagement comes to an end?'

He rubbed his chin and seemed to reflect a little.

'Have a cigar?' he said presently, and let's talk about someting else. This is not the most agreeable subject in the world. Tell me what you have been doing with yourself lately?

We fell to talking about this, that, and the other. Presently I went away. As I went away he said quietly, 'I think I shall try and see Georgiana once more for a particular reason.'

I did not ask what that particular reason was, and he did not tell me.

A few nights afterwards I saw him again. He was at no time subject to much change of mood, or at any rate seldom betrayed any variation of that kind. But it struck me, that if anything, he was in better spirits than usual.

'You did not mention,' he said, 'what I told you the other night, that my engagement was broken off?'

I explained that I had not mentioned it, for a particularly good reason. I had not seen any person whom it would interest to be informed of the fact.

'It's just as well,' he said; 'because the engagement is not broken off or rather it's on again.'

'Indeed! I'm very glad to hear it.'

'I told you I should try and see Georgiana again. Well, I knew that she often went with her father and other relations to the zoological gardens on Sunday. So I went to the zoological. I soon discovered her with Warren and a lot of other people. She saw me, and understood by my sign that I wanted to speak on the quiet. Well, she lingered behind a little, and when the rest of the party went to look at the kangaroos, she slipped with me into the snake house. She looked a little frightened and the tears were standing in her eyes.

'So I put my arm around her—it didn't matter to me who saw, you know—and told her there was nothing to be alarmed at, and that I only wanted to say a word or two. I told her I was sorry I had not sent back her letters, as I ought to have done, but the plain fact of the matter was, I couldn't do it.'

'You love me still, then Ned? she said.

'Of course I do, Geogia.' I said;—'who's been telling you I don't?'

She began to cry bitterly.

'Come, Georgia,' I said, 'let us get married whether papa likes it or not; only say the word.'

'She did not say a word. Poor child—She could not speak for crying, and she looked at me, and gave such a little nod, and then she began laughing through her tears. It was the prettiest sight you ever saw.

'Of course I kissed her, and then turned and who should be standing close by my side but old Warren!

'Georgia gave a little scream, and then tried to make believe that we were looking at the boa constrictor. But of course that didn't work, so I said to old Warren, in a cheery sort of way, and putting out my hand cheerfully, 'Mr. Warren, Georgia and I are going to be married; that's quite settled. But you and I might as well be friends all the same. We'd much rather have your consent than not. Suppose you give it to us?'

'He was so astonished, that before, I think, he knew quite well what he was doing, he'd taken my hand, with all his friends standing around looking on. Of course he could not go back after that. And—and so—the thing was settled.'

I congratulated him heartily. Presently I said by the way of change:

'How lucky it was that you didn't send back Miss Warren's letters.'

'My dear fellow, that was what I wanted to explain to her. I couldn't send them back, because I hadn't kept them. I destroyed them.'

'Destroyed them?'

'Yes; what was the good of them? I only keep business letters; they're regularly docketed at my office. But for Georgia's letters they were no use. I made them into pipe lights.'

'You didn't tell her that?'

'No,—I hadn't time. I never arrived at an explanation about the letters.'

'Then, my dear Stone, let me entreat you, whatever you do, don't give Miss Warren your explanation about the matter.'

'Why shouldn't I?'

'Don't you see? She thought you didn't send back the letters for a sentimental reason, because they were so dear to you that you could not possibly part with them; and so in point of fact, that little misunderstanding of her's led to the re-establishment of your love affair.'

Do you think so?' he said musingly. 'But if Georgia has made any mistake about the matter, I think that I am bound to set her right.'

'My dear Stone, take my advice for fear of accident; set her right after the wedding ceremony, not before.'

Whether or not he took my advice, I am not aware. He was married in due course of time to Miss Warren, and I know that lady was heard to declare that she married the best husband in the world.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MARCH 21.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE.

