Reading Room
House of Commons
Ottawa

THE EXAMINER.

WEEKLY EDITION.

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The Weekly Examiner

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W. L. COTTON, Manager. | J. W. MITCHELL, Office Sup't

ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1881.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 5th day, 8h. 42m. p. m., S. W.
Full Moon, 14th day, 2h. 11m. a. m., S. W.
Last Quarter, 21st day, 3h. 17m. p. m., N. (below horizon.)
New Moon, 28th day, 7h. 20m. a. m., E.

D. M.	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises	High wat'r	Days len.
		h. m	h. m	morn	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tuesday	7 30	4 59	8 14	morn	9 29
2	Wednesday	29	5 1	8 40	0 36	32
3	Thursday	28	3	9 3	1 14	35
4	Friday	26	5	9 31	1 55	39
5	Saturday,	25	6	10 5	2 41	41
6	Sunday	23	7	10 39	3 38	44
7	Monday,	21	9	11 2	4 48	48
8	Tuesday	19	11	aft 4	6 8	52
9	Wednesday	17	12	1 5	7 19	55
10	Thursday	15	14	2 5	8 16	59
11	Friday	14	16	3 6	9 2	10 2
12	Saturday	12	17	4 10	9 41	5
13	Sunday	11	18	5 14	10 17	9
14	Monday	9	20	6 19	10 48	11
15	Tuesday	7	21	7 24	11 21	14
16	Wednesday	5	23	8 29	11 52	18
17	Thursday	3	24	9 36	aft 24	21
18	Friday	1	26	10 45	1 0	25
19	Saturday	6 59	27	11 56	1 37	28
20	Sunday	58	28	morn	2 25	30
21	Monday	56	30	1 4	3 23	36
22	Tuesday	54	31	2 9	4 45	37
23	Wednesday	52	33	3 9	6 20	41
24	Thursday	51	34	3 59	7 43	44
25	Friday	49	36	4 41	8 45	47
26	Saturday	47	38	5 16	9 34	51
27	Sunday	45	39	5 50	10 18	54
28	Monday	6 44	5 40	6 13	10 57	10 56

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 15.

Winter Arrangement.

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

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Georgetown	Dp 8.15 a.m.	
Cardigan	" 8.40 "	
Mount Stewart	Ar 10.00 "	
Souris	Dp 7.00 a.m.	
Bear River	" 7.49 "	
St. Peter's	" 8.44 "	
Morell	" 9.16 "	
Mt. Stewart	Ar 10.00 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 10.05 a.m.	
Bedford	" 10.43 "	
York	" 11.06 "	
Royalty Junction	" 11.22 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.45 "	
Charlottetown	Dp 8.15 a.m.	Dp 3 00 p.m.
Royalty Junction	" 8.38 "	" 3.23 "
North Wiltshire	" 9.30 "	" 4.15 "
Hunter River	" 9.45 "	" 4.30 "
Bradalbane	" 10.21 "	" 5.07 "
County Line	" 10.32 "	" 5.18 "
Kensington	" 11.10 "	" 5.56 "
Summerside	Ar 11.45 "	Ar 6.30 "
	Dp 1 45 p.m.	
Wellington	" 2.34 "	
Port Hill	" 3.15 "	
O'Leary	" 4.32 "	
Alberton	" 5.32 "	
Tignish	Ar 6.25 "	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Tignish	Dp 6.45 a.m.	
Alberton	" 7.38 "	
O'Leary	" 8.40 "	
Port Hill	" 9.56 "	
Wellington	" 10.36 "	
Summerside	Ar 11.25 "	
	Dp 2.00 p.m.	Dp 7.45 a.m.
Kensington	" 2.35 "	" 8.20 "
County Line	" 3 13 "	" 8.58 "
Bradalbane	" 3.23 "	" 9.08 "
Hunter River	" 3.39 "	" 9.45 "
North Wiltshire	" 4.15 "	" 10.01 "
Royalty Junction	" 5.07 "	" 10.52 "
Charlottetown	Ar 5.30 "	Ar 11.15 "
Charlottetown	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Royalty Junction	" 2.53 "	
York	" 3.09 "	
Bedford	" 3.31 "	
Mt. Stewart	Ar 4.10 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 4.15 p.m.	
Morell	" 5.00 "	
St. Peter's	" 5.31 "	
Bear River	" 6.28 "	
Souris	Ar 7.15 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 4.15 p.m.	
Cardigan	" 5.33 "	
Georgetown	Ar 6.00 "	

L. B. ARCHIBALD,
Superintendent.
Railway Office, Charlottetown, Dec. 3, 1880.

THE EXAMINER,

WEEKLY EDITION.

TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR,

(ADVANCE PAYMENTS.)

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to receive subscriptions for the WEEKLY EXAMINER:—

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The Weekly Examiner

FEBRUARY 18, 1881.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PETITION.

