POETRY.

DEAR FANNY.

"She has beauty, but still you must keep your heart cool;
She has wit, but you mustn't be caught so;"
Thus Reason advises, but Reason's a fool,
And 'tis not the first time I have thought so;
Dear Fanny, 'tis not the first time I have thought so.

"She is lovely; then love her, nor let the bliss fly;
'Tis the charm of youth's vanishing season;"
Thus Love has advised me, and who will deny
That Love reasons much better than Reason?
Dear Fanny, Love reasons much better than Reason.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, April 19th,

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COUNTY COURTS.

The committee on a bill to amend the County Courts Act was resumed.

Hon. the President was still of opinion that it was unfair for the people of Montague Bridge, where there was a large amount of business done, to have to go to Georgetown or Murray Harbor. If their honors would examine the map they would find that Montague Bridge was the most suitable place for a Court. He had no personal interest in the matter, but was advocating the interests of his constituents.

Hon. Mr. Walker said, that as far as King's County was concerned, he did not know that any improvement could be made in the location of the Courts, but he would support a suggestion to have an additional Court at Montague Bridge.

Hon. the President said an additional Court was what he wanted and what the people had asked for last year. When the bill was before them was time to make the change. He would, therefore, move that an amendment be suggested by inserting the words "and that an additional Court be established at Montague Bridge."

Hon. Mr. McGill would support the motion if Fort Augustus were included.

Hon. Mr. Balderston remarked that his honor the President had been advocating a removal of the Court from Murray Harbor to Montague Bridge, but now he asked for an additional Court. A Court was fully as much required at Crapaud, but he considered it useless to move for it as there was no probability of it being carried in the House of Assembly.

After a few further remarks, Hon. Mr. Balderston moved that the President have leave to withdraw his motion, and the question being put passed in the affirmative.

SALARIES OF CLERKS.

Hon. Mr. Laird did not approve of the clause. The Government have power to pay the clerks $500 a year in case where 1000 summons and upwards were issued, but if 999 were issued they could only pay $300.

Hon. Mr. Strong said that where 1000 summonses were issued the clerk would be entitled to the higher sum. One man could scarcely perform the work in some of the offices. The fees of an office where 1000 summonses were issued would more than pay the expenses. $200 was quite sufficient for some country places; but in Alberton there was no chief clerk, and there was a very large amount of work to be performed, so that it took all the clerk's time. He was asking for an increase of salary, and the clause was intended to meet such cases

Hon. Mr. Dodd observed that the clause might have a bad effect. It was like offering a clerk a premium to solicit work. If the salary allowed was not sufficient let it be increased.

Hon. Mr. Walker agreed with his honor who had just spoken. A man who was a friend to the clerk might order summonses to benefit him.

Hon. Mr. McDonald said, that if a clerk was not satisfied, and tendered his resignation, he would advise the Government to accept it. There were plenty of men who would take the situation at $300 a year

Hon. Mr. Balderston was of opinion that if the issuing 1000 summonses would warrant the payment of $500 to the clerk the issuing of 800 would warrant the pay-of $400, and 600 $300; but by the clause a clerk might issue 999 summonses and the Government could only pay him $300, and if he issued two or more summonses the Governmon could pay him $200 more. The clause was very unjust. Some kind of sliding scale might be adopted.

Hon. Mr. Laird would give the Government discretionary power to pay the clerks not more than $400, nor less than $100.

Hon. Mr. Strong approved of the remarks made. He saw that the clause was open to objection, but did not think the amendment suggested would meet the case. Some of the chief clerks were complaining of being overworked and underpaid. The clerk at Summerside was complaining, and it was for their honors to consider whether there was any solid ground for complaint. The suggestion of his honor the Leader of the Opposition, would meet the case of the assistant clerk in most of the country circuits, but in Alberton the clerk had a very large amount of work to perform. He (Mr. Strong) did not approve of underpaying faithful servants. When men were under paid the temptation to pay themselves was sometimes too strong for human nature. The laborer was worthy of his hire, unpaid men were not to be depended upon. His honor from New Perth said "let them resign;" but cheap labor was the worst kind of labor. Inferior men could get situations almost any where, and efficient men should not be discharged for the sake of a few dollars. He approved of leaving discretionary power in the hands of the Government, because the quarterly returns made by the clerks would show the amount of labor they had to perform.

