

THE EXAMINER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY FORENOON BY THE Examiner Printing & Publishing Co. OFFICE: Corner Queen and King Streets.

TERMS: Per Annum, \$1.62, if paid within the year—\$1.82, postage paid; \$2 if not paid within the year.

CLUB RATES. THE EXAMINER will be forwarded to Clubs at the following rates per year—\$7.00 10 copies one address, 12.00 15 " " " " 17.00 20 " " " " 20.00

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

The Examiner.

Ch'town, August 10, 1874.

THE WATER QUESTION.

The city has lost the services of Ex-Councilor Murphy. But the civic elections have forwarded the great measure of which he is the champion. The attention of citizens has been called to it. It has been seriously discussed. And every time it is seriously discussed it is advanced. The more a sensible, intelligent man reflects and talks about the introduction of pure water into Charlottetown, the more clearly he becomes convinced that it is essentially necessary to the health and growth of the city.

The necessary cost will undoubtedly be great. The practical Civil Engineer who introduced water into St. John and Halifax, and whose plans, surveys, and report are now in possession of the city, estimated it at \$100,000. Councilor Fletcher estimates it at \$500,000—including sewerage—which is also necessary. But whatever the cost may be, there will undoubtedly be much saved. There will certainly be a large reduction in the rates of insurance; and there will be saved the heavy tax now paid for getting water by the bucketful. Then, the property which may some time be preserved by a plentiful supply of water at command in time of fire, cannot be estimated. If we subtract the money directly and indirectly saved by the possession of a plentiful supply of pure water from the cost of its introduction, the balance will, we believe, be comparatively small. In this belief we are not singular.

From the "public opinion" of the city at the present time we judge that the City Council will be justified in taking measures to introduce pure water without delay. For the citizens a plentiful supply is needed.

- (1.) Because the pump water of the city is not fit for the use of human beings—vide Professor Dana Hayes' Report. (2.) Because it will check the ravages of slow fever which is now prevalent in all parts of the city. (3.) Because we want sewers, and sewers are no good without water. (4.) Because the fact of 10,000 people being supplied by two carters, who haul it round to whom they please by the bucketful, is too ridiculous and too disgraceful to be permitted much longer. (5.) Because it will be of inestimable use in time of fire. (6.) Because the rates of insurance will on its introduction be lowered. (7.) Because no city of the size, pretensions and prospects of Charlottetown should be without a plentiful supply of water running through it.

We believe the City Council will be borne out in their action by a majority of our citizens, if it commence practical operations for the obtaining of pure water without further unnecessary delay.

"THE PARK BILL."—The Patriot has, practically, "exposed" in the Park Bill Question. It does not attempt to prove that Government Farm was public property, or that it was under the control of our Government previous to Confederation; or that it ever could be placed under its control except by Act of Parliament. Therefore, the Patriot tacitly admits the correctness of our conclusion, that the Dominion Cabinet has no power to give Government House and Farm to the Local Government and Legislature. The Patriot's childish contention that—presuming Government House Farm to be literally private property—Parliament had no right to legislate into the possession of the city, is almost unworthy of remark. It is an extraordinary instance of mental blindness on the part of the editor of a newspaper. As well say that our legislators made "egregious fools" of themselves by passing the Railway Bill—which made public property of part of the greater number of farms on the Island, as to say they made "egregious fools" of themselves by passing the Park Bill. The Minister of the Interior and the Leader of the Opposition both assisted in the passing of the Park Bill. Will the editor of the Patriot say that they are "egregious fools"?

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The Patriot of the 3d is only half-hearted in its defence of the Chief Justiceship. In its scolding article, there is a conspicuous absence of argument, or anything like an attempt to answer the article which it endeavors to review. It is but fair to say that we think the editor has done his best. His defence is a poor one. But the appointment is sought to justify was of such a nature, that his readers could not have looked for much—and they have not been disappointed.