The fraudulent nature of the Grit petitions has een shown up in more than one instance; but among the whole batch there is no greater swindle than the one from Prince Edward Island, presented by Mr. Anglin. Great boasts were made that this particular petition contained the names of 4,400 voters on the Island. An examination of the document shows that it is utterly unworthy of attention. The Minister of Marine, in a good humored speech, exposed the huge fraud, and stated that the Hon. gentleman who had placed the petition upon the table should be censured for presenting a document with so many palpable evidences of fraud and forgery. He amused the House by exhibiting the petition and pointing to whole pages of foolscap, covered with names in duplicate, which had been counted, no doubt, to swell the number to 4,400. Both Mr. A. C. McDonald and Dr. Muttart exposed the fraudulent nature of the petition, one of them pointing out that within the space of one yard of the petition the hawkers had induced 80 men in the 2nd district of Queen's County to sign their names twice, and that in Prince County in one place, 26 names had been signed in duplicate, while all along the line there is the plainest evidence of forgery. Again and again are to be seen whole pages of foolscap in the one handwriting. There are over 100 batches of names, ranging from 5 to 56 names in a batch, written by the one person, the writer in some cases not being particular whether the men were in the flesh or out of the flesh. In two instances at least, there are the names of

MEN WHOSE DEAD BODIES

one member from the Island followed to the grave nearly a year ago. It would take up too much space to give all the names that are signed in duplicate. As already stated there are to be seen the names of eighty men signed twice in the 2nd district of Queen. These men have doubtless been deceived by the hawkers of the petition in some manner, for most of them would rather cut off their right hands than do such a dishonorable act as to sign twice for the purpose of swelling the count. The same may be said of those in Prince County whose names appear twice. A large number of

THE BATCH OF NAMES.

that appear in one handwriting might be given, but, a few examples will suffice at present. In Dromore settlement some enthusiastic Grit evidently well acquainted with the settlers, slapped down 18 names at a sitting, and to satisfy his mind that no particular acquaintance had been omitted he numbered each man on the margin of the petition. Another in the same settlement, following in his footsteps, put down 16 names. As this may be the first intimation given to the 16 men, that their names appear on a petition sent to Ottawa, praying that they and their families may be taxed to build the Canada Pacific Railroad entirely out of the Public Treasury, the names are here given as they are to be seen in the handwriting of some Grit inkslinger: Patrick O'Brien, Patrick McDonald, Michael McDonald, Patrick McDonald, the second time, Robert Dooley, James Clarkson, Hugh Sherry, Francis Sherry, Patrick Sherry, John Briton, Angus McLeod, Hugh McLeod, Charles Kelly, Peter Duffy, James Hughes and Daniel Hughes.

Another faithful and serviceable adherent of the party in the first District of Queen's taxed his memory till he thought of the names of fifty six (56) who in his opinion were generous enough to tax themselves for the benefit of the future settlers of the North West. Here is the

LIST OF MEN

for him to settle the matter with: James Mann, Donald Duggan, Francis Sudsbury, William Delaney, John A. Mann, James Evans, Richard Profit, James A. Profit, James A. Evans, Albert Stewart, Daniel McKay, Joseph Duggan, John Mann, William J. Mann, Donald Campbell, William Campbell, William H. Campbell, Alex. Campbell, John Campbell, George Murphy, George McLeod, Thomas Murphy, Robert Wedlock, Alexander Murphy, Michael Mountain, James Ronalds, Dugald Sudsbury, Matthew O'Halloran, James Simmons, Thomas Millman, Wm. Profit, David Profit, Richard Paynter, E. Paynter, Ed. Warren, Alex. Cousins, Andrew Davison, Fredk. Davison, Joseph Davison, Louis J. Hillman, William P. Evans, William J. Evans, A. N. Evans, John Profit, senr., John Profit, junr., John F. Adams, John Bryenton, John Cousins, James Sheehan, William A. Delaney, Alfred W. Delaney, John Bernard, Jacob Duggan, Benj. Dougan and Samuel Bernard. It is as well to inform some of these gentlemen that liberties have been taken with their names, as they appear twice in different handwriting. One of the champion signers (I will not say forgers, for that seems to be too harsh a term to apply to one so zealous to serve his party in a crisis,) belongs to another district of Queen's County. His memory worked like a charm and doubtless did not require any spurring to recall the settlers for miles around. Thirty-one names was the result of his enthusiastic effort, and doubtless thirty-one more would have appeared in black and white if he had not been compelled to curb his zeal by coming to the end of his sheet of foolscap.

HERE IS HIS LITTLE LIST.

John Bain,	Hector McDonald,
Laughlin McEachern,	Rod'k Fraser,
John Hume,	Alex. Fraser,
Wellington Hume,	John Fraser,
Hector McNeil,	Arch'd McLeod,
Donald MacNeil,	W. B. Munn,
Angus Blue, jun.,	Lemuel Geo. Munn,
Angus Lamont,	Hugh Gillis,
Norman McLeod,	Norman Nicholson,
Donald McPherson,	James McDonald,
John McPherson,	Alex. McLeod, senr.,
John McRae,	John McKay,
James McMillan,	Robt. McKay,
Patrick King,	Peter Emery,
Norman Nicholson,	William Taylor,

Donald Taylor.