Hon. Mr. Dodd would also like to see efficient officers properly remunerated. There was some provision made for paying the assistant clerks according to the amount of work they had to perform, but the salaries of the chief clerks were fixed at $500.

Hon. the President and Hon. Mr. McEwen also approved of leaving discretionary power in the hands of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Dodd had been given to understand that the salaries of the assistant clerks in town were too small. They had a large amount of work to perform, and living in the towns, particularly in Charlottetown, was very expensive. If the Government had power to pay the assistant clerk $400 they had not done so. He would therefore move that the Government be authorized to pay the assistant clerk in the three county towns, from $200 to $400.

Hon. Mr. Strong said the amendment suggested by his honor might be an improvement, but there was one place omitted in which there was probably more business done than one of the places to which the proposed amendment would apply. He referred to the rising town of Alberton. The clerk there had fully as much right to an increase of salary as the clerk in Georgetown.

Hon. Mr. Reid said it would not be difficult to show that the claims of the clerk in Alberton to an increase of salary were superior to those of the clerk in Georgetown. The number of summonses issued during the past year was 1458; executions, 675; amount of confessions $27,6[illegible]2; judgments $4,493. In every cause of action which arose the documents had to be copied five times. He was aware that two men were constantly employed in the office, and he believed they did more work for the $200 they received than the chief clerk at Georgetown did for $500. He hoped his honor from the city would amend his motion, so as to give the clerk at Alberton a sufficient amount of salary.

Hon. the President said, the large amount of litigation in Alberton did not speak well for that part of the country. He would like to see the clerk there paid a sufficient salary, and the clerk at Souris should also have an increase. The amendment suggested was right and just as far as it went, but it did not go far enough.

Hon. Mr. Reid said, that an opinion could be formed of the work performed by the clerk at Alberton from the amount of fees returned. From Alberton, for the quarter ending Feb. 1875, there were returned $115.25; Port Hill, $19.03; Egmont Bay, $22.55; Summerside, $195.40. In view of these facts, the idea of paying only the same amount of salary to the clerk at Alberton as was paid to the clerk at Port Hill, or Egmont Bay, was simply absurd. From Alberton the fees returned for the year amounted to $702.00; besides $167.00 of arrears.

Hon. Mr. Dodd had no doubt but that the clerk at Alberton was entitled to a higher salary, but others would then look for the same. It was unreasonable to pay them all the same amount, for the amount of fees received from Centerville was only $23.94; Murray River $42. It was absurd to pay those clerks the same amount as others whose whole time was occupied.

Hon. Mr. Reid said, that what they wanted to arrive at was some means of paying in proportion to the work performed. The fact that from Abram's Village only $45 or 50 were received, and about $200 from Alberton in the same time, showed that there was a great disproportion in the work. He knew no public officer who was doing so much for the amount of salary he received as the clerk of the County Court at Alberton.

Hon. Mr. Richards agreed with his honor who had just spoken, that the clerk of the County Court at Alberton should receive the same salary as the chief clerks in Charlottetown, Summerside and Georgetown, whether it was a credit to the place or not to have so much litigation. He performed as much work, and and was fairly entitled to an equal amount of remuneration.

Hon. Mr. Balderston did not see any objection to trusting the Government with the whole affair, and let them pay salaries in proportion to the returns. If there was as much work done in other places as in the place named in the proposed amendment why not pay the same amount of salary?

Hon. Mr. Reid said it was his experience that the Government did not take into consideration the claims of officers in their service. They were very careless and negligent in this respect. They had not paid officers according to the work they had to perform, even when they had power to do so. The clerk at Alberton should have a fixed salary in proportion to the amount of work performed.

Hon. Mr. Laird believed that in some of the towns the clerks had fees for the affidavits taken before them, and if that was the case the clerk at Alberton would pocket the nice sum of $271 as fees. In Summerside, Charlottetown and Georgetown, not a cent of those fees went into the pockets of the chief clerks. There was sometimes a little jealousy between the counties; and while he would be willing to pay the clerk at Alberton a sufficient salary for the duty he had to perform, it would not be well to make a distinction. Other clerks would consider that they were entitled to the same, and would not be likely to sleep upon their rights.

Hon. Mr. Walker said that Souris was improving very fast, and would soon be equal to Alberton, and was it to be overlooked? The claims of the clerk there were just as strong as the clerk at Alberton.

