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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 8, 1879.

The Letellier Matter.

The following special cablegram has been received by the Toronto "Globe," dated London, July 4th:—"After Sir Leonard Tilley's interview with the authorities at the Colonial office, they resolved to undertake the decision of the Letellier affair without awaiting the arrival of Sir John Macdonald. A despatch to the Marquis of Lorne announcing the decision was sent yesterday. I believe the decision is in the precise terms of my last cable message." The last cable message reads:—"The feeling in the Colonial Office is against sanctioning the dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, but impressed with the idea that it is not proper for the Government here in England to deal with the matter. It is assumed as probable that both political parties in Canada might take umbrage at such interference with Canadian internal affairs. Further, it is held that the Canadian Government has constitutional authority to deal with the matter. It is understood that interference with the question will be declined." The St. John Sun says: "Well, the agony is over! The 'precise terms,' of course, are a complete endorsement of Sir John A. McDonald's position. They admit that the dismissal of a Canadian Governor is a local matter, to be dealt with by the Canadian Ministry; or else the news cabled to the Toronto Globe is utterly unreliable. If the decision of the Imperial authorities is as represented in the Globe, the reference to England must be regarded as a wise step, since the weight of the opinion of the British Law Lords is added to the sound constitutional doctrine laid down by the first constitutional lawyers of Canada."

The Mackerel Fishery.

The recent stagnation of mackerel in the market, says the Boston Journal of Commerce, in the face of a short catch and poor prospect of future additions to the low stock on hand, is unexampled, we think, in the history of the commerce of Boston, and almost discreditable to the large and wealthy houses engaged in the business. The southern fishery, with those vessels which packed their fish, has been, except in a few exceptional instances, a pronounced failure. The weirs of Nova Scotia which should have sent into our markets from 5,000 to 10,000 barrels of large 3's, have not caught as many hundreds; and Prince Edward Island to date has not taken a hundred barrels. Neither Portland, Gloucester nor Boston has possessed any stock to speak of, and yet fish which last year brought from \$4.50 to \$5.50 have been gingerly handled at \$2.50 to \$3.00, at which they will not pay the cost of packing and freight. If there ever was a chance to speculate safely in mackerel, it is the one which the Boston fish dealers have allowed to pass unimproved; and we think that this utter supineness will greatly lessen the catch this season. It is certain that many large firms which formerly utterly neglected cod-fishing have put their men into the business as safer and less fluctuating; and such is the general feeling throughout Nova Scotia and the Bay of St. Lawrence.

Agricultural Depression in England.

It is difficult to know what good the proposed Royal Commission in England to enquire into the state of agriculture can do beyond gathering statistics and letting the country know the real condition of affairs. If matters are as bad as portrayed, it is about time they were inquired into and something done towards applying a remedy. A mere commission can do no good unless it is followed by energetic beneficial measures; and what direction they can take, without departing in some degree from the strict principles of free trade, it is rather hard to foretell. That something must be done, and done quickly, to counteract the present state of things, is alarmingly evident. Farmers are losing their capital, and in many cases have had to abandon land as no longer yielding a living which has provided for their ancestors for generations back. Reductions of rent have only met a portion of the trouble, for landlords are experiencing difficulty, not only in retaining their tenants at a reduced rental, but in reletting at any price when the property once becomes vacant. Formerly a bankrupt farmer was a rarity, but now agricultural insolvents are getting almost as numerous in comparison as mercantile. In 1870, 229 farmers failed; in 1875, 354; in 1876, 480; in 1877, 477; in 1878, 815; and in the first half of the present year no less than 614 have come to grief. In the British House of Commons, on the 5th inst., Mr. Chaplin said "he regarded free trade as a question definitely

settled, but he could not shut his eyes to the failure of the many predictions of the advocates of free trade. He did not propose a remedy now but only asked for inquiry. He pointed out that the future fate of British agriculture was dependent upon the cost of production in America. If the cost of importation fell below the cost of production at home the ruin of the British agricultural districts was not distant." Liberals such as Messrs. Brassey, MacDuff and Bluff blamed the British land system and game laws for the depression. Their argument was summed up in a speech by Mr. Bright, who warned land owners that the competition of the United States would go on increasing, and the only way of meeting it was to get rid of stupid and mischievous legislation, regulation of tenure and transfer of land. Messrs. MacIver and Bentinck advocated protective measures. The Marquis of Hartington and the Government, as represented by Viscount Sandon (Conservative) and Sir Stafford Northcote, declared that no cause had been shown for such measures, which certainly would never be sanctioned. The Marquis of Hartington attributed the depression primarily to the bad season. The Commons have adopted resolutions appointing a commission to investigate the causes of the agricultural depression. It was asserted by a number of the members that American competition was the cause.