Mr. Yeo in his speech could not deny that whole batches of names appear in the handwriting of one person; but attempted to explain away this evidence of forgery by stating that in Prince Edward Island the Secretaries at political meetings sign petitions for three-fourths of those present. Comment on this is unnecessary. In the first place, his statement exposed the worthless character of the document as a petition and in the next place it was a reflection on his countrymen, for the inference that would naturally be drawn, is that P. E. Island electors are illiterate and have to employ Secretaries of meetings to sign their petitions for them. But how does it come that there are over one hundred places on the petition where names running from five to twenty in a batch have been written by one person? Have over one hundred meetings been held and over one hundred Secretaries been employed in signing the names of electors? Mr. Yeo in trying to wriggle out of the slough into which the petitions placed him, only went deeper into the muck.

WRITTEN ON THE BACK

of the document are to be seen the words thirty, forty and eighty signatures, the fraudulent nature of these words being manifest on examination of the face of the petition. On one sheet of foolscap alone, commencing with the name of Duncan Munn, are to be found 78 names out of which about 30 appear to be genuine signatures; the rest have been written by individuals who seemed to have a *carte blanche* to put down the names of their neighbors. But while a stern sense of duty compels me to unmask

THE HUMBUGS

who set the machinery in motion which gathered in the names that appear on the petition, a deep feeling of sorrow and regret is felt when the name of our good brother George W. Millner is to be mentioned among those who have signed twice. What! Bro. G. W. Millner? Never! Stop a minute and examine the document more closely before you report that statement. Yes, sad to relate, there is his name written in a good bold hand, and the leading one of the following quartette: Geo. W. Millner, Samuel Millner, Geo. E. Millner, Robert Small. The first one is doubtless his private signature made on his own hearth-rug, but the second one may fairly be assumed to be his public signature, made at a meeting of the Reform Association, and in presence of such choice spirits of the party as L. H. Davies, A. B. Warburton, A. B. McKenzie, Henry Lawson, Donald Farquharson and Billy Hobkirk. Ah! George the old precept, that evil communications &c., seems to be verified, when we find your signature on a petition for the second time, and by the side of the name of that abnormal development of self conceit and humbug, A. B. Warburton. Since you have severed your connection with the conservative party, and mingled so freely with the moving spirits of the Reform Association, there is at least one act which shows some loosening of the ties that bound you to honor and principle. This act of signing the second time would seem to indicate that bro. George's growth in moral principles has not kept pace with his advance in years; that his new born zeal has greatly outstripped the discretion that should govern all his political acts, and that, in the words of his own favorite poet he has become,

Careless, reckless, and
Fearless of what's past, present and to come,
And desperately mortal.

All that can be wished by a Tory in the interest of so good a fellow, and respectable a citizen as Bro. George, is, that the malevolent nature of those who compose the Reform Association; who pull the wires and get up fraudulent petitions and bunkum resolutions, may not lead him to the same depths as the noble lord who so pathetically lamented that the devil was not so strong in him as he used to be forty years before. It is possible that in the white heat of party zeal he lost his heart and overlooked the consequences of his hasty act. However, it is nothing but fair to give him credit for confining his signature to the second time, for there is no knowing what self-control was practised and what mighty struggling there was against the temptation to sign a dozen times.

"What's done we partly can compute;
But know not what's resisted."

What does the petition amount to, and what has it affected? Simply nothing, because there are so many symptoms of fraud upon the face of it. The Montreal *Witness*, an ultra Grit organ, has pointed out how the petition was weakened by the names in duplicate, and the large batches of names in one handwriting. The Minister of Marine informed the House in what manner many of the *bona fide* signatures had been obtained, by reading an extract of a letter from one of his constituents. He has in his possession quite a number of letters showing the disreputable means that were employed to get names. After the presentation of the Island petiton, members on both sides of the House who had petitions to lay on the table were subjected to a cross fire of jokes, asking them "how many names are duplicated?" "How many names of children and of dead people are on them?" "Did the Secretary sign for three-fourths or the whole?" The whole machinery for obtaining petitions against the Canada Pacific Railway agreement was set in motion at Ottawa. The work, it was thought, might be safely left to the malevolent nature of the few who pretend to force the Liberal mind to think in Prince Edward Island. If the circulation of the petition would do no other good than to prevent the feelings of the Grit party from becoming stagnant, it would amply repay the wire-pullers. It was intended to stir up the Reformers beyond the charmed circle of the Reform Association in Charlottetown, who probably require the spur; but, the thing fizzled. The Grity party hacks have always been the worst enemies of the Liberal party. They put one in mind of a pig in the water, which swimming against the stream cuts his own throat with his sharp forefeet. It is a notable fact that with the exception of two or three, the bank directors, lawyers and substantial merchants belonging to the Reform Party have not signed the petition. This proves that the tail does not wag the body, and that the principal men do not propose to be led by A. B. McKenzie and Michael Traynor, Henry Lawson and Patrick Keenan, Bannerman Warburton and Billy Hobkirk, John Wear and Simon Frazer, Johnny A. Scott and T. B. Aichorn.