Hon. Mr. Munn was quite willing that the clerks should be paid for their labor, but if they were recieving fees, as his honor the Leader of the Opposition said he thought they were pretty well paid. By the proposed amendment the Government could increase their salaries to $400. $200 a year would scarcely pay a man's board in Charlottetown. He observed that the returns from his part of the country were very small, showing that there was but little litigation compared with other parts. He felt very proud of it.

Hon. Mr. Strong observed that the returns from Centerville were only up to August. He was not aware that the clerks received fees for affidavits, and thought they all went into the treasury. If they were receiving from which they did not make any returns there was necessity for reform. He had enquired how much the clerk at Summerside received for taking affidavits and the answer was $6.00. It appeared to him that the original suggestion was the best, for the more they discussed the question the more difficult the matter appeared. It was a sound principel to pay in proportion to the work done, and that was the object in view by the framers of the bill, but still the clause was objectionable. According to the Act the chief clerk were to get $500 and the assistant clerk not less than $200, nor more than $300, and the Government commenced with the smaller sum, for they did not know what the amount of business would be, but now they could judge by the returns. His honor from Alberton had charged the Government with negligence or penuriousness, but he felt assured that the house would justify the Government in weighing circumstances well, for it was much easier to raise the salaries than to lower them. Those Courts were far from being self sustaining, as large sums were being expended for court houses For that reason the Government were slow in advancing the salaries of the officers. There was some difficulty in the resolution to amend the clause, as it would be confined to two or three places. It would be better to leave it to the Government, for some, perhaps, were not entitled to $200, and something could be taken from them and given to those who had more duty to perform.

Hon. Mr. Walker approved of the suggestion to leave it in the hands of the Government to pay salaries in proportion to the amount of fees returned.

Hon. Mr. Dodd said the fact should not be lost sight of that it was more expensive to live in the towns. He would be willing to pay more to the clerk at Alberton, but others would also be looking for an increase. The Government could be guided by the returns, but the amendment suggested would allow them some latitude.

Hon. Mr. McDonald was glad to see so many of their honors agreeing with the views he had expressed yesterday. He would give the Government power to pay from $100 to $400, according to the work performed.

Hon. Mr. Laird did not intend to insinuate that the clerks were retaining fees contrary to law. Fees taken for affidavits in open court went to the Government, but those taken for affidavits before the clerks as commissioners for taking affidavits were retained for their own benefit.

Hon. Mr. Strong moved that an amendment be suggested authorizing the payment to the assistant clerks of not less than $150, nor more than $400, as may be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and the question being put thereon, the Committee divided:—

Contents—Hon. Messrs. Strong, Walker, McEwen, President, McDonald, Munn and Balderstoon—7

Non contents — Hon. Messrs. Laird, Dodd, McGill and Richards—4.

So it passed in the affirmative.

EXTRA EXPENSE—SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Mr. Dodd was of opinion that $32 was too small a sum to drag a man into the Supreme Court for. He thought it might be raised to $50 at least, as the County Courts were presided over by gentlemen learned in the law.

Hon. Mr. Strong replied that the reason it was fixed at the low sum of $32 was that judgment against real estate could not be obtained in the County Courts; but if a creditor took a case to the Supreme Court and obtained judgement for less than $32, he would have to pay whatever expense would be incurred over and above what the suit would have cost in the County Court.

SUMMONSES EXTENDING TO OTHER COUNTIES.

Hon Mr. Strong said the principle contended for by this House in 1873, to allow a cretitor to recover a debt where it was contracted, though the debtor should reside in another County, was now granted. He considered it a sound principle, for it was the duty of the debtor to pay the debt where it was contracted, instead of the creditor having to run about the country to look after him. The debtor, however, would not be liable to any more expense than if he were summoned to the court nearest to his own place of residence.

Hon. Mr. Walker was glad to see such a clause in the bill, though he had been almost laughed at when he advocated that just and reasonable principle at a former session.

The House was then resumed and progress was reported.

A bill to disestablish the Church of England in this Island, and make other provisions, was read the third time and passed.