The Execution of the Czar's Would-be Assassin.

Alexander Solovieff, the would-be assassin of the Czar, was carried on the 9th of June from Fort Petropavlovsky, on the "cart of disgrace," in black convict's dress and black cape, without shade, on the head; on his chest was hung a board with the words, "State Criminal." The cart was surrounded by mounted guards and Cosacks. On the Smolenskoe field, at some distance from the scaffold, there was a crowd of people. On the scaffold were fixed a gallows, a post of disgrace, a ladder—everything painted black. At the foot of the scaffold was a plain black coffin, covered with coarse matting. There were present the Minister of Justice, the State Attorney, the Chief of Police, the commander of the fort and others. When the cart arrived at the scaffold, the executioner, in a red dress, helped the convict to get out. Solovieff firmly ascended the scaffold and took his place. Then the executioner took off the cape from the head of Solovieff, and the Attorney General read the sentence of the Supreme Court. Solovieff preserved calmness. Then a priest in mourning dress, cross in hand, approached the prisoner, but he shook his head and said: "No, I don't want that." Then the drums were ordered to beat. The executioner put on Solovieff a long white robe, covered his head with a hood and tied his arms with a rope. Then Solovieff mounted the ladder, the fatal noose was adjusted on the neck, the ladder was suddenly removed, and—all was over. About half an hour later the body was taken down, examined by a physician, put in the coffin, and carried away in the same cart for burial.

Heirs to Ninety Millions.

During the past two or three days there have been in conference in this city heirs and attorneys representing about 140 lineal descendants of Robert Edwards, who owned at one time property in New York city, now valued at \$90,000,000. The ostensible purpose of the meeting was to compare facts and proofs gathered and in their possession, and forecast proceedings and operations for the future. John N. Edwards, Esq., of Seaward, Neb., represented fifty of these heirs, and H. W. Ingersoll, Esq., of this city, and Captain Henry Edwards, of Kamoka, Canada, the remaining ninety. Upon a full comparison of facts and views, it is learned that a satisfactory conclusion was reached; that documentary and other proofs were at hand sufficient to warrant legal proceedings whenever they choose. One of the heirs, a washerwoman, named Sherbondy, is a resident of the suburbs of Akron.—Cleveland Herald.

Reduction of the Indian Army.

The Government has decided to largely reduce the European army now in India. No further difficulty is apprehended either in Afghanistan or Burma, and a considerable reduction of the European forces now employed in India, it is believed, can be safely and advantageously made. The details respecting the regiments which are to be brought home have not yet been made public, but it is thought that within the next few months the British garrison in India will be materially reduced, and the military necessities of the Empire supplied by native Sepoy regiments to a very great extent. If the war in South Africa, contrary to the present opinion, continues, some of the regiments withdrawn may be sent to the Cape.

CHEAP INSURANCE.—A subscriber at Napanea in remitting says:—"I insured my house in the Canada Agricultural Insurance Co. They burst, and I lost two years on one and three months on another policy. I then insured in the Ottawa Agricultural, and I understand now they have also reinsured their policies with the Watertown Agricultural Insurance Co. Can you inform me in your next issue if I am insured or not? I really don't know, and there are others in this section who are equally ignorant. Please inform us, and oblige yours."—Monetary Times.

The above shows the absurdity of insuring in weak Canadian Companies, which secure most of their business by cutting rates. Property holders might as well save their money as to accept cheap insurance, without being guaranteed perfect security in the event of loss. This can be had, beyond doubt, by taking out a policy in the IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE Co., of London, which insures at moderate rates.