It is to be regretted that the Minister of Marine should have mentioned the name of A. B. Warburton in his speech, even in the connexion in which he did, as it gives that forward young man the notoriety that he craves. It was done, however, in reply to a letter read by one of the members from Mr. Bannerman Warburton, who seems to have an itch for writing letters to members of Parliament.

The *bona fide* signers of the now notorious Petition, will be pleased to learn, that the present Government is carrying out their wishes by building the Pacific Railway "systematically and economically," and in the only available manner, which will relieve the taxpayers of the older Provinces, from contributing one additional red cent, in the shape of taxes, towards its sure and speedy construction.

TICKET SCALPING.

A Bill has been introduced by Mr. Kirkpatrick to suppress Railway Ticket scalping. The word scalping is better known in the annals of Indian warfare. In this case, however, it is applied to a sort of ticket brokerage, said to prevail extensively on the Grand Trunk Railway, to the alleged loss of the G. T. R. Co. The general feeling in the House is opposed to the Bill The Act proposes to make ticket scalping a misdemeanor, so that no one will be able to sell a ticket that he does not use under pain of arrest. If a traveller for instance should buy a ticket at a reduced through rate, and through some cause or other only go part of the journey, his ticket not being saleable, becomes valueless. This Bill if passed would prove a great injustice to the travelling public, and there can be little doubt but Mr. Kirkpatrick's Bill, introduced in the interest of the Grand Trunk Railway, will meet the defeat it richly deserves, at the hands of the people's representatives in Parliament.

BOULTBEE'S BILL.

An Act to amend "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878."

Whereas it is desirable that there should be a majority of the electors entitled to vote in order to give effect to the provisions of "Canada Temperance Act, 1878"; Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The fifty-seventh section of the said "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor:

"57. If the majority of all the voters whose names are entered on the voters' list used at such polling vote for the petition, the same shall be held to have been adopted, but not otherwise; and the Returning Officer shall make his return to the Governor in Council accordingly."

The Bill comes up for second reading today. It will be opposed by Temperance men on both sides of the House. Notwithstanding this, it is thought, it will be carried in the House, and as last year, defeated in the Senate. The Government, it is understood, is in favor of Act as it now stands. As, however, the present Bill is not a Government measure, it will be decided by an open vote, irrespective of party.

INSOLVENCY.

Contrary to expectation, McCuaig's Bill to amend the Insolvent Act of 1875. passed its second reading by a large majority. Mr. Blake shirked the vote. All the Island members, except Mr. Yeo, voted in favor of it.

SENATOR HOWLAN

delivered a ringing speech on Tuesday, in reply to Senator Haythorne, in favor of the Syndicate Contract. It will probably be published in the Island papers.

A NEW PARABLE.

The Rev. Mr. Pearson, of the East End Methodist Church, preached on Sunday evening last on "The parable of the Syndicate." He chose for his text Isaiah, Chapter XXV, 1st verse: "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." It is needless to say that the preacher, who is a man of good ability, took the correct view of the Syndicate discussion. The sermon was eloquent, abounding in many practical and useful lessons which anti Syndicaters would do well to bear in mind.

A THAW.

Since the honorable gentlemen of the Senate began to discuss the Syndicate Contract the weather has become quite mild—in fact, the long expected thaw has actually set in, and the rain for the last twenty four hours has been falling constantly.

THE HOUSE WILL RISE,

it is now thought, about the middle of next month. After the Budget Speech is given early next week the principal business of the session will be so well advanced to permit of Parliament being prorogued as above.

THE BALL LAST NIGHT.

Last night a grand Ball was given by His Excellency the Governor General at Rideau Hall, to which a large number of ladies and gentlemen were invited. It was the sequel to, or continuation of a ball that was given on the previous Wednesday evening. The guests numbered about 500. Amongst those present last evening were members of Cabinet, dressed in Windsor uniform, Judges of the Supreme Court, a large number of military gentlemen, holding rank both in Imperial and Canadian regiments, besides many prominent personages from different parts of Canada and the United States. Twenty dances, chiefly quadrilles, waltzes and polkas were gone through to the music of one of the finest city bands, whose good playing lent a charm and enthusiasm to the dancing which was apparent in nearly every face and step. Lord George Campbell, a dapper little fellow with shiney face, high heel boots, and hair arranged so as to add as much as possible to his height, which is that of an ordinary sized 12 years old boy—danced with great vim the entire evening. The Marquis himself kept continually in the front ranks and literally seemed the "maddest, merriest" man of them all, his handsome face being all aglow with cheer and good will. Nothing could be more pleasing than to watch the spirit with which he entered into the *Sir Roger de Coverley* dance along with Lord George and Lady Campbell.

