THE EXAMINER.

VOL. XV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1874. NO. 41.

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS,

AT THE

POST OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,

AFTER MONDAY, 11th MAY.

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DUE.
Nova Scotia.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 p. m.	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 6 p. m.
Ontario, Quebec, New Br'nswick and United States.	Mond., Wed., & Frid., 9 p.m.	Mon., Wed., and Friday, 10-30, p. m.
Great Britain via Halifax.	Every alternate Friday, commencing on Friday 15th May at 9 p. m. Supplementary mail every alternate Sunday, 2-30, p.m. commencing Sunday 17th May.	About every alternate Saturday, commencing Saturday, 16th May, 10 p. m.
Great Britain, via Quebec.	Monday, 9 p. m.	Friday, 10-30, p. m.
Great Britain, via United States.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 p. m.	Mond., Wed., and Friday, 10-30, p. m.
Newfoundland and West Indies.	Same as Great Britain, via Halifax.	Same as Great Britain, via Halifax.
Summerside and intermediate offices,	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 p. m.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 2 p. m.
Georgetown and intermediate offices	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 p. m.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 2 p. m.
Western — Tignish, Alberton, &c.,	Wednesday, Saturday, 9 p. m.	Tuesday, Friday, 2 p. m.
Eastern—St. Peter's, Souris, &c.,	Monday, Thursday, 9 p. m.	Wednesday, Saturday, 7 p.m.
Southern—Murray Harbor Belfast, &c.,	Monday, Thursday, 9 p. m.	Wednesday, Saturday, 2 p.m.
Bedeque—Tryon, Crapaud, &c.,	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 p. m	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 2.30, p. m.
Brackley Point—Covehead, &c.,	Monday, Thursday, 8 a. m.	Tuesday, Friday, 9 a. m.
Pisquid—Johnston's River, &c.,	Friday, 12-30, p. m.	Friday, 10 a. m.

Letters to be Registered must be posted by 8-30, p. m., both postage and Registration fee must be prepaid.

The Postage on transient Newspapers, and on letters for City delivery must be prepaid.

Letters may be posted in the Letter Boxes on mail Steamers up to the time of their departure.

A. A. MACDONALD, Postmaster.

Post Office, Ch'town, P. E. I., 9th May, 1874.

ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1874.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quar., 2d Day, 9h. 26m., a.m., S. E.
New Moon, 10th Day, 7h. 49m., a.m., E.
First Quar., 18th Day, 9h. 17m., a.m., W.
Full Moon, 25th Day, 3h. 8m., a.m., S W.
Last Quar., 31st Day, 11h., 47m., p.m., E.

D. M	DAY WEEK	SUN rise H M	SUN sets H M	MOON sets H M	HIGH water H M	DAY'S len'th H M
1	Thursday	6 3	5 36	A 2 25	A 2 33	11 33
2	Friday	5	34	3 14	3 42	29
3	Saturday	6	32	3 49	5 6	26
4	Sunday	8	30	4 17	6 30	22
5	Monday	9	28	4 36	7 30	19
6	Tuesday	10	26	4 52	8 29	16
7	Wedn'sd'y	12	24	5 9	9 8	12
8	Thursday	13	22	5 22	9 43	9
9	Friday	14	20	5 36	10 14	6
10	Saturday	16	18	5 51	10 44	2
11	Sunday	17	16	6 10	11 12	10 59
12	Monday	18	14	6 34	11 43	56
13	Tuesday	20	13	7 3	M	53
14	Wedn'sd'y	21	11	7 38	0 16	52
15	Thursday	23	9	8 30	0 52	46
16	Friday	24	7	9 27	1 32	43
17	Saturday	25	5	10 35	2 20	40
18	Sunday	27	4	11 51	3 18	37
19	Monday	28	2	M	4 34	34
20	Tuesday	29	0	1 8	5 58	31
21	Wedn'sd'y	31	4 58	2 30	7 15	27
22	Thursday	32	57	3 48	8 15	24
23	Friday	34	55	5 16	9 4	21
24	Saturday	35	53	6 41	9 47	18
25	Sunday	37	52	8 6	10 29	15
26	Monday	38	50	9 39	11 9	12
27	Tuesday	40	49	11 1	11 53	9
28	Wedn'sd'y	41	47	A 14	A 38	6
29	Thursday	42	45	1 9	1 28	3
30	Friday	44	44	1 51	2 23	0
31	Saturday	6 45	42	2 21	3 23	9 97

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. D. SHIRREFF,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant,
BROKER
AND GENERAL AGENT.
CHATHAM, - NEW BRUNSWICK.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
Aug. 5, 1874.—4m

CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

JAMES BRENAN,
House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
Paper Hanger & Glazier
SOURIS WEST.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
July 7, 1873. 1y