F. T. NEWBERRY, Agent.

BAIL.

We have no desire to write anything sensational, nor would we wish to destroy confidence in those whose special duty it is to see to the proper administration of justice. Our sole object is to draw public attention to grave negligence in one special matter.

Two criminals were sent up to the Supreme Court for trial this term, by the City Magistrate. One on a charge of assault the other on a charge of larceny. In both cases the magistrate released the prisoners on bail. It seems that when called on the indictment, neither of them put in an appearance. The Attorney General had the bail duly called by the court crier, and upon his motion the bail bond was, in legal phraseology, estreated. Here, usually, the matter stops. The bail are never called upon to pay the amount of their recognizances; and the criminal escapes unpunished. That this is a burlesque upon justice we need hardly inform our readers. Whose fault is it? The magistrate, we know, is bound in such cases to take bail when tendered to him. We will presume he knows his duty and has accepted good and sufficient bail, and that these bail are held and firmly bound in proper recognizances. We have had some little experience of his particularness in the matter of bail. We will do more than presume—we will risk the assertion that the bail are good and sufficient.

We are not aware how the present Attorney General intends to act, nor do we desire to prejudge him. But this we assert: that within the past eight years, though we have often heard bail solemnly called, we have never known them required to make good their recognizance. We have seen junior barristers laugh at this calling as a good joke. But we have not seen any attempt made to hold the bail responsible. We write now that we may be in time, and that the present Crown officer may know that public attention is being called to this matter.

The right to be released on bail we have no desire to see in anyway restricted. It is a needful provision of the law, and necessary as a check to the too arbitrary enforcements of this law by the committing Magistrate. But, if being released on bail means acquittal, then, indeed, it were better that the innocent suffer with the guilty, and no bail be granted to any one.

General News.

The Italian Court of Cassation has rejected the appeal of the Countess Lamberton against the brothers of the late Cardinal Antonelli with costs to the Countess.

Col. DeBellefeuille has been appointed militia storekeeper at Montreal, vice Pope, deceased. He will also assume the duties of paymaster, and the services of Lieut.-Col. Brebant will be dispensed with.

A Berlin despatch says Herr Bitter, under-Secretary of the Interior, will probably succeed Herr von Hobeck as Minister of Finance, and Herr von Pulkammer, President of the Province of Silesia, will probably succeed to Falk as Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The rumours afloat that Archbishop Purcell's mind has become unsettled by his financial troubles are pronounced untrue by the Church authorities at Cincinnati. At present he is secluded at a religious institution near Albany. It is stated in ecclesiastical circles that he has not been as successful in collecting funds as he expected to be. It is believed that Bishop Chathard, of Indianapolis, will be appointed Archbishop Coadjutor of Cincinnati.

It is the intention of His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec, in accordance with the strongly expressed wishes of the members of the Diocesan Synod, to leave the diocese about the end of the present month for a trip to Switzerland and other parts of the European continent in the hope that his health may be thoroughly established thereby. It is not yet known who will be appointed to administer the affairs of the diocese during his Lordship's absence.

NEW GUINEA.—Australian papers give an account of another expedition, described as well equipped, which has left Sydney for New Guinea. It is stated that the party comprises Baron Maclay, the famous Russian scientist and explorer, Chevalier Bruno, who was the first to make an attempt from Australia to open trade with the terra incognita, and Capt. Leeman, who has had considerable experience on the coast of New Guinea and elsewhere northward. The fast-sailing three masted American schooner "Saddie F. Caller" is the vessel chartered, and her owner, Captain Webber, enters heartily into the project, and is, in fact, a partner in the concern; £2,500 has been spent in the full equipment, and the vessel is provisioned for a 12 months' cruise, at the termination of which she will return to Port Jackson. The object of the expedition is scientific and commercial. Astrolabe Bay will first be visited, and thence the coast all round will be examined; and, if possible, arrangements made for opening up a trade with the natives, and it is expected that Baron Maclay's knowledge and experience will be of great avail.

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with dyspepsia or liver complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the liver and stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

LONDON

HOUSE

JULY.

NOW SHOWING!

A Lot of Mens' White Vests, AT 50 CTS. AND 75 CTS. EACH.