Hon. Mr. Dodd agreed with his honor the Leader of the Government, that farmers were to blame for holding back their grain when ships were waiting for it. In Crapaud he had known the farmers to hold back their grain till the price would be raised. Winter was coming on, and of two evils the merchant was compelled to choose one. Many farmers were very careless in paying their debts. They would not bring in their oats last fall at 40cts., and the consequence would be that they would not get as much. If the navigation had remained open a little longer they would probably have got 45 or 50cts., for merchants would have paid more for the oats than it was worth, rather than have their ships frozen in. If farmers would suffer loss, they would probably bring in their grain in better time next year.

Hon. Mr. Laird said that it became them as legislators to try to remove this grievance between farmers and merchants, if possible. His honor the Leader of the Government had endeavored to show that farmers had been dealing unfairly and unjustly with merchants. He (Mr. L.) would claim upon behalf of the farmers in the part of the country which he had the honor to represent, that there had not been any combination amongst them, at least for the last 12 or 13 years, to withhold their grain. Such combinations were common in the United States and Ontario. He detested such combinations. Farmers, therefore, had not been guilty of what had been attributed to them. If they had held back their grain they had been taught to do so by the merchants. For the last 12 or 13 years the prices in the very first and very last of the season had been the best. Farmers were not slow to learn what was for their own benefit, and they had found that while it was safe for vessels to leave port the prices were at the very lowest. He could also prove that both in Charlottetown and Summerside merchants had combined to keep down the prices. Therefore, if they had reaped what they had sown who was to blame? If merchants could give higher prices later in the season when insurance was higher and risk was greater they could do so earlier in the season. He would venture to predict that if for five years to come, prices were higher on the 15th of October than on the 15th of November, the grain would not be kept back. It was also known that our shipowners were the only wealthy class we had except bankers; and if farmers would combine and carry their own grain to market, there was no doubt but they would be gainers, for twenty cents was an exorbitant charge for carrying 45 pounds oats to the British market. Shipowners of received a much larger profit from oats than the producers did. Among farmers there were men of ability and enterprise; but who were the wealthly class? It was very well for merchants here to lecture farmers upon their duty, or to taunt them with neglecting the interests of merchants, but if they considered farming so profitable let them embark in it. Farmers had a right to hold back their grain if they considered it for their benefit to do so; and if merchants wanted to collect their debts the courts were open to them. A man had a right to strain every nerve, in every legitimate way, to better his condition; but clubs and strikes were very injurious things. He gloried in the farmers who could hold their grain and thresh it in winter when they could not cultivate their farms. If they would suffer by doing so one year they would not do it again. It was impossible to regulate this matter by legislation. The only way was for each party to govern themselves by what suited their own interests without recourse to clubs and such like. If each man would look to his own interest and become wealthy, the province would become wealthy; and where there was wealth and intelligence there would be a happy people.

Hon. Mr. Dodd could not agree in all points with his honor who had just spoken. Grain might be higher late in the season, but it was just because merchants had ships partly loaded and had to complete their cargoes. If farmers were independent and kept back their grain for a higher price they could not be blamed, and if the navigation had remained open a little later last fall they would have got a higher price, just because merchants wanted to get their ships away. He also differed from his honor as to shipbuilders being the most wealthy class; neither did he believe that merchants were more wealthy than farmers. Perhaps some merchants who made a good appearance would not be worth anything if their debts were paid. He still believed that their present depression here was caused, in a great measure, by farmers holding back their grain.

Hon. Munn said the debate might be prolonged for an indefinite time by farmers upon the one side, and merchants upon the other, but he did not see that anything could be done but let the grievance work its own cure. Merchants would not engage in a losing speculation; and if farmers held back their grain it would perhaps be for their own injury in the end. He was sorry to hear the merchants accuse the farmers of dishonesty in holding back their grain. Farmers had to work very hard to make their ends meet, and the season was so short that if they did not make preparation in the fall they could not put in their crops in time in the spring.