H. R. MUHLIGS'
Kitchen & Galley,
Furnishing Depot.
ALSO, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Ship Work,
SCUPPERS and Water Closet, Pipes, Lead, Figures, Deep-sea and Hand-Leads, Lead Cisterns made, and Water Closets fitted up at the shortest notice.
CREIGHTON STREET,
OPPOSITE UNION HOUSE,
PICTOU, N. S.
Ch'town, June 1, 1874.—1y

VULCAN FOUNDRY
GEORGETOWN.
STOVES, wholesale and retail. WINDLASS and MACHINERY CASTINGS in general always on hand, or supplied at the shortest notice.
Cash Paid
FOR ALL KINDS of OLD & SCRAP IRON.
J. A. RUTHERFORD & Co.,
June 2, 1873.—1y Georgetown

St. Lawrence Marine Insurance Co. of P. E. Island.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Esq., President
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Esq.
ARTEMAS LORD, Esq.
RALPH B. PEAKE, Esq.
P. W. HYNDMAN, Esq.
THOMAS MORRIS, Esq.
W. D. STEWART, Esq.
Risks taken daily at their office, Exchange Building.
FREDERICK W. HYNDMAN,
Ch'town, March 16, 1874.—1y Secretary

NOTICE.
THOSE who have any demands against the estate of the late John Lawson, Esq., of this City, will please send in their accounts, duly attested, to the undersigned, for settlement.
HENRY LAWSON,
July 20, 1874. Executor.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber begs to notify those whom it may concern, that he has been appointed Agent in this Island for the Associated Board of Marine Underwriters of Denmark, Sweden and Norway.
GEORGE W. HOWLAN.
Alberton, July 20, 1874. 3m

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM JAMES HENEY,
AUCTIONEER, GENERAL BROKER,
AND COMMISSION AGENT.
DEALER IN CHOICE
FAMILY GROCERIES, TOBACCO & FANCY GOODS,
PRINCE ST., COR. OF DORCHESTER.
Charlottetown. - - - P. E. Island.

ARCHIBALD LADNER,
Commission Merchant,
AUCTIONEER,
Insurance and General Agent,
37 Queen Street.
Charlottetown. - - - P. E. Island.

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

F. M. CAMPBELL.
General Merchant
COMMISSION AGENT,
AUCTIONEER & BROKER
TRINITY CORNER, GEORGETOWN, P. E. I.
AGENT FOR THE
Standard Life Insurance Co.
Sept. 1, 1873. 1y

JOSEPH CREAMER,
Physician & Surgeon,
CITY HOTEL,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Patients attended to at all hours: and consultations given to poor gratuitously on MONDAYS, from 1 to 4, p. m.
April 20, 1874.—tf

BANGOR HOUSE,
PLEASANTLY SITUATED ON
North Side King's Square.
St. John, - - - New Brunswick.
J. H. RUSSEL, PROPRIETOR.

HERMANS & SON.
Bell-Hangers, Gun and Tin-smiths,
QUEEN STREET,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE,
BEG to return their thanks to the general public for the liberal patronage extended to them since their commencement in business, and ask for a continuance of the same. They keep constantly on hand:—
A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
TINWARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS
&c. &c. &c.
All orders in the above business will be punctually attended to.
Having lately made large purchases in the Cheapest Markets, intended for House Builders, such as
Gas Fitting, Water Closets, Bell Fitting, &c., &c.,
We are prepared to sell them at Rates as Low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.
To a generous public we would say, that all orders in this branch of our business will be attended to with despatch.
A lot of First-class WATER COOLERS on hand. Sayer's Crystal Blue sold cheaper than ever. [Nov. 11, 1871.]

Commercial College.
WELSH & OWEN'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Charlottetown.
EATON, FRAZEE & REAGH, PROPRIETORS.
DESIGNED TO
Educate Young Men for Business
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches, both by SINGLE and DOUBLE ENTRY and Collateral subjects, thoroughly taught and practically applied by means of a
Complete Course of Actual Business,
engaged in by all the students. Particular attention given to
BANKING ARITHMETIC,
BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE,
SPELLING, &c.
Having obtained the necessary instruments,
TELEGRAPHY will be Taught
hereafter, in addition to the other branches.
Eaton & Frazee's ARITHMETIC (revised edition), Eaton & Frazee's BOOKKEEPING and Blanks to accompany same, constantly on hand. A liberal discount to the trade.
Business men and others interested are cordially invited to call and examine our system.
HOURS—8½ a. m. to 12 p. m., from 2 to 4, and 7½ to 9½ p. m., until the opening of the Evening Class, October 1st.
Circulars containing full particulars will be sent free to any address, on application to
T. B. REAGH, Principal.
Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1874.—tf

POETRY.