Cheap Lines of

Colored Alhambra Quilts 50 CTS, 75 CTS, \$1.00.

The Balance of our Stock of

Ladies' Skirts

To be Cleared Out at a Bargain.

A FRESH STOCK OF

PRINTS

TO OPEN THIS WEEK.

MENS'

STRAW HATS!

A Large Variety,

Very Cheap.

IN OUR

Tailoring Department

—WE HAVE A—

Capital Range of

Broadcloths,

Worsted Coating,

and Tweeds.

TERMS CASH

Geo. Davies & Co.

Charlottetown, July 8, 1879.

TRADE SALE!

I WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

On Thursday, the 10th July, at 11 o'clock, a.m., at my Store, Kent Street, The Following Goods,

- NAMESLY—
- Bbls. Choice Spring Extra FLOUR,
- " " Strong Bakers "
- " " Superior Extra "
- Boxes and half-boxes BISCUIT (assorted)—
- Moir, Son & Co., Halifax.
- Bbls. BISCUIT, No. 1 Pilot and thin Family.
- Boxes CONFECTIONERY,
- " " SOAP,
- Bbls. VINEGAR.
- Wrapping-paper, Allspice, Sulphur, Logwood,
- Potash, Blueing, Lamp Glasses, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

200 Barrels Herring,

To be Sold Low.

JOHN SELLER.

FARMS, Dwelling House, Store, &c.

By Auction, at Souris, Wednesday Next, July 9th,

on arrival of train from Charlottetown,

One Farm at Souris West, several Woodland Farms; and on Main Street, Souris East, a New Dwelling House, Store and Outhouses, the property of J. R. McLean, Esq.

See Hand-bills. This property must be sold, and offers a rare chance for safe investment.

A. McNEILL, Auct'r.

No. 11 Queen Street, July 7, 1879—2i

MILLNERY AT AUCTION

I AM instructed to Sell, by Public Auction, to commence on Friday, the 25th of July, at 11 o'clock, a.m., at the

LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT,

QUEEN STREET,

the entire Stock-in-Trade of New Millnery & Dry Goods, comprising: Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Head-dresses, Ties, Cuffs, Collars, Frillings,

Ladies' Linen Costumes, Ladies' Underclothing,

Infants' and Children's Outfits, Silks, Wools of all shades; also Shetland Wools, Children's Woollen Goods, Cloths, Table Linen, Silk Velvets, Lace Curtains, Corsets,

Kid Gloves, Toilet Mats, Fancy Goods, etc., etc. Also, the Shop Furniture. Terms liberal and made known at Sale. The entire Stock will be sold without reserve, to close the business.

W.M. D. STEWART, Auctioneer.

July 7, 1879—

TO LET.

THAT Two-Story Dwelling House, Garden, Coach House, Stable, etc., on Grafton Street (West) opposite the residence of the undersigned, and having a fine view of the harbor. Apply to

JOHN W. MORRISON.

July 2, 1879.

UNION HOUSE,

Queen Street, Charlottetown.

P. P. CILLIS, PROPRIETOR.

CHOICEST WINES & LIQUORS. NEW YORK LAGER BEER.

TABLES set at all hours, with every luxury of the season. FRESH OYSTERS received daily. ROOMS large and comfortably furnished. COACHES from this House meet all Trains and Steamboats.

First Class BARBER SHOP. July 4, 1879—3m

Woodenware, &c.

25 Doz PAILS, (2 and 3 hoop,) 10 Nests TUBS, 25 Boxes C. PINS, 25 Doz. WASH BOARDS, 50 Doz. BROOMS, 50 Boxes SOAP.

WHOLESALE, CHEAP, AT **A. SIMPSON'S.**

July 5, 1879—3i eod

PASTURE TO LET.

FOR two or more Cows or Horses for the remainder of the Season, near Brighton Brewery. Apply immediately at this office. July 7.—1 wk.

Steamboat Excursions.

THE Steamer Southport will be prepared to fulfil all her excursion engagements. Ch'town, July 7, 1879—2i

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE containing 6 Rooms, with large Kitchen and good Cellar, situated east end Dorchester street. Immediate possession. **WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square.** July 7, 1879—