P. E ISLANDERS AT THE BALL.

Hon. J. C. and Mrs. and Miss Pope, Mr. Aldous, F. Brecken, M. P.; A. C. McDonald, M. P.; Dr. Muttart, M. P.; A. W. Owen, John H. Bell, J. Dickieson, Senator Montgomery, R. Hunt and J. Yeo, M. P.

It may be truly said that a happier and more cheerful night was never spent at Rideau Hall.

The Alley-Duchemin Case Again

THE monster meeting held in the Market Hall on Monday evening can hardly fail to have a marked influence upon both the future of the Alley-Duchemin embroglio and the future of the industries of this Province.

The meeting distinctly pledged the citizens to assist the Messrs. Duchemin to obtain a release from the bondage of the decision by which their hands are now tied, and a restitution of their right to work in the place of their birth. Mr. Alley has now to fight, not the Messrs. Duchemin only, but the whole community—united and in earnest There can hardly be a doubt about the result. Though an appeal to Ottawa should fail (and, if *justice* can be obtained at that fountain of justice, it cannot fail) still a self-governing community, thoroughly aroused, will not fail to enact laws, and to make regulations which will free the wheels of industry in this Province.

This may be done without infringing on the law that no man shall inflict a nuisance upon his neighbor. It may be provided that if a legitimate business is proven to be a nuisance, its owner should receive a fair compensation for the loss incident to the stoppage or removal of it. On the other hand it may be provided that if a man shall deliberately place himself beside an established factory, which afterwards proves annoying to him, he shall not have the power, no matter how much money he may have or how much he may be disquieted, to oust--much less to ruin and condemn to jail—the owner or owners of the factory. But even after the passage of such a law as this, a great deal must, as at present, depend upon the discretion of the Judge before whom any particular case may be tried. This discretion should endoubtedly be used with the utmost care. It has been well said that—

"He who takes from me that by which I live,
Doth take my life."

And a Judge having to decide in a case like that which is now engrossing public attention, must unavoidably act under a very grave responsability. The decision of Judge Peters has brought ruin and distress upon the Duchmin Brothers and their families. Admitting, for the nonce, that that decision is strictly in accordance with law, we cannot help thinking that it might have been a different one.

We have often thought that if it were consistent with the dignity of the Master of the Rolls to visit personally the scene of this notable quarrel, and personally to take into consideration all the circumstances connected with the case, he would either never have granted the injunction or else he would have awarded the Messrs. Duchemin, a fair compensation for the loss they would probably sustain by reason of the closing of their factory. If Judge Peters had himself seen that Mr. Alley had so much room on his lot that he could have left about fifty feet between his new house and the reserved site of the old Duchemin factory, if he could have seen that by making "dead walls" in their factory, and by every means in their power, the Messrs. Duchemin endeavored to prevent the noise made by their machinery from interfering with the comfortable enjoyment of their irascible neighbor, if he could himself have stood beside the engine while it was working and seen by personal observation that it makes no tremor and little noise, and that there is a dead wall nine inches thick, and cellar ten feet broad and a bank of earth four or five feet in width between it and Mr. Alley's house,—we believe he never would have given his first decision. If, moreover, he could have seen that the machinery subsequently removed to the old Duchemin homestead is now full fifty feet distant from the residence of Mr. Alley, with the factory and a large open space between the two, and, if he could have seen the large, young, helpless families dependent upon the working of the factory for a livelihood, we are satisfied that he never would have rendered the last cruel decision.

That such a decision has been rendered must ever remain a matter of deep regret, not only on account of the sufferers by it, but on account of the Court of Chancery itself. It is essential to the usefulness of our Courts that the public should have perfect confidence in them; and, as an exponent of public opinion, we cannot shirk the unpleasant duty of telling Judge Peters that the confidence of the public in the Court of Chancery has, by reason of this decision, been impaired. Expressions of distrust are brought to us from all sides. It has even come to this, that comments are freely made on the fact that the son of the Master of the Rolls pleads before his father in the Courts. For ourselves we attach little or no importance to this circumstance; for we believe that Mr. Justice Peters is not the man to be swayed by it. Nevertheless, there should be no reasonable ground of suspicion that our Courts are biased in any way or by any cause; and though it should somewhat dimish the practice of one of our ablest young barristers, or deprive suitors in some cases of the learning and experience of one who has long adorned our Bench, we deem it a duty we owe as well to the Court of Chancery as to the public at large, to frankly let Judge Peters know what the voice of Public Opinion says on this point.

Professor Hind's Charges.