MURMURS.

Some murmur when their sky is clear,
And wholly bright to view,
If one small speck of dark appear
In their great heaven of blue.
And some with thankful love are filled,
If but one streak of light,
One ray of God's good mercy gild
The darkness of there night.

In palaces are hearts that ask,
In discontent and pride,
Why life is such a dreary task,
And all good things denied;
And hearts in poorest huts admire
How love has in their aid
(Love that not ever seems to tire)
Such rich provisions made.

R. C. TRENCH.

WHICH?

There's a quaint little fellow in black,
In out-of-way places he hides;
Good nature he never doth lack
And fretting and care he derides.
With arms held akimbo, he stands
And takes the world easy each day;
He owneth nor houses nor lands,
Yet, sunlight or rain, he doth say,
"Cheer up! Cheer up!"

There's a queer little matron that hops
Mid leaves of the garden and grove;
Her querulous tongue never stops
Complaining, where'er she doth rove.
She seemeth a spirit of old Care;
While cheery and blue are the skies,
And joy is abroad on the air,
Forever she murmures and cries,
"Oh dear! Oh dear!"

There are boys, yes and girls, like these twain—
I meet them in field and in street;
From fretting some never abstain,
But some are all cheerfulness sweet.
A cricket or cat bird to-day,
Now which will you be, little dear?
A kiss for the red lips that say,
Though skies may be cloudy or clear,
"Cheer up! Cheer up!"

—*George Cooper in Independent.*

LITERATURE.

KATHARINE

A TALE OF WOMAN'S TRIALS.

CHAPTER VI.—*Continued.*

A pang of fear shot through Katharine's mind as the lawyer spoke the last words—they were so exactly like the threat held out by Mr. Jackson; and he was a foe seeking to entrap, while this was a man anxious to protect her. There must be truth in this, then—the law, of which she had never thought until lately, must have some terrible, irresistible power.

'What could the Judge do to me if I would not speak?'

'Commit you for contempt.'

'But not forever? He could not send me to prison forever?'

'No; but quite long enough, in such a place as you would be, to kill you, or make you speak. The law is no plaything. Besides, silence would be almost as bad as recognition; the jury would be certain to be unfavourably influenced by it. No; unless you will boldly say that you don't see the man in court, we must find some other way than silence. Were you ever in a court of justice?'

'Never.'

The lawyer bit his lip. He was sorely bewildered, as his knit brows testified; and, after a few minutes, he said, taking up his hat—

'An idea has just struck me, but I must think it well over in all its bearings before I can explain it to you. I must also see one or two persons, and know whether it will be practicable. After I have done so, I will call upon you again, and propose it. If it is feasible, it will spare you all trouble and equivocation. When can I be sure of seeing you alone?'

'To-morrow, at this time.'

'To-morrow! The time is short, but I will manage it. Now that I have ascertained your friendly feeling I shall work with more encouragement.'

The next day was a weary one to Katharine, spent as it was in those miserable alternations of hope and fear which so thoroughly enervate body and mind, and to endure which for so long, is beyond the strength of any human being. Since her interview with Mr. Ashley a new terror had sprung up in the poor girl's mind. The power of the law, against which he had warned her, look d awful in the undefined threats which had first brought them to her knowledge, and she shuddered with that kind of vague but intense fear which children feel when shut up alone in the dark. They believe that some horrible mystery, willing and all-powerful to do them injury, lurks about; and just in proportion to their ignorance is their cowardice.

It was later than before when Mr. Ashley visited Katharine. The Groves had been out nearly all day, and she had begun to fear that he would not come until their return, when the door opened, and he entered.

'I am late—later than I expected; but I have had much to do,' he said, apologizingly. 'I think you told me last night that you had never been into a court of justice. I have therefore brought you a drawing of one, which it is necessary that you should perfectly understand.'

'And with these words he spread out upon the table a large sketch.

'Now, look here. This is a representation of the Old Bailey Session-house—the place where M'Evoy will be tried. This person upon the throne is the judge; opposite, in the enclosure which looks like a pew in church, is the dock, the place where the prisoners stand. These figures in front are to represent them. These men behind, standing right and left, are turnkeys from the gaol. This small space to the left is the witness-box, that further on is for the jury. These benches which, observe, run directly along there, are the seats for attorneys. Do you understand? Everything—my whole scheme—depends upon your fully understanding, even in the smallest particular, the various positions which will be occupied by every person at the trial—by you as a witness, M'Evoy as a prisoner, and myself as attorney. Do you comprehend? Now point them out to me yourself.

Katharine did so.