The Patriot's next feat, that Judge Peters will allow "his jealousy to be excited by his self-love to be wounded" by anything the press may say regarding him. He understands his position, and appreciates the indignity which the Dominion Government has cast upon him so well that there is no necessity for the Minister of the Interior—or his satellites—to further explain it to him. The Examiner never attempted an attack on his "jealousy" or on his "self-love." The Patriot will find that its clumsy attempts to do so will be, even for him, more than ordinarily unsuccessful.

The Patriot asks, "Did the first Liberal Government of 1852 intend to cast a reflection upon Judge Peters' ability and integrity when they made the Hon. Robert Hodgson Chief Justice?" No, they did not—and for this reason. The office of Assistant Judge was first offered to Sir Robert Hodgson; and he waived his claim in favor of Judge Peters, upon the distinct understanding, that in case of the vacancy of the Chief Justiceship, Sir Robert's claim to that office should be considered before Judge Peters'. Had this understanding not existed, Sir Robert would have taken the Assistant Judgeship. But it did exist; and it was well known to all.

The Patriot states that there would have been "no hesitation whatever in elevating the Hon. T. H. Haviland to the Bench, and to the seat of the Chief Justice too." A more impudent falsehood never was stated. Does Mr. Haviland cherish any resentment against Judge Peters? Did he go about Charlottetown denouncing him as a "member of the family compact," and uttering execrations against him, at the very mention of his name? If such were the case no one would be more delighted than the editor of the "Patriot" to inform the public of it, and to dilate upon every detail. We defy him to do so. It was the intention of Sir John A. Macdonald's Government to have made Judge Peters Chief Justice; to have promoted Judge Hensley as Master of the Rolls; and then Mr. Haviland, as the most prominent lawyer of his party, would have been appointed Vice Chancellor. To have appointed any person over the heads of Judges Peters and Hensley, would have been an unmerited and unworthy reflection upon them both, which would then have been deemed, as it is now considered, most unjust and unfair.

The Patriot says that five of our representatives supported the nomination of Mr. Palmer. It may be so. We were not aware that the elective system, in force in New York, had been adopted by Mr. McKenzie's Government. But even if it be so, Mr. Palmer is in a hopeless minority; for no less than eleven of our representatives, supporters of the McKenzie Government, signed a memorial addressed to the appointment of Mr. Palmer as Chief Justice. The probability is that the "Patriot's" five representatives are entirely mythical. We will give the names of the eleven who signed the memorial forwarded to Ottawa against the appointment of Judge Palmer as Chief Justice:

- HON. HERBERT BELL, President L. C. " PATRICK WALKER, M. L. C. " JAMES MUIRHEAD, M. L. C. " JOHN BALDRESON, M. L. C. " JOSEPH WRIGHTMAN, M. L. C. " WILLIAM WELSH, M. L. C. " WILLIAM GIBBS, Esq., M. P. P. " H. J. CALLECK, Esq., M. P. P. " J. R. McLEAN, Esq., M. P. P. " MANOAH ROWE, Esq., M. P. P.

CAMPBELL'S HISTORY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

This interesting book has been upon our table for several weeks. We owe its talented author an apology for not having acknowledged the receipt of it long ago. We can now, however, with greater confidence recommend it to the public of Prince Edward Island. Every man in this community, who lays claim to intelligence, should read it. "To know" is the supreme duty of man; and to know our neighbors is secondary only to the obligation to know ourselves. We fear that we have not been so diligent in the prosecution of this duty as we should be. We fear that we know very little of the Province adjacent to our own—or of their inhabitants, who, in one sense, are our neighbors, and, in another, are "one people" with ourselves. We are comparatively ignorant of their power or their resources. We know almost as little of their characteristics and capabilities as those of California and its inhabitants, or Kamtschatka and its inhabitants. This should not so be. To live amicably with our neighbors—our brothers—of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, we must know them; and we should strive, by increased assiduity in the future, to overcome the ignorance consequent upon our supineness and neglect in the past. Campbell's History of Nova Scotia will be a great help to us. It may be depended upon; for it is evidently the work of a man who has "gone to the root of the matter," and carefully and skillfully labored till he has finished a work which will bear the "dint of criticism." It commences at that "important event in the history of the world when the joyful sound of land! land!" was, on the twelfth of October, 1492, heard from the Pinta; and it ends at the sorrowful Sunday for Halifax, when it was announced that the spirit of Joseph Howe had gone "to the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller ever returns." The history of the long interval between the two dates, is related with much force and accuracy. The faults and errors of the author are chiefly those of manner. He does not write like Maseaulier or Washington Irving. His style is not pure or very correct; but it is forcible and perspicuous. As we read, we become interested; and the more interested, the more we read. While perusing the "History of Nova Scotia," the feeling that its author is an honest, painstaking man, insensibly takes hold of us. Every fact related has evidently stood the test of intelligent and laborious investigation.