IN reply to Mr. Robertson, the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, recently delivered a short but vigorous speech. We quote a summary of it from the Toronto *Mail*:—

Mr. Pope (Queen's) said there was no objection to furnishing the correspondence asked for. The subject with which it dealt had created a good deal of excitement both in England and the United States, and he was going to say here that the charges made by Professor Hind were outrageous in themselves and the correspondence would convict the professor of acting from some improper motive rather than from a desire that any error should be corrected. It was not at all improbable that in the making up of the returns mistakes might have occurred, but no one would for a moment believe that the hon. member for Westmoreland (Sir Albert Smith) his associates, or the officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, would be guilty of the gross conduct charged against them. But besides that the effect of the frauds which Prof. Hind charged against Canada would be against the case of Canada; in fact it would have been against the interests of Canada that such frauds should have been committed. One charge was that the returns showed 100,000 barrels of mackerel short in one year. As to that charge, he could say that while the Commission was sitting at Halifax a table was made out in the Department of Marine and Fisheries. This table was sent down to Halifax, but before the argument was commenced inaccuracies in the table were discovered, and the whole argument was based upon other returns and statistics. That table did not affect the case in any way, and if it did affect it at all it affected it as against Canada. He was glad to notice that the American Government had not taken this matter up, and that the British Government did not think it worth while to notice it. In discussing this subject it was to be noticed that if Canada had been interested in committing frauds in the statistics, the frauds would have been in the way of increasing the exports from this country to the United States and lessening the imports from the United States. One of the charges was that the quantity of mackerel exported to the United States had been diminished in the returns, and that furs and skins had been added to the exports from the United States to Canada. As he had said before, anything done to increase the imports from the United States to Canada operated against our case. Yet Prof. Hind endeavoured to show that the imports from the United States had been made to appear larger than they were. He also pointed out that anything done to decrease the record of exports from Canada to the United States was to Canada's disadvantage; yet Prof. Hind had charged Canada with having diminished to a large extent the record of exports to the United States. It was not his (Mr. Pope's) intention to discuss this matter at length. The subject was one which might or might not come up between the two countries. He did not, however, think it would. He was not in office when the Halifax Commission sat, but he could not help saying as regarded Mr. Hind's charges against the officials then in power that the professor's own statements sufficiently condemned him, and made it quite apparent that he was not actuated in making his statements by any kindly motive towards the country. The hon. member for Westmoreland could no doubt give some information on the subject. That gentleman's services in connection with the commission were duly recognized by her Majesty, and a great deal of credit had been given him for the able manner in which he had conducted the commission. No doubt everything connected with the subject would be fresh in his memory. So far as he (Mr. Pope) was concerned, he believed there was nothing at all in Prof. Hind's statements.

LOSS OF THE "BOHEMIAN."—The following reasons are given for the loss of the Bohemian. After passing the Calf-light Captain Grundy gave orders to keep the ship two points off the wind instead of two points off the shore. As soon as the breakers ahead were seen by the man on the look-out the captain sang out, "Hard over, hard over," probably thinking that then he was near danger as the wrong course was taken. Then he gave orders to back astern, but the ship was going too fast. She struck the island, and went down in twenty minutes after striking. Only twenty-two men were saved out of fifty-seven on board the ship. The cargo will probably become a total loss. Capt Grundy and all the officers who were on watch at the time were lost. No one can give a correct account of the matter. A despatch from Skibbereen says that the bacon and cotton of the Bohemian's cargo are being washed ashore there.

Local and Other Items.

THE Czar of Russia is said to be seriously ill.

A WELL-KNOWN Kansas capitalist is now investing his money in Manitoba lands.

THE market on Friday last, the 3rd inst., owing to the bad roads, was very small.

A DESPATCH of the 10th inst. says Hon. Mr. Mackenzie is again confined to his house.

LADY LISGAR, widow of the late Governor General of Canada, is among the Boycotted.

A LOUSIANA town called Pass Manchac was totally swept away by a storm on the 9th inst.

A WOLF recently bit sixteen persons in a village near Naples, nine of whom died from hydrophobia.

A WOMAN named Mosher, of Asylum Road, Halifax, was killed by falling from a hay mow on the 9th inst.

THE barque 'M. J. Foley,' McDougall, master, arrived at Norfolk, Va., Thursday, 30 days from Bordeaux.

NEARLY 1,000,000 lobster cans have been manufactured at Messrs. Sheed & Moore's factory, Pictou, this season.

SEVEN hundred thousand women in France and Italy are engaged in the manufacture of raw silk from the cocoon.

A LARGE MEETING was held at Bay Fortune on the 19th ult. to take into consideration the improvement of Fortune Harbor.

ANOTHER "ELEVATOR OF THE STANDARD."—Mr. Larue, M. P., for Bellechasse, has been unseated for Come-along-John tactics at the recent election.

SNEAK THIEVES plundered a number of wardrobes in the Canadian House of Commons on the 4th inst., carrying off caps and coats to the value of $200.

THE relatives of Mr. Carlyle have declined the proposal that the remains be buried in Westminster Abbey because he expressed a decided wish to be buried with his wife.

DROWNED.—A young man named Thomas White, whose parents reside at Murray River was drowned out of the brigt. *Gaven* on her recent trip from Murray Harbor to Great Britain.

CHARLOTTETOWN is not the only city that has trouble with its street, for the New York *World* declares that the streets of that city "are corrugated ravines broken up into hillocks of filth."