The House then adjourned for one hour, and being met resumed, in committe, the consideration of County Courts Bill.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Hon. Mr. Strong observed that the clause before them abolished Imprisonment for sums under $20, from the first of July next. The subject was worthy of discussion. It appeared to him to be very like class legislation. A man owing $21 would be liable to imprisonment, while another owing anything less than $20 would not. A man could make over his goods and chattels by bill of sale to some friend, and a creditor could not get judgement against his property in the County Court. He (Mr. Strong) was not an advocate for imprisonment for debt. He was prepared to take up the general question and support a liberal measure, but he failed to see why a man should be exempt for $20 and liable for $21. He believed it would operate against the poorer classes. A poor man who would want one or two barrels of would be unable to obtain any. Again, if a man owed $25 and offered to pay $6 on account, the creditor could not take it, as he would then place himself in a worse position than before. He did not approve of putting an honest man in Jail, but the man who owed less than $20 might be dishonest as well as the man who owed more. The bill would give a privilege to one class which was denied to another. In New Brunswick, imprisonment for debt was abolished, but the people petitioned for it again. It was also abolished here some years ago, and the people who were intended to be benefitted, petitioned to be allowed to go to jail again. The clause was inconsistent, and would operate against the poor.

Hon. the President said the only remedy was to abolish the credit system. There were many, however, who could not do without getting credit, he did not see that the clause could be carried out at present.

Hon. Mr. Reid believed the clause would have the effect of distressing the poor man instead of relieving him. A merchant would be under the necessity of refusing credit to many of those who could not give security, or induce to take over $20.

Hon. Mr. McDonald thought it would be better to give the clause a trial. It would restrict the credit system, and while that system prevailed the country would be poor. There was some who would not work while they could get credit.

Hon. Mr. Dodd was willing to support a bill based on the general principle of abolishing imprisonment for debt, but believed this clause would do more harm than good. There were many poor people who were worthy of credit and could not do without it, while this clause would prevent it. He would rather strike out the clause, but hoped the day would come when when the credit system would be abolished, except from week to week, which was the general practice in the United States. He would move that the clause be struck out.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.

HOW THEY DO THE THING IN CHINA.

An account of a strange suicide which was lately committed at Foo-Chew-Foo, is given in the *China Mail*. It seems that a young lady, an inhabitant of that city, who had the misfortune to be left a widow while yet in her teens, was urged by some injudicious relatives to enter again into the bonds of wedlock. The thought thus suggested of supplying her husbands place was so repugnant to her feelings that in order to escape from the persecution of her advisors, she determined to 'ascend to heaven on the back of a stork' or, in other words, publicly to commit suicide. Having arrived at this determination, a day was fixed for the ceremony. Early on the fatal morning the lady, dressed as the Queen of Heaven, and surrounded by a large following of admiring relatives and friends, started from her late husband's house in an open sedan chair, for the scene of her self-inflicted death. By the way she visited her parents to bid them farewell, and stopped occasionally 'en route to taste the viands which were placed at intervals by the side of the road, as at a funeral. On arriving at an open space at the back of the Hai chaon Temple, she mounted on the scaffolding which had been erected for the purpose, and having bowed to the vast assemblage present who had come to witness the proceedings, she cried with a loud voice, 'Heaven and Earth! and my friends! I am quite satisfied to die in this manner.' Having said this, she stepped on to a chair on the platform, and thrust her head through the noose of a red cord, which hung suspended from a cross-beam above her. At the same moment a red cloth was placed over her head and face, and then, without the least hesitation, she jumped of the chair. Death was almost instantaneous, and she expired without the least apparent struggle. Unfortunately, the effects of this young lady's self devotion did not end with her life, for so deep an impression did her conduct make on some boys who had witnessed the spectacle, that they amused themselves on the following day making belief to follow her example. By a misadventure, while one of them was adjusting the rope around his neck, his playmates ran off and on their return they found that he likewise had 'ascended to heaven on the back of a stork.'

THE LADY IN THE OTHER ROOM.

The prize package stationery man is around again. He knocked at the door of a Nelson street house, Friday afternoon.

'Come in!' said a voice.

He stepped into a sitting room, but saw no person. There was another door leading into what was undoubtedly a bed-room, and thence a female voice appeared.

'What do you want?' it enquired.

'I am selling a new kind of prize package of stationery. It is a perfect novelty in this line——' Here the agent entered into a full, minute eloquent description of the contents of the package, waxing warmer as he advanced, and revelling, as it were, in the freedom from the scrutinizing or doubtful eyes of the prospective customer. Finally his breath was exhausted, and as he stopped the voice asked.

'How much are they?'

'Only twenty-five cents madam; only twenty——'

Here an unnoticed door in another part of the room opened, and a female with a very astonished face looked in upon him.