Several pages are taken up with an account of the aborigines of the country. Here is what he says of the Mic-Mac Indians, at home:— "In the wigwam there is a place for everything and everything in its place. Every article, every bark, every appendage, whether for ornament or use, in this curious structure, has a name, and every section of the limited space has its appropriate designation. If so, perhaps it would be impossible to plan a hut of equal dimensions in which the comfort and convenience of the design is so effectively secured. In the centre is the fire. On each side is what is called the Amnigwag, where sit, on one the master and on the other the wife, with their young people. The wife has her place next the door, and by her side sits her lord. In no case does the wife sit above the husband. Towards the back part of the wigwam is the place of honor. They say a stranger that is made welcome—'Kutukwagwag'—comes up to the back part of the wigwam. The men sit cross-legged, in Oriental fashion, the women with their feet twisted round to one side, and the young men at the wigwam. In passing in and out, the etiquette observed in this limited domicile is as exact and rigid as in any more polished society. When a neighbor comes to the wigwam, he never enters without uttering a salutation. The inmates from the outside, he utters the words 'Kwa, Kwa, Kwa,' which signifies 'I am here.' The response from the inside is 'Kwa, Kwa, Kwa,' which signifies 'I am here.' The visitor gives his name, and if known he is at once recognized. If unknown, either do not know him or care about his visit. 'Kogwa, Kogwa, Kogwa,' which is 'what is your wish?' is the first question. The Micmacs have been improved under the influence of civilization, yet they are still considered savages in the eyes of the white man. He is engaged in any kind of business, his wife never ventures to interfere by advice or otherwise. This when the wife of a gentleman was in a treaty with the Micmacs, she was remonstrated with her husband for giving too high a price for the Indian indiarubber by remarking 'when Indian makes bargain square, he never makes it so high.' The Indian always walks in advance of his wife. In quenching thirst he uniformly serves himself first. If he is from one part of the wigwam to another a woman must not, however crowded it may be, step across a man's feet or his back, as it happens to be in the wigwam, so would be regarded as a gross insult.

The natives maintain commendable cleanliness in their manners. They are very clean. They have no sympathy with that modern, but very unwise regulation, which at school or at home dispenses with judiciously administered corporal punishment. If a child or slave with Solomon that he should spare the rod, the child, hence they do not scruple to apply thereto when it is necessary. The story of the settlement of North America by white men; the trials and vicissitudes of the early settlers; the many changes of Government; the battles and sieges between the French and English—is very interesting. And hardly less so is the early history of Nova Scotia proper, after its government under Great Britain, was firmly established. Much space is given to the proceedings of the House of Assembly, and many amusing anecdotes are told. Here is one—inserted as a footnote to page 230:— "In a debate in the House of Assembly on a grant of money for the importation of horses for the Province, several members expressed their opinion as to the most suitable breed. John Young, 'Author of Agriculture,' was in favor of horses for farming purposes, of which he was considered a good judge. James B. Uniacke was in favor of importing horses, half-bred, and in his remarks spoke sarcastically about the kind of horses kept by Mr. Young, who lived at Willow Point, and which were occasionally employed in driving agricultural produce to market. Mr. Uniacke was an eloquent speaker, graceful in manner and appearance, and by a ready wit and a sly allusion to Mr. Young's cavalry, turned the laugh of the House against him. He said that he had seen a lady possessed of a very large fortune at the time of her marriage, but happened, like many of her sex, not to be remarkable for her beauty. Mr. Young had said, in a dreamily listening to Mr. Uniacke, by-and-by rose to reply, and with a complacent smile leaning on his countenance, said: 'We in Scotland, Mr. Speaker, select our horses upon the same principle that some gentlemen select their wives—not for their beauty but for their sterling worth.' All eyes were immediately on Mr. Uniacke, and there followed a universal burst of laughter.