Hon. Mr Strong was of opinion that the discussion would be productive of good results for their opinions would go to the country, and would have some effect upon the public mind. He did not wish to say anything derogatory to farmers, for all classes were dependant upon them. Anything he could do to promote the interests of our agriculturists would be done with pleasure. The remarks he had made were designed to promote the best interests of farmers and merchants. They were dependant upon each other. He was aware that there had sometimes been a little understanding between merchants in reference to the price of grain, but it could not be called a combination, and it was not intended to bring grain below the regular market price. There was a tendency on the part of some to go beyond what the market abroad would allow, and for that reason merchants sometimes came to an understanding. But there was a quiet kind of combination among farmers to keep back for certain prices, and this had an effect as well as a regularly organized combination. If a higher price was obtained late in the season, it was a kind of forced price, as his honor from Charlottetown had shown. That was not a healthy state of trade; for if a man were to give that higher price for a whole cargo it would be ruinous to him. He thought that by means of public meetings or otherwise, different classes and communities should arrive at a better understanding; and this evil should be remedied before it went further. There must be an evil when nearly the whole of the grain shipped at Summerside was frozen in. The result would be disasrtous, for cargoes were heating and would go to market in an injured state to the loss of the community.

Hon. Mr. Laird said his honor's statement with regard to Summerside was correct, but there was another side to the question. Summerside harbor usually closed early, and last fall it closed two weeks earlier than the average of the last ten years. When the harbor closed some of the ships were loaded and could have been moved out. He would mention another circumstance in connection with the railway which was a grievance. Carrying grain upon the railway was expensive, yet as high prices were paid in the interior of the country as upon the wharf in Charlottetown, if not higher. This had a tendency to make farmers near the shipping places hold back their grain. At Hunter River station 43 cents were paid for oats, while at Summerside they were never more than 41. This was unfair, if not dishonest, to those who had paid higher prices for their land near the shipping places. If merchants suffered he was sorry for them, but they were only reaping where they had sown. Farmers, though perhaps not as intelligent as they ought to be, yet know many things, and they knew they were entitled to as much for their grain at the shipping places as it would cost to take it from the interior of the country. The only way for the country to prosper was for all parties to look after their own interests, and if merchants and farmers would act fairly towards each other both would be gainers.

LAND PURCHASE ACT.

Hon. Mr. Laird—Perhaps the Leader of the Government will be so kind as to enlighten us in reference to their doings in connection with the Land Purchase Act passed last session.

Hon. Mr. Strong did not know that he could throw any light upon the subject beyond what was already in possession of their honors. It was matter for congratulation that the Act of 1875 so readily obtained the assent of the Governor General, but the paragraph expressed regret that the Act had not yet been productive of the result we had a right to expect. This arose from the fact that the proprietors endeavored to throw as many legal objections in the way as possible. One of the questions they raised was in reference to what constituted a legal tender. Although Dominion notes were legal tender in the other provinces, yet the Judges decided that no paper was legal tender here. An act was now being passed by the Dominion Parliament to make notes a legal tender here. Then when the proprietor was willing to take the amount allotted to him it was considered illegal for him to do so until notice was given in the London *Times*, so that any parties having claims might have an opportunity to present them. Then it was thought the bill was so perfect that there would be no appeal to the Supreme Court, except it were to send back an award to the Commissioners for correction; still appeals were granted and some of the decisions of the commissioners made null and void. This took the Government and the country by surprise. The Government had referred the matter to the Supreme Court of the Dominion. All those matters had occasioned delay and annoyance and expense. It was regretted that matters had not worked as smoothly as was expected; and there would be a great deal of expense incurred before the whole affair would be wound up. Still he trusted that an amicable and profitable settlement of the question would be made before long.