'Very well. Now see; you will enter the witness-box at that corner, and will directly face the Judge and the counsel for the Crown; immediately at your left hand will be the prisoner, and behind him will be the turnkeys. Both you and M'Evoy will be in a line. Now, remember, after you are in the box never to turn your head. Look straight forward; and, whatever happens in court, keep your eyes straight before you. Answer readily all that you are asked; and when you are told to look at the prisoner and say if he is the man who entered your room, turn instantly to the dock and reply that, to the best of your belief you do not see any one whom you ever saw before. You need not be afraid; for, if you obey my directions, look neither right nor left during your examination, and turn instantly when you are called upon to identify, you shall see no one.'

'But how?'

'That is my secret. Only you do as I tell you, and you will escape either perjury or commital; neglect it, and you may incur both. Are you willing to follow the course I have pointed out?'

'Quite; if, when the time comes, I find all as you represent it. If the man is not there, I cannot of course see him; but the judge will never bid me look at a person whom he knows is not present, therefore I cannot understand how——'

'My plan is to be effected, or rather, what it is. Never mind that. It is better you should have no knowledge of it, you cannot then get confused. Keep your mind fixed on what you have to do, and do not trouble yourself about other people.'

There was a short silence, during which Katharine gazed musingly upon the floor. She was pondering and surmising; unprofitable occupation both. The lawyer observed her dissatisfaction, and said impatiently—

'What are you poring over now, Miss Nugent? If you are trying to puzzle out my scheme, set your mind at rest, for you never will. You have no more to do with it than the man in the moon. All you have to do is to answer a question quickly and truly. You will be asked if you see the man who robbed you in the box, and, as you will not see him, you cannot say you do, I suppose?'

'No, but——'

'But! but! What have buts to do with the matter? If I tell you to look in this snuff-box, and see if my hat is there, what would you say, yes or no? I suppose you'd not answer me with a but, would you?'

'No; but this is entirely a different case.'

'Not at all. You will be told to look for a certain person in a place indicated; and when you look you will not see him. What will you say then?'

'That I do not see him.'

'Of course, you have nothing else to say. Whatever planning, or deceit there may be,' returned the lawyer, bitterly, 'you will have nothing to do with it, so pray do not be so over-scrupulous. I shall have all that to do, but it's my business of course! I daresay you think I have no right to a conscience at all, while you may indulge your own, even to a whim, and increase my difficulties a hundredfold, compelling me, for the sake of quieting your curiosity, to tell a host of unnecessary falsehoods, and you are blameless. No end to self-deception when people find it convenient.'

'Doubtless, but the remark does not apply to me. I abhor deception—either in myself or others; and it is only the fear lest you are about to make me the unwitting agent in some deceit or equivocation, which causes me to hesitate before promising to be guided by you.'

The lawyer's brow grew dark and wrathful.

'By Jove, young lady, you're enough to make a man throw up the whole business at once; and supposing I were to do so, and leave you to yourself, what do you think you or your precious friend Henry Jollis would do then? I tell you his life hangs on a breath, and will not be safe an hour after M'Evoy is convicted. In these cases men hang together, and punish treachery signally and fatally. In matters of life and death they do not stand on ceremony, but wipe out the wrong with blood.'

'If this is meant as a threat,' replied Katharine, calmly, but with a cheek from which every trace of color had vanished, 'it is needless. I am as perfectly aware of the relative positions of your employer and myself as you can wish me to, and have not the slightest intention of breaking the promise I made to him. If I had, I do not think that the menaces of any one would deter me.'

'Are all these fine words tantamount to saying that you will be guided by the advice and directions I have given you?'

'So far as they are honest and straightforward—yes.'

A sneer of contempt crossed Mr. Ashley's features, as he said,

'You are a casuist, I see, and by some rule of logic—peculiar, I fancy, to yourself—seem to have decided that to let one felon loose upon the world to rob or murder, and to screen another from what good people call the just punishment of his crimes, is less wicked than to break a promise extorted by fear—more straightforward and honest, in short. I am but a plain man myself, and quite unaccustomed to such subtleties, having a propensity for calling things by their true names, and not being at all clever at splitting hairs. If I am going to do a mean thing, I know it, and never attempt to cheat myself by calling it honorable. But you are an artist, and of course learned in the various shades of black.'

This insult recalled the blood to Katharine's face, but she made no reply, and the lawyer seeing that he had gone too far, and trusting to reflection to induce obedience to the directions he had given, uttered some parting words, and took leave.

This was on Friday, and the following Monday was fixed for the trial.

On Saturday, Katharine, who as usual was left almost alone, and had been musing long and sadly upon the gloomy ordeal which was now so fast approaching, set timidly forth upon an expedition which she had delayed, and might have procrastinated longer, but for her aunt's last words as she left the house in the morning:

'I hope you're looking out for something, Katharine! Remember what your uncle told you, that this is no home for you after Monday, if you act against our wishes. You've had a month's good warning, so you can't complain of being took unawares; and as we've given you the best of education, you've got a living in your fingers when you like.'