'What do you want, and who are you talking to?' she asked.

'I am the only authorized agent in this section for a new prize package of stationery he explained, 'and I have been telling the lady in the other room——'

'The lady?' broke in the new comer, 'There's no lady there—that's my parrot.'

'A-a-a-what!' gasped the agent.

'My parrot,' she kindly repeated.

'Scarified Israel!' he softly ejaculated, as he slid out through the door.

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THE CURSE OF THE AGE.—The "London Quarterly" has a strong article on "Drink—the Vice and the Disease," of which the following is a portion:—"The vice of drunkeness—rightly defined by the ancient Swedes as 'the disgrace of man and the mother of misery'—has spread over the length and breath of our land, pervading country as well as town, agricultural as well as commercial districts, army as well as navy; sparing the young as little as the old, the women scarcely less than the men; the destroyer of all health and virtue, the breeder of all sickness and sin; filling every haunt of vice, every prison for crime, every hospital for sickness and accident, every asylum for madness. No foul epidemic raged more, periodically, than this permanently, no malignant plant ever seeded and propagated itself with more fatal rapidity and abundance. Billions of gallons and millions of pounds fail, from their very enormity to convey definite ideas. The true statistics are those of 'crime'—the records of the calender, rather than those of the the exchequer or the excise. The common police courts of London for one week suffice to prove what the last forty years and upwards have brought upon our country. The very reformation of the higer classes has helped to blind them to the evil. We live, as respects the vice of drunkeness in an age of the direst iniquity."

Prince Edward Island Railway!

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY, June 5th, trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mixed.
Georgetown	Dep. 7.00 a.m.	
Cardigan	7.26	
Mount Stewart	Arr. 8.50	
	Dep. 9.00	
Royalty Junction	10.20	
Charlottetown	Arr. 10.40	
	Dep. 10.00	Dep. 3.30 p.m.
Royalty Junction	10.20	3.50
North Wiltshire	11.03	4.37
Hunter River	11.16	4.52
Kensington	12.30 p.m.	6.11
Summerside	Arr. 1.00	Arr. 6.45
	Dep. 2.00	
Wellington	2.50	
Port Hill	3.32	
O'Leary	4.54	
Alberton	Arr. 6.00	
	Dep. 6.30	
Tignish	Arr. 7.30	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mixed.
Tignish	Dep. 6.15 a.m.	
Alberton	7.15	
O'Leary	8.19	
Port Hill	9.40	
Wellington	10.25	
Summerside	Arr. 11.15	
	Dep. 12.00 m	Dep. 7.30 a.m.
Kensington	12.30 p.m.	8.02
Hunter River	1.44	9.20
North Wiltshire	1.57	9.33
Royalty Jun'n	2.40	Ar. 10.20
		Dp. 10.30
Charlottetown	Arr. 3.00	Ar. 10.50
	Dep. 2.20	
Royalty Junction	2.40	
Mount Stewart	Arr. 3.50	
	Dep. 4.00	
Cardigan	5.18	
Georgetown	Arr. 5.45	

Souris Branch.

Going West.			Going East.	
STATIONS.	Mixed.	STATIONS.	Mixed.	
	A. M.		P. M	
Souris	Dep. 6.00	Ch'town	Dep	2.20
Harmony	6.23	Royalty Junc.		2.40
St. Peter's	7.37	M. Stewart	Ar	3.50
M.Stewart	Arr. 850		Dp	4.00
	Dep. 9.00	St. Peter's		5.13
Royl'ty J'c't	10.20	Harmony		6.25
Ch'town	Arr. 10.40	Souris	Ar.	6.45

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W. McKECHNIE,
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Examiner Office, June 12.—4i

AUCTION.

TO be sold by public auction on TUESDAY, the 18th JULY next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, under a power of sale in a mortgage dated 17th December, A. D., 1867, and made between Ralph William Brecken and Lucy Margaret Brecken, his wife, of the one part, and Elizabeth Haviland, of the other part: All that piece of land, part of Town Lot Number Thirty-eight, in the First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown; commencing at the Corner of King and Pownal Streets, and running along the north side of King Street, aforesaid, eighty-four feet; thence at right angles northwardly forty feet; thence west eighty-four feet to Pownal Street, aforesaid; and thence along the east side of said street south to place of commencement, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Terms made known at sale.

FREDERICK DeST. C. BRECKEN,
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April 15, 1876.—till sale (april 17

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