We regret that the space at our command will not admit of a lengthy review of the work. We can only again advise our readers to purchase and peruse it for themselves. Its author, Mr. Campbell, is now in this city. He is obtaining the material for a history of this Island, which, when published, will, we trust, be eagerly sought after and read by our people.

MISMANAGEMENT IN THE WEST.

The Members of the Dominion Cabinet—says the Toronto Mail—are at present engaged in an undertaking which, from its manner of conception and carrying out, should at once stamp them as grossly unfit for the positions they fill, whether for reason of their palpable incompetency or their dishonesty. A line of Telegraph is to be constructed from some point in Northern Ontario to British Columbia, so about three thousand miles—probably some what less—which is to be equipped, maintained, and worked by the contractors for five years after its construction. Now we do not hesitate to denounce this as about the maddest scheme ever conceived by a government. Some two thousand miles of the line will be through timber which is to be cleared to the breadth of one hundred and thirty-two feet, the other thousand miles being over prairie, where there is no material for the posts. Now, we consider that all the material used in construction, provisions for the men, and the like, will have to be transported into these distant regions on men's and mules' backs, and that it costs from forty to fifty dollars a month to keep a man there, making the cost of clearing the land from five to seven hundred dollars a mile, with every other expense at a like ratio, we believe we are not wide of the mark when we affirm that it will not cost less than one thousand dollars a mile to construct the work, making its first cost three million dollars. Then for its working and maintenance, there must be a station at least every fifty miles, with not less than three men at each station, and allowing one thousand dollars per man, for wages and 'keep,' which is a low estimate, it would cost one hundred and eighty thousand dollars a year to maintain and work the line, or nine hundred and eighty thousand dollars. Of course this is but a rough computation, and necessarily so, as the terms and specifications submitted to us are so vague and indefinite, and the apparent ignorance of the whole matter by the government so great, that it has been all guess work as yet with those who have looked into the subject either with the view of contracting or for information. So much indeed, does this general ignorance prevail, that the Government have been forced to extend the time in order to get any legitimate tenders whatever. It seems they want some sort of a telegraph line built between two points and that is about all they are prepared to say in the way of explanation. It is quite manifest either that the government have not duly considered and determined on what they do want done, and are therefore incapable of giving information, or that having considered and determined on the route and scheme of construction they purposely withhold their special knowledge so as to be able to throw the blame on the contractor.

But apart from all the ignorance, incapacity and corruption connected with the scheme and its details, what is the object of the thing at all? What is to be gained by this enormous expenditure? As a means of telegraphic communication the line will be substantially useless. There are only two points from which it could be used: Fort Gary and New Westminster, and with both places we have telegraphic connection already: so that millions of money will be spent in constructing a work which will be practically useless, on which no business will be done, and which will cost us some two Hundred Thousand Dollars a year or more to maintain. Had the intention of the Government been to construct the Pacific Railway, its route being actually surveyed and defined, and in its pursuance of such intention made a telegraph line subsidiary to the greater undertaking, there would have been some reason in the project; as, apart from any other reason, the clearing would have served the purposes of the road, along which the telegraph line would have run. As it is, whenever the road shall be built this clearing must all be done again on a new route, and to the great loss of the country to be cleared by the railway, so that in any case the present work will be useless. In the light of this extraordinary scheme we can well understand why Mr. CARSWATER wanted the three millions more, and we submit that in the face of this last exhibition of administrative incapacity the Government must stand condemned as utterly wanting in either common sense or common honesty.