THE *Advertiser* reports that efforts are been made by the farmers of Summerville, New Perth, Baldwin's Road and adjacent settlements to have a starch factory established at Eighteen Mile Brook.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz: Donald Campbell, of Grand Tracadie, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, to be Harbor Master of Tracadie, *vice* Hugh Campbell.

SIXTY gallons a day for each man, woman, and child in the city is what the engine at the water works pumps up daily. That is about a hogshead for each, and yet some people don't appear to have used that much in their lifetime.—*Toronto Mail.*

A DESPATCH from Victoria, B. C., states that an arrival from Sitka reports the total destruction of the Hudson Bay Company's buildings and fort at Bellacola, British Columbia. A Chinese steamship is reported as due there in May with 400 passengers.

IN Toronto, householders get their water for a fraction less than 5c. per 1,000 gallons, brewers and larger consumers pay 18c. per 1,000 gallons, and the city 90c. per 1,000 gallons for watering the streets, fires, &c. Here, water is retailed at a cent per bucket.

WE are pleased to learn that T. J. Bailey Esq., the Government Engineer, has been admitted an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, England. As admission to this body can only be obtained by men of first-class attainments it speaks well for Mr. Bailey, and we congratulate him on his newly acquired honor.

THE "BATAVIA" HEARD FROM.—A despatch received in Halifax states that the steamer Escurial arrived at Boston, spoke the Columbia on the 4th inst., at noon, 100 miles West of Fayal, Azores, bound there with the missing Cunard steamer Batavia in tow, all well. The Batavia left New York Jan. 19th, for Liverpool, and will prove a valuable prize for the Columbia.

CENSUS.—An Ottawa despatch says: "Census Commissioners for P. E. Island have been appointed as follows:—Richard Hunt, Chief Officer; Joseph Murphy and Finlay MacNeill, Deputies for Prince County; George P. Tanton and David Ross, Deputies for Queen's County; and John P. Sullivan and Samuel MacDonald, Deputies for King's County.

THE execution of Thebeau which took place at Annapolis, on the 8th inst., was attended by most disgraceful scenes. A mob which went to Annapolis from the outlying districts tore down the fence around the gallows and turned a private into a public execution. Beyond this nothing extraordinary occurred at the execution. There was no confession. Death occurred instantaneously, and the body was given to Thebeau's friends.

HOW NOAH BAGGED A FOX.—Farmers in the vicinity of Suffolk recently discovered a den which was inhabited by foxes. The den was made in the snow, had a front and rear entrance, and was situated in the heart of a thick wood. Our hero, Noah, and his companion, laid plans to visit it, the first rainy day, when they hoped to find Reynard sheltering himself from the wet. Yesterday morning it was raining, and Noah with his friend proceeded to the woods. Arriving at the den they found a single track leading into the rear entrance, and thereupon concluded that Mr. Reynard was comfortably housed, perhaps taking a nod. Quietly creeping up, they closed both entrances and, after a stirring debate on the best course to pursue, made three small holes in the top of the cave. Reynard could not be seen moving to and fro through these, and Noah, hound-like, placed his nose to one of the holes in order to scent the game. The cave smelled sweet and they concluded that the fox was making calls that morning. But Noah, in order that he might be assured of Reynard's absence, placed one of his hands into the hole. As he did, the fox, to Noah's horror, seized his hand, and Noah, with desperate exertion, extricated it minus the flesh of the forefinger. The pain he endured was excruciating, but our hero was not undaunted. Fastening a mackerel hook upon a pole, he set to work fishing for Reynard, who bit at the hook with the same desperation as at Noah's finger. He was at length caught by the upper jaw and gradually dragged from his den. As his head appeared above the surface a blow from a heavy club gave him the quietus. He was then promptly bagged.

Country Items.

It is generally contemplated to apply for an injunction to be placed on engines, flangers, etc., should they again disturb the good people between Charlottetown and Summerside whilst breathing in the arms of morpheus on Sabbath evenings. It is further intended that Martin Quinn and others be set free again. Such is the general determination of the country people.

Since the thaw the roads have become passable, and Hughes' teams are going often and regular with travellers to Cape Traverse. It is the most convenient route via railway to County Line, thence by teams to the Capes.

It is a matter of rejoicing to the people of North Wiltshire, Hunter River and Bradalbane, to learn that their respective Station Agents have had an increase of salary, putting them on a level with others.

The Educational Institute.