And Katharine, who did not know that Mrs. Jollis had regularly paid for her board at her uncle's, and her education at school, was silenced.

With a heavy heart she turned back into the little parlor, not to muse but to decide; for she saw, by her aunt's manner, that no hope of her relenting was to be entertained and therefore she must act, and that quickly. For a long, long time, the very urgency of the case, the absolute necessity for prompt and useful thought, deprived Kate of the power of thinking at all. Her ideas and fancies wandered for a while over a thousand irrelevant things, and it was not until much precious time had been wasted, that she could fix and concentrate her mind upon the one important subject, and remember that she had frequently heard her uncle read, from the weekly newspaper, which came regularly to Great Charles Street, advertisements of various kinds offering and inquiring for situations, and that it was probable, if she could obtain a daily paper, she might find something there advertized which she could do. For, from Mr. Grove's first intimation of his will that she should leave his house, she had resolved to make every effort for employment, without parting with any of her few treasures—the only relics left of the dead mother she had loved so fondly.

At last, after more than an hour's anxious search, almost out of notice at the foot of a long list of advertisements, she found the following—

'Wanted for two little girls, a governess, who will take the entire charge of them, and who is of an affectionate and patient disposition. She must be well educated, and willing to devote herself to her pupils. A liberal salary will be given to such a lady. Address——'

The place named was a square at the other end of the town, but Katharine, whose heart bounded with hope, heeded not the distance. She only delayed to learn the proper route and then set out.

But a long walk in London, from the City to Grosvenor Square, is no slight undertaking for a stranger, and poor Kate found that, what with taking wrong turns, mistaking streets, and exploring 'short cuts,' it was three o'clock before she reached her destination.

The appearance of the house almost daunted her. She had no idea of finding it so large and imposing, but had, after her old fashion of managing places and people, pictured it to herself as a pretty tiny place, in which she might find a home. And now, when the reality presented itself to her in the shape of a mansion, she stood aghast, with a sinking heart and failing courage. In this grand house, even if she obtained admission, what could she be but a cipher?

Poor Kate!

Nervous and frightened, she had almost determined to return, and was standing irresolutely on the pavement which surrounds the railing of the square, when the bright happy face of a child appeared for a moment at one of the drawing-room windows, and after a merry glance at the weather, disappeared.

The apparition nerved Katharine, and crossing over at once, she rang the bell.

She had no card, but the servant who answered the door, and who had lived too long in his place not to have learned the duty of showing civility to all, admitted her immediately.

'My mistress is engaged, at present,' he said, after ascertaining that Katharine was not a visitor, but had called on business; 'so perhaps, if it is convenient, you had better call again.'

'If I could see her now,' replied Kate, a flush or anxiety trembling over her face, 'I should be very much obliged. I have come a long way.'

'Then please to take a seat here,' said the man throwing open a dining-room door. 'If you do not mind waiting, I have no doubt you can see Mrs. Bertie presently.'

And so Katharine waited, that sick, anxious wait which poor people, suppliants to their betters, are so often obliged to endure.

To be continued.

TUNNEL UNDER NIAGARA.

A preliminary survey of the proposed tunnel under the Niagara River, from Buffalo to Fort Erie, has just been completed by Mr. William Wallace, an engineer long interested in the project. On the American shore of the river, the point of departure now chosen by Mr. Wallace is on the westerly side of the Erie Canal, midway between the Canal and the Niagara Falls branch of the New Central Railroad, near the bridge over which the latter crosses the canal, which is almost under the heights of Port Porter. The through-cut or open cut which is to give entrance to the tunnel, extends from that point straight up between the canal and the Niagara Fall road to a point near the foot of Virginia street, where it attains the surface, and the grade—sixty feet to the mile—is continued until a sufficient elevation is attained for the crossing of the canal, at the foot of Court street, to reach the Terrace. At its other extremity the proposed tunnel strikes the Canadian shore and becomes open to daylight near the spot where the old engine house of the B. and L. H. Railroad stood. Thence a through-out curves northward, to avoid the high ground, and brings the roadway of the tunnel to the surface in the vicinity of the Episcopal Church at Fort Erie, near which an advantageous junction can be made with the Canada Southern Railway. The length of the tunnel proper on the line proposed would be only 2,940 feet. The length of the through-cut on the American side would be about 4,900 feet, and on the Canadian side a little over 4,000. In the tunnel proper, assuming it to be thirty feet wide and twenty feet high, the excavation would amount to 65,333 cubic yards. In through cuts the excavation would amount to 126,398 cubic yards on the American side, 118,317 cubic yards on the Canadian side. How much of the excavation in the through cuts would be rock, and how much earth, can only be ascertained by means of testpits. These quantities will enable those who have knowledge of such work to form a notion for themselves of the cost of the proposed undertaking. Mr. Wallace makes no estimate, because some of the elements of an accurate calculation are wanting. But many people, whose judgment is well founded, express the opinion confidently that the proposed tunnel ought to be built at a cost not much exceeding a million of dollars. Mr. Wallace, in his plan, adopts a grade of sixty feet to the mile each way from the middle of the tunnel, and at the deepest point of the river. The roof of the tunnel is about sixteen feet below the river bed.

FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE DOMINION EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The inaugural meeting of the first General conference of the Dominion Evangelical Alliance was held in the American Presbyterian Church on the evening of the first instant. Notwithstanding an admission fee was required the large church was packed to its furthest corner, and the number and enthusiasm of those present is a good augury that this conference, which is regarded somewhat as an experiment, will be eminently successful.—*Special to St. John Telegraph.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

LORD DUFFERIN'S RECENT SPEECH

OPINIONS OF OUR CORRESPONDENT—THE DOMINION CIVIL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

In your issue of the 14th inst., I have read, with much satisfaction, Lord Dufferin's speech recently delivered at Toronto. I will venture to say, that any one who will do himself the pleasure of reading this speech through three times, will find more to admire when he concludes than when he had read it but once. It abounds with the wisdom of a philosopher, the experience of the well read historian, the wit of a humorist, and the far-reaching views of an honest and highly gifted statesman. If the Queen of Sheba regarded the people happy, who had so wise a King as Solomon to reign over them, equally fortunate is Canada, at this transition period in her history, in having such a man for her Viceroy. The farm laborer, merchant, politician, statesmen, members of the bar, and the Judiciary, may each, from this short speech, draw lessons of wisdom. Equally instructive are the hints which the members of the civil service, historian, journalist, and lovers of high-toned literature may draw from this one brief outpouring from a remarkably gifted and well cultured mind.

I am sure Senators Howlan and Haviland, Tupper, and men like-minded, having seats in the Parliament of the Dominion must have read the following with much pleasure.— "A civil service whose right of permanency both the great political parties of the country have agreed to recognize—and consequently a civil service free from partizanship, and disposed to make the service of the State, rather than that of party, their chief object." These were, substantially, the ideas put forth by Senator Howlan last spring, and afterwards were supported by Senator Haviland, and their endorsation now by the Governor General and the statesmen of both parties, is highly complimentary to those two of our Island statesmen.

The principles above set forth, His Excellency sets down as 'advantages' which are peculiar to our civil constitution with which Lord Dufferin is so much pleased, that with delight he declares 'the Government of Canada is nearly perfect.'

Several points in this singularly excellent speech contain a severe reproof to *politicians*, wherever found. How clearly, from what he says, is it made manifest that one of the difficulties statesmen have to contend against on either side of politics, is the pressure from their short-sighted supporters, who can never see beyond the present hour. Happily, however, at present, there are statesmen sufficient in the ranks to induce their followers to 'recognize' a principle which experience has shown to be sound.

There is also in His Excellency's remarks an unintentional and sharp rebuke to those politicians who strove to copy a model for our civil service from a nation of a century, rather than from that glorious Kingdom whose 'Government never broke a treaty or falsified its word to the red man.' Yes, Sir, a kingdom possessing 'a national life illustrious through a thousand years with the achievements of patriots, statesmen, warriors and scholars—a form of government which more perfectly than any other combines the elements of stability with a complete recognition of popular rights, and insures by its social accessions, so far as is compatible with the imperfections of human nature, a lofty standard of obligation and simplicity of manners in the classes that regulate the general tone of our civil intercourse.'

OBSERVER.

THE ALPHA.—The New steamer *Alpha*, which had been built by Messrs. Ramsay and Peters, of this town, was finally completed and equiped for sea on Saturday last. She is a very substantial looking boat, of 200 tons burthen. Her Engine which is a high pressure screw propeller of the latest and most improved style, has a locomotive force nominally valued at 50 horse-power, and was built, or at least furnished by Aitken Allen & Co., of St. John N. B. It is provided with a pony engine to supply the boiler of the propeller with water. The *Alpha* is also supplied with a steam winch to load and unload cargoes, and a very powerful force pump for use in case of fire. We also notice quite a number of life buoys in her cabin. The engineer who is a gentleman of considerable experience, estimates her average seagoing speed at about nine knots an hour—a rate which he assures us is rather above the common speed of boats of her class. Mr. Smith, Steamboat Inspector for the Lower Provinces, after a careful inspection expressed himself highly satisfied with the *Alpha* in every respect, and gave her a certificate. She is classed A. 1. for seven years. The *Alpha* sailed for Pictou on saturday to take in coal. We learn that she returned on Wednesday to this port to take a load of oysters to Montreal, between which city and the ports of the Gulf shore she is intended to ply. Although intended for carrying freight she has good accomodation for quite a number of passengers. The *Alpha* is to be commanded by Capt. Peters, (one of the owners) a gentleman well qualified by long experience and thorough knowledge for such a position. We wish Messrs. Ramsay and Peters every possible success in this enterprise.—*Summerside Journal.*