MR. DISRAELI ON LORD DERBY'S CAREER.

On the occasion of unveiling a statue of Lord Derby in Palace Square, Mr. Disraeli said at his best. He said—I have unveiled the semblance of a man who for half a century influenced opinions and largely contributed to the history of this country. (Cheers.) Although the high position to which he was born may have facilitated his entrance into public life, he was one of those men who, under any circumstances, and in any lot, would have become memorable (dear hear.) His fiery eloquence, his haughty courage, the rapidity of his intellectual grasp—which probably never was surpassed, his capacity for labour and mastery of detail—which never were sufficiently appreciated, because the world was astonished by the celerity with which he despatched public affairs—all these combined to produce a man who must have become celebrated. [Cheers.] His status looks upon that famous Parliament in both houses of which his public life was about equally spent. Amid all the transactions of thirty years he was one of those who took a leading part in those Assemblies, but from out the affairs of his Empire during that period there are few names in the Senate and figure in colonial proportions, and which were the result of his own individual energy and creation. He abolished slavery (cheers) he educated Ireland (cheers) and he reformed Parliament (cheers.) Forty years ago, when the first measure was brought forward with that object it would have failed had it not been for his daring determination; and only within recent years as Prime Minister of England he carried that great Act which supplied the deficiencies and repaired the injustice of his predecessor, because it restored to the working classes of this country those franchises which in 1832 they were deprived of. (Cheers.) The sculptor who has raised this statue equal to the occasion, has in the beautiful bronzes which relieve the other pedestal, commemorated other events in the life of Lord Derby besides those which we have just seen in the Senate and the Council Chamber. He has depicted him as the learned Chancellor of a renowned University, and as the general President of that Committee of Charity and Patriotism which, in an unprecedented manner in the history of England, mitigated the sufferings of the population of that great country where he was born, where his ashes repose, and which he loved so well. (Cheers.)

We regret that the space at our command will not admit of a lengthy review of the work. We can only again advise our readers to purchase and peruse it for themselves. Its author, Mr. Campbell, is now in this city. He is obtaining the material for a history of this Island, which, when published, will, we trust, be eagerly sought after and read by our people.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

It would be well if one or two of our 'good farmers' were to attend the Exhibition of the 'Provincial Agricultural and Art Association,' (of Ontario) to be held in the city of Toronto on the 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th September next. Competition will be open to the world, and the prizes to be awarded are valuable. It is, therefore, probable that a great variety of the best farm animals and farm produce in Canada and the United States will be on exhibition; and perhaps, it might be possible to purchase thoroughbred stock and the best kinds of roots and cereals at a comparatively cheap rate. I dependently think, however, the knowledge which might be gained by an intelligent representative farmer, would be valuable to himself and to the Province. It is not probable that any of our people will be in a position to compete, but the following classified prize list may, nevertheless, prove interesting:—