A number of people attended the Educational Institute last Friday evening. According to a notice which appeared in our columns, Miss Smith repeated the reading which she gave on Tuesday evening last, and commanded the attention and applause of the audience. The chairman Dr. Leeming opened the subject of discussion, stating that the compulsory attendance of the poor and vagrant was the chief thing aimed at in State education. That is the best educated community where all can read and write and have a general knowledge of common things. Such a condition of affairs existed among the Moravian Esquimaux In order then that the youth on our streets may come within school influences, he proposed to speak of the appointment of a truant officer. He did not finish what he intended to say on the matter. Mr. A. A. McKenzie believed in punishment, and in the teacher having the privilege of administering it. There were some he said who were born criminals, who could not be ruled in the school without restraint, who know no motive against mischief except fear. Such children, being the bane of the common schools, should be sent to an industrial school, and given a small wage. Such an Institution he thought a necessary complement to any scheme of State Education. Mr. Arch. McNeill said that every school should be a Reformatory and not need any further place of correction. Bad pupils, he thought, could be ruled by firmness better than by force; if they were obstinate, they should be sent early to trades. He gave statistics of the number of boys who attend apple sales here and in Halifax, showing that the youth are better looked after in the neighbouring capital. Mr. A. B. McKenzie believed that firmness meant nothing unless backed by available force. Professor Anderson thought that the boy who could not be mastered without corporal punishment, would be little better if mastered with it. The teacher should be philosopher enough to know the nature of pupils, and administer his mode of rule to suit different temperaments. Very bad boys he would keep close under his eye. Miss Maria Lawson thought that this would be making criminals of them in the school. Professor Anderson replied that all depended on the spirit with which it was done. Irritation, a snarling tone on the part of the teacher, only invited misconduct. But to remove to a corrective department the worst pupils, besides being a shirking of duty, would lead to more difficulties than it could possibly remedy. Mr. Duncan brought the meeting to a close by declaring that it was the proclaiming of such methods of school government as the last speaker had indicated that made boys take such liberties as they do. Stern, and Rigid, and Undiscriminating are the qualities of his ideal teacher. All present seemed well pleased with the debate.

Orwell Notes.

The matrimonial fever is raging here. Three couples have been spliced within a few days, "and more to follow."

The young men of Orwell have organized a debating club, called the "Pinafore." The current subjects of the day are discussed every Monday evening.

The young folks of Orwell had their annual ball Monday night, Jan. 3rd, at Mr. Charles Macdonald's house. There were about one hundred present; and with the aid of Mr. Buchanan (piper) and and Mr. Maclean (violinist) the dancing was continued till 6 a. m.

One of the young ladies of Orwell made a worthy resident of C—d—n happy yesterday. Last night the "b'hoys" turned out to *shavarie* them, causing quite an uproar, with the aid of guns, bugles, tins, and last, but not least, a small cannon. A gentleman from Charlottetown reports hearing the noise seven miles away.

Feb. 9, 1881.

The Sick Man.

The epithet "sick man," which, during the last quarter of a century, has been so often applied to Turkey, is generally supposed to have originated with the late Emperor Nicholas. Kinglake, in his work on "The invasion of the Crimea," introduces it in his account of one of the interviews between the Czar and Sir Hamilton Seymour, who at that time represented England at the Russian Court. "The affairs of Turkey," said His Majesty, "are in a very disorganized condition; the country itself seems to be falling to pieces; the fall will be a great misfortune, and it is very important that England and Russia should come to a perfectly good understanding upon these affairs, and that neither should take any decisive steps of which the other is not apprised." Then, when the Ambassador had mildly acquiesced in these views, the Emperor continued:—"Stay! we have on our hands a sick man—a very sick man; it will be, I tell you frankly, a great misfortune if, one of these days, he should slip away from us, especially before all necessary arrangements were made." Yet, virtually, the same words had been used to qualify the condition of the *Porte* by Montesquieu more than a hundred years before: "I have seen with astonishment the weakness of the Empire of the Osmanli. This sick body (corps malade) is not sustained by a mild and temperate regimen, but by drastic remedies which exhaust and undermine its strength." A little further on he prophecies its downfall before the lapse of two centuries. What if this work of destiny should be accomplished, after all, by the Greeks! They are the only race in Europe who could claim by right to reign in Constantinople. Than such an issue of the contest, if the combatants were left to themselves, more apparently improbable things have happened. The Sclavs might be conciliated by the cession of Roumelia to Bulgaria, and northern Albania might be granted independence. But would even that settle the Eastern question? Would Russia be satisfied?

A Toronto paper recounts the rather unlucky adventure of Mr. Andrew T. Higginson, of Montreal, but well known in Nova Scotis, with a charming young widow at London, Ont. The sum and substance of the story is that Andrew fell in with Mrs. Hemans at Montreal. They met at London The lady explained her personal history, which was to such an extent affecting that the young man found himself $740 out. Then he wanted back his money, and she declined to give it, when she was arrested and is placed on remand for a week. The paper quoted says Higginson, if he keeps on, will be able to write an interesting book about his adventures, as he has had several escapes in the Maritime Provinces. One of them occurred three years ago at the Halifax Hotel, Halifax. His friends at Yarmouth in that Province, with whom he is connected in shipping interests, will be astonished to hear of this last little diversion.

THE new Syndicate was intended to be a clever dodge. It failed. The scheme fell through. The bubble burst. The organized hypocrisy met with its certain—its unerring fate. The lesson taught is worthy of recollection. Duplicity never succeeds. Honest men can afford to sneer at the unworthy efforts of a factious combination, which was intended rather to embarrass the Government than to carry out a great public work. In the new Syndicate there was no sincerity. They were not in earnest. They were prompted by political motives.