Hon. Mr. Laird would congratulate the Government upon the progress made in this matter; and this House had also reason to congratulate itself upon the course pursued last session. The government had been for trying one case at a time, and when that would be settled, commence another, but the amendment proposed by this House, if not carried, was yet acted upon. It was gratifying to hear that in June or July next the last of the proprietory estates would be adjudicated upon. He had been reading the decisions of the Judges, and, as far as he could discern the decisions of the Commissioners were set aside without cause. He believed the Government had taken a proper course in appealing to a higher court, and he trusted that the decisions of our court, here would be set aside. He was glad to find that not only the Crown Law officers, but the best legal ability of the Opposition was retained on behalf of the Government and tenantry. The time had surely arrived for wiping out this grievance of the land question; and though he had not been in favor of Confederation, yet he believed that if we had remained a colony of the British Empire the prospects of having this question settled would not be so good. After it would be settled all that would be wanting would be to complete some system, on the part of the Government, for re-selling the lands to the people. He hoped the Government would show their wisdom in this matter so that the lands might be re-sold to the people at just and reasonable rates. He regretted that such a measure was not promised in the speech. If the Government would succeed in grappling successfully with this question, we might congratulate ourselves upon the good fortune which will have fallen to us after one century of agitation.

Hon. the President referred to the long agitation of this question, and the many and strong remonstrances which had been without effect. Many estates had been purchased by the Government, and it was gratifying to find that the remaining estates were likely to pass into the hands of the Government under the operation of the Act passed last year. He regretted that Mr. Childers had not remained to complete the work in which he had been engaged, for he had taken a just and fair and honest view of the question. It was matter for surprise that the gentlemen sitting on our judicial bench should pronounce a law unconstitutional which had been sanctioned by the Government of the Dominion and the Imperial Parliament. They had adopted a high-handed course, which, he believed, would not be to their credit. When the lands would come into the hands of the Government, much would depend upon the parties who would be appointed to classify and value them. He hoped the Government would appoint honest and efficient men. He trusted that the day had arrived when the farmers of this country would be able to keep their families around them—when the young men would have an opportunity of becoming owners of the soil, and would cultivate it instead of going away into foreign countries.

Hon. Mr. Munn, as an agriculturist, and the representative of agriculturists, could not but express his gratification that this question was about to be settled. It could not be expected that the operation of the Act of last session would be entirely satisfactory at first, for it was an extraordinary and unusual piece of legislation. He did not know what the "ancillary" Bill would contain, but he hoped it would make provision for the re-selling of the lands to the tenants upon fair an equitable turms.

Hon. Mr. Balderston did not consider it necessary to review past legislation upon this subject, but it was gratifying to know that landlordism in this Island was doomed. The question to be considered now was the disposal of the lands. According to the former Land Purchase Bill every estate was to be self-sustaining; but that would be unjust under the Bill of last session. The sales under the former Act were voluntary, but under the present Act they were compulsory. He gave the Government credit for doing their best to have this question settled, and in the distribution of the lands he hoped they would know no man or party. He believed the lands should be classified and sold without regard to what had been paid for each estate. There might be money lost to the Government in this way, but they should endeavor to sell the lands at such price that every tenant would have an opportunity of becoming a freeholder—so that all the lands would be disposod of, and the land office closed up.

Hon. Mr. Strong did not think the Bill referred to in the speech would make provision for the sale of the lands. It was intended to make the matter surer. The disposal of the lands was a very important question of finance, and would effect the interests of every man in the province. He did not know how the citizens of Charlottetown, and those who did not hold any land, would view the policy of his honor who had just spoken. The $800,000 were given to supplement our revenue, not for buying land in the abstract. That sum was given to the people of the Island, not merely to the tenants. It was considerd that the eighty cents per head would not place us in as good a position, financially, as the people of the other provinces were, owing to the fact that we had no Crown Lands. Till it was drawn to purchase lands we were to receive $40,000 a year. In dealing with the question they would have to take a broad view of it. If any part of the $800,000 was lost on the Government it would necessitate direct taxation, and it would fall upon those who had purchased their land already equally with others.