- Class 1. Thoroughbred horses. 2. Roadster horses. 3. Carriage horses. 4. Canadian bred draught horses. 5. Heavy draught horses, imported stock. 6. Durham cattle. 7. Hereford cattle. 8. Devon cattle. 9. Ayrshire cattle. 10. Galloway cattle. 11. Grays cattle. 12. Fat and working cattle. 13. Cotswold sheep. 14. Leicester sheep. 15. Lincoln sheep. 16. Shropshire and Hampshire down sheep. 17. Southdown sheep. 18. Merino sheep. 19. Fat sheep. 20. Improved Berkshire pigs. 21. Suffolk pigs. 22. Essex pigs. 23. Other small breed pigs, exclusive of Suffolks, Berkshires and Essex. 24. Yorkshire and other large breeds. 25. Poultry—dorkings, Polands, game, etc. 26. Poultry—Asiatic fowls, turkeys, geese, etc. 27. Agricultural implements and machines, for exhibition only. 28. Agricultural implements. 29. do do. 30. Agricultural implements—hand power. 31. Field grains, hops, etc. 32. Small field seeds, clox, etc. 33. Tools, loof field crops, etc. 34. Dairy produce, honey, bacon, etc. 35. Domestic wines. 36. Fruit—professional list. 37. Fruit—general list. 38. do do. 39. Garden vegetables. 40. Plants and flowers. 41. Cabinet work and other wood work. 42. Carriages and sleighs, and parts thereof. 43. Chemical manufactures and preparations. 44. Building materials and constructions, pottery, stained glass, etc. 45. Fine arts—oil paintings, statuary, photography, architectural drawings, engravings, etc. 46. Fine arts—water colors, pencil, crayons, etc. 47. Groceries and provisions. 48. Ladies' work—flower, hair, moss, wax, worsted work, etc. 49. Machinery, castings and tools. 50. Textile manufactures. 51. Metal work (miscellaneous) including stoves. 52. Musical instruments. 53. Natural history. 54. Paper-printing, penmanship, book-binding and type. 55. Saddle, engine hose, trunkmakers' work, leather, etc. 57. Shoe and bootmakers' work, tools and leather. 58. Woollen goods. 59. Flax and cotton goods, furs, wearing apparel, etc. Intending exhibitors are requested to fill up the form [which the secretary will furnish on application] and return it, together with one dollar for membership, to the Secretary of the Association, Toronto, on or before the following named dates for the respective classes, viz:— Horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, agricultural implements, or other farm produce, on Saturday, Sept. 12th. Grain, field root, and other farm products, machinery other than agricultural implements, and manufactures generally, Saturday, August 29th. Horticultural products, ladies' work (oil paintings, statuary, photography, architectural drawings, engravings, etc.), Saturday, Sept. 12th. Positively no entry will be received after these dates for the various classes on any consideration. The EXAMINER'S office has obtained an application to the Secretary of the Provincial Agricultural and Arts Association, Toronto.

CURE FOR CANCER.

The following recipe for the cure of Cancer is furnished by a reliable person:—A piece of sticking plaster was put over the cancer with a circular piece cut out of the centre a little larger than the cancer, so that the cancer and a small circular ring of healthy skin next to it was exposed. Then a plaster made of chloride of zinc, blood root, and wheat flour was spread on a piece of muslin the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for twenty-four hours. On removing the plaster the cancer was found to have been burnt into, and appeared of the color and hardness of an old shoelace, and the circular ring outside of it appeared white and parboiled as if scalded by steam. The wound was now dressed, and the outside rim soon suppurred, and the cancer came out in a lump, and was healed up. The plaster killed the cancer, so that it sloughed out like dead flesh, and never grew again. You who suffer, try it.

Vegetation suffering in Bermuda for want of rain.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—A German forest-keeper, 62 years of age, not wishing to carry on his trade in an important secret, has published in the Leipzig Journal a recipe he has used for fifty years, and which, he says, has saved several men and a great number of animals from a horrible death by hydrophobia. The bite must be bathed as soon as possible with warm vinegar and water, and when this has dried, a few drops of oil of turpentine should be rubbed into the wound, and the patient should be relieved of the pain from all present or future danger.

The Treasurer of the Province of Quebec has succeeded in disposing of 450,000 stg. of Government bonds, the crop of the year 1873. That Province was previously unknown in the English money market: it had no debt of any kind or amount. Since 1855, however, it has been an important market, and the expenditure was nearly a million less (\$9,201,822) than the receipts, the balance being carried to the Province in banks. The public lands amount to more than 100,000,000 acres; in 1856 the quantity was 60,000,000 acres, and in 1873 it was 100,000,000 acres, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance, though we doubt if it be one on which to congratulate the Province. The 50,000,000 of acres under the crown naturally includes the most accessible lands and those which lie within the reach of the lumber trade, and which are the best. It is probable that at least four-sixths of all the pine-growing territory of the Province is under license, and is being supplied at the rate of one million of cords per year, and nearly half of this quantity is covered with timber licenses. This latter fact is one of great importance,