HON. MR. LAIRD.—The *British Colonist* says:—"Hon. Mr. Laird, representing P. E. Island, has some good qualities—one, at least: he stands head and shoulders above most of his colleagues—the Premier included. David was and is a big bit of a demagogue. Like other people we wot of, he won his spurs by most reckless and ribald opposition to Confederation. 'Canada" was a dreadful tyrant and bugbear and Mr Laird could not say too much against the United Provinces. In due time, somehow, by some means which we cannot explain, wise patriotic David Laird was found vociferating on the Union side. This change of base shows him to be a typical politician, and not by any means unworthy of his present associates. They have sent him out among the far off Indian tribes to make wise speeches to those gentle savages. We hope he will not frighten them by any of his old anti-Canadian orations; and we hope too, that he will not let them too deeply into the secret of his political success. His example might prove contagious. Hon. Mr Laird's popularity is on the wane in P. E. Island. They change pretty often in that lovely, lonely little spot, and they seem disposed to be a little ashamed of themselves for being represented in the Cabinet by this model statesman."

THE P. E. ISLAND STEAMERS.—The Cape Breton *Times* says:—"The repeated failures of the boats of the P. E. I. Navigation Company to connect at Port Hawkesbury with the *Neptune* are becoming a great annoyance to travellers and freighters, and, as the Halifax mails are sent by them, of serious delay and inconvenience oft times to the public at large. In fact the boats themselves are not adapted to the service, though large enough, well officered, well fitted up, and every attention shown to passengers: they are better suited to river or lake navigation, than to stand the waves of the Atlantic. As a seaboat the *Neptune* is far superior to either, and we have seen her go round Cranberry Head in a gale of wind and a heavy sea, against which we imagine, from our experience of them, the P. E. Island boats would be utterly unable to contend. The travel by these routes is increasing so fast, and becoming so important, that we hope soon to see substantial sea-going steamers put on which will be able to make their trips regularly, and not so often prove a disappointment."

"I hope your Honor is not hurt" said a passer by to Judge G., who had fallen upon a slippery sidewalk. "No said the judge, "my honor is not hurt but my head is."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railway travel has doubled in England since 1860.

The Emperor of Austria has decorated all members of the Arctic Exploring Expedition.

The bread of life is love, the salt of life is work, the sweetness of life, poesy; the water of life, faith.—*Jameson.*

Ten thousand Chinese troops are en route to Formosa. War between China and Japan seems inevitable.

The *Journal de Paris* says the Pope has written a conciliator and friendly letter to President McMahon acknowledging the efforts of France in his favor.

The Austrian Government are about to dispatch another expedition to the Artic regions, one half of which will go by way of Siberia and the remainder by Greenland.

A druggist at Fitchburg, Mass., goes into history as the discoverer of the fact that 48,000 house flies weighs a pound. Yet it takes several pounds to make one go a weigh.

DIED IN A DENTIST'S CHAIR.—Charles Linscott, freight conductor on the Eastern Railroad, aged 24, died on Sunday in a dentist's chair, in Boston, while having a tooth extracted. He was put under the influence of chloroform in the office of Dr. Rice, on Tremont Row. A medical examination showed that his lungs were consumptive.

The Scotch do not take kindly to the Royal Navy. Of 41,979 officers and men in the Royal Marine in 1871 Scotland supplied only 1,440, or less than three per cent. They prefer the British merchant service, in which of 175,728 masters and men at the same date, 28,954, or 16 per cent were Scotch. In the merchants' vessels there are two Scotchmen to one Irishman, but in the Royal Navy two or three Irishmen to one Scotchman.

One of the "wonders of the age" is the cheap rate at which passengers can secure their way back from the New World to the Old. $12 or $15 will take you from New York to Liverpool—if you can rough it in the steerage. Even the Conservative Cunard Co. will take steerage passengers from Boston to Liverpool for $19. Competition is keen between rival companies. An average of over 1000 passengers a week—laboring people—leave New York for Liverpool. The returns by way of Boston will of course be very much less numerous.