Hon. the President said the people expected to pay for their land, but not to pay exhorbitant prices. He trusted that there would be no loss to the Government.

Hon. Mr. Balderston remarked that the Government had already lost many thousands of pounds in the purchase of lands, and all he asked for was to have the tenants placed upon the same footing as those who had purchased under the former acts. He understood perfectly well that the money was given for revenue. It should be remembered that the tenants had sustained their proportion of the loss upon lands previously purchased by the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir Charles Trevelyan writes to the London (Eng.) *Spectator*:—Lord Macaulay used to say that, at the time of the Union, a great opportunity was lost by taking the cumbrous title of King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, instead of 'British Isles,' which exactly translates the old Latin 'Britanniæ.' Another such opportunity has now arisen, and Queen of the British Isles and India, would be accepted throughout the world as expressing the actual position in a correct and graceful manner. It is not necessary that the British colonies should be separately named, for they are all included with the mother country, whose new honors they will share. 'Queen' would, I believe, be a more popular title, even in India, than 'Empress,' and it would clear the question of many embarrassments. Her Majesty is already generally known to the people of India as 'Queen of England,' and the difference to them would be that she would be also Queen of India.

THE HERRING HOG.—A monster with a head measuring six feet by four, and a body forty-five feet in length, is, according to the *Dundee Advertiser*, well known to Scotch fishermen as the 'herring hog.' A very fine specimen of the animal was seen the other day by some Broughty Ferrymen off the Bell Rock. The crew of a fishing boat were hauling in their haddock lines when the 'herring hog' came up to blow only a few yards from the starboard side of the boat. Its huge head seemed to be full of slits and holes, and it had eyes resembling those of an ox, but much larger. Its skin was black, and apparently rough, changing into a light hue towards the end of the body. It had a broad tail which would measure six feet from tip to tip, and seemed to be very old, for its head and tail seemed to be covered with long white barnacles measuring about three inches long and one of its fins was partially eaten away, as if by decay. It took several haddocks off the lines, and broke the line the crew were hauling in. The men then became alarmed, and threw stones at it, one of which struck the hog, when it plunged and reappeared at a great distance, giving a great roar.

MILK OR BRANDY.—The *Western Morning News* remarks that while the medical journals are discussing earnestly the point whether a doctor should continue to treat a patient, who, being a teetotaller, objects to take alcoholic liquors, the controversey is put in quite a new form by Mr. Rathbone, M. P., for Liverpool. Presiding at a meeting held in his own constituency the other day, he stated a number of facts to which the attention of the "Lancet" should be directed. He had, he said, been called upon to find a lady superintendent to take charge of the sick nursing of a district in Liverpool. He found the lady who was wanted, a lady who was fitted to give the poor patients all that was necessary in the way of medicine and food. But she made a condition. She would not agree to accept the position offered to her unless the liberty were granted to her of refusing to administer the ordinary stimulants. The nursing society looked upon this as an experiment which it was glad to see tried. The condition was accepted. The lady set to work. She did entirely without beer or spirits. Mark the result. Mr. Rathbone is our authority for the statement that her patients recovered more satisfactorily, more rapidly, and more completely than those in the surrounding districts, where malt liquor and spirits were thought necessary to strength. Of course, the patients did not live on the air. What was the lady's secret treatment? Simply that she gave milk instead of brandy. Mrs. Rathbone was so struck with the success of the scheme that she desired to extend it. She was timid, however, fearing failure. She asked one of the nurses in her own neighborhood to try it cautiously. The nurse did so. The result was again the same. The only objection to the new diet is that it is more expensive than the old. Milk does not destroy appetite like brandy; and the bill for the one is £40, against less than £30 previously. But that is an addition which the society rejoices to see. The money is spent in food. Doctors and nurses please copy. —*Alliance News.*