We are not likely to see any more Mennonites coming out to this country, for the St. Petersburg 'Golos' announces that the remaining members of the sect have accepted the concessions offered by the Russian Government, and will therefore remain at home. The Mennonites object to military service, and the Russian authorities for a long time held out against indulging this prejudice. Eleven thousand sectarians having emigrated, the Government thought it was time to do something to keep the rest from going, and accordingly they were offered exemption from actual service in the ranks, their duties being limited to attendance in the military hospitals in towns and on the field. The emigration of the sect was thus stopped, and the Russian Government secures the services of a faithful and peaceable class.—*Chronicle.*

The English War Office has, like the French and German, an idea that baloons may be made very useful in time of war, especially now that it has been decided by the Brussels Conference that spies in balloons are not spies. Accordingly experiments have been carried on at Woolwich with a view to discovering a simple means of inflating a baloon on the field of battle. The plan of Mr. Menier has been under favorable consideration. That gentleman discards gas and goes back to the principle of the fire baloon, inflating the waterproof calico envelope with air heated by a large oil lamp, fitted with a copper chimney. His balloon is upwards of 200 feet in diameter when inflated, and is capable of carrying 14 persons. The car, which is formed of light iron and wicker work, is fitted with wheels, so that when travelling on land it can carry the balloon and inflating apparatus. Half an hour only is required to fill the balloon. How the plan will work is not yet known, but Russia, which has been testing a similar system, has rejected it as practically useless, and sticks to gas as an inflator.

A WORD FOR THE COW.—The Elmira *Gazette* speaks a good word for the cow as an animal entitled to distinguished consideration, especially at the hands of industrious news-gatherers. It says "from the time that frisky member of her race leaped over the moon till to-day she has been the friend of the newspaper. It was the cow with crumpled horn that tossed the dog that worried the cat, that killed the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built. And the philosophy of this simple yet touching occurrence an inexhaustible source of illustration, sentiments and sarcasm. It was Mrs. O'Leary's old cow that kicked over the lamp that fired the barn that burned the town that Chicago built. It was a cow that brought $40,600 at Utica, and afterwards died like any other horned animal. But we have more specific reasons for paying this tribute to the bovine. When the Second National Bank of this city was a victim of industrious burglars it was a milkman who discovered the hiding-place of the ingenious gentry. When the other day at early morn two wagon-loads of burglars came riding back to this city after their rollicking romp at Wellsboro it was a milkman discovered them and knew that mischief was afloat. And, last but not least, it was a man milking near Waverley who discovered Cosgrove go with his pack-load of greenback, and who followed him to his capture. It is true milkmen are not cows, but without cows there would be no milkmen. Hence our obligation to the female kind. The amount of news which she furnishes one way or another to the press, is not to be estimated lightly."—*New York paper.*

STATISTICS OF PARIS.—The *Bulletin de Statistique Municipale* for October, 1873, has just appeared. The average temperature during that month was, at noon, 13.8 deg. centigrade; at midnight, 8.9 deg. The maximum 24.8, deg., occurred on 27th. The sky was constantly overcast, more or less, except on the 17th, when it was fine with hoar frost. Southern winds chiefly prevailed in the first half, northern ones during the latter. The Seine, Oureq, Dhuis, Arcueil, Grenlle, and northern springs, Belleville and Pre St. Gervis, supplied 6,012,742 cubic metres of water; the Marue, 1,217,402 and the Artesian well of Passey, 173,600. As regards population, the births of 2,231 males and 2,210 females, were registered—4,441 in all. In the corresponding month of 1872 the figures were respectively 2,347 males 2,229 females, and 4,575 in all, showing a diminution of 135. The number of marriages during the month was 1,684 against 1,984 in October 1872. Those between bachelors and spinsters were 1,338, between bachelors and widows 135; the reverse 138; widows and widowers 73. The most prolific arrondissement was the 14th (Observatorie) showing 486 births for every 100,000 inhabitants, occurred—it was only exceeded by the 16th (Passy) which mustered 230. The total number of deaths was 3,390 against 3,145 in October 1872. Longevity was represented by the ages, 94 one; 93 one; 90 four; 89 three; 88 two; 87 four; 85 five; 85 six; and 84 8; the lower ages in proportion. The mortality of infants between the first and second year of life was 157. As usual, consumption was the most prominent cause of death; it carried off 614 victims. Next in virulence came cholera, 195, to which should be added cholerine, 65. There were 196 other fatal bowel complaints, and 187 strokes of apoplexy. Paris consumed during the month 1,643,222 kilogrammes of butcher's meat and pork; 2,149,402 do of fish of all kinds; 1,773,267 head of game and fowls of all denominations, in which patridges alone numbered 103,870, and larks 436,954; 11,869,594 eggs; 826,767 kilogrammes of butter; and 30,381,600 Neufchatel cheese.