

One of "the Delegates" on Canada.

The Halifax Herald lately interviewed Mr. Bruce, one of the delegates from the "Auld Country." The following is part of the conversation reported:—

REPORTER—What part of the "Old Country" do you come from, Mr. Bruce?

MR. BRUCE—I am from Aberdeen, Scotland, am the most Northerly delegate that has visited Canada in this inspection.

REPORTER—What experience have you had to enable you to criticize Canadian capabilities for agricultural pursuits?

MR. BRUCE—I have 450 acres of land under cultivation, and employ a large amount of labour. So that you will see my experience amounts to something.

REPORTER—Generally speaking, what is your idea of Canada as you have seen it?

MR. BRUCE—Well, I am so well pleased with it, that I propose coming out myself, and at no distant day, either.

REPORTER—Have you travelled alone or in company?

MR. BRUCE—Alone; so that my opinions are my own, and not the result of ideas expressed by companions.

Notes of the Month.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA have been growling and showing their teeth at each other, like two quarrelsome dogs; and, as an additional sign of bad temper, Germany makes a nasty snap at France. It may mean nothing, just as sometimes dogs, after a good deal of noise, wag their tails and walk off. It was a rather curious affair. The Cologne Gazette is generally acknowledged to be inspired by Prince Bismarck, and it, in downright scolding terms, threatened France for appearing too friendly with Russia. Russia was and is moving large bodies of troops and war material to the German frontier, and both countries are increasing their armies.

What are we to expect from the new Ministry of France? It is hard to keep the run of their political parties. When a country is satisfied with two, such as the old-fashioned Whigs and Tories, or their modern representatives, Liberals and Conservatives, we know where we are in talking about them. With ourselves there is a tendency to use subtle distinctions between Liberal-Conservatives and Conservative-Liberals, but if they go on sub-dividing in France, as they have been doing, they will soon reach the ideal condition of the radicals when each "individual" becomes "a party" himself. The left has now four divisions, viz., Centre, Pure, Advanced, Extreme. The right has at least three. The new Ministry is formed from the Pure and Advanced left. The Centre (which numbers 88 members in the Chambers) is wholly unrepresented. It would seem impossible for the Ministry to have both the Centre and the Extreme with them, and if either of those joins the opposition, the fate of the Government is doubtful. M. Waddington's refusal to join it will not conciliate the Centre.

The returning a Liberal for Sheffield in place of Roebuck, has given rise to as much variety of opinion as has the result of the North Lanark election with us. In both countries we see the same phenomenon, each party claiming to be delighted with the result—the victorious party because they have won—the defeated because they have lost by so small a majority. It is gratifying to a friend of humanity in general, to see everybody so well pleased. On the whole, the English bye-elections have not been unfavorable to the Beaconsfield Administration. There has been considerably over a hundred since the general election, and the Government majority has been only decreased by 10—five seats having been lost. It is almost unprecedented for a majority to be so little affected by six years of rule.

The British Board of Trade Returns for the latter part of the year show a most gratifying increase in the exports of cotton, linen copper and iron. The exports to the United States of hardware and woollens are largely increased—a natural result of the large American exportations of grain to England.

Famine and its gaunt ally fever actually devastating Silesia, and more than threatening Ireland. These are painful facts. That the Lord Mayor of wealthy London should telegraph to Halifax and St. John for help, seems rather strange—but it is not unaccountable. We have lately been boasting a good deal about the fertility of our soil—the increase of our wheat fields, and our ability to supply Great Britain with all the food she required. What then more likely than that we should be asked to give a little of that of which we say we have so much. Most Englishmen have very hazy ideas of Canadian geography, and it would appear quite natural to a Lord Mayor of London, after reading of the millions of bushels of wheat that the North West produces, to telegraph to Halifax and

ask them to send some of the food he had just read of. It is hard to see what result Mr. Parnell aims at in his visit to the United States. Appeals for relief for those suffering for want will not be made in vain, but we have more respect for the American people generally than to think that their charity will flow more freely because a political agitator asks for it. The New York Herald points out that to discuss in one country the domestic reforms needed in another is at least unseemly, and not likely to have any good effects. That Parnell will hold large meetings, and get numerous votes about changing the land laws in Ireland is certain, but what good will it do.

We note the death of Hepworth Dixon, author of "New America," "History of the Tower of London," and other works.

Events are thickening in Maine. The Fusionists, or Democrats, have formed a legislature and elected or appointed officials from a Governor down. The Republicans have done the same. So there are two sets of officers claiming the allegiance of the people. This is far from creditable; but it is very creditable to see that, so far, the battle has been fought under legal and constitutional forms, and that not a blow has been struck. The Anglo-Saxon's inborn reverence for the Constables' Staff, shows itself strong. Far differently do they manage things in the South American Republics. Daza, ex-President of Bolivia, who has just fled from that country, murdered, in 1870, the then President, and put a creature of his own in the chair. He did not himself become President until one or two other murders had cleared the way for him; when, after holding the chief place a short time, he ran away to escape the treatment he had given to others.

Edison still continues to tantalize us with hopes which have not yet become realities. May they soon become so. If he fulfils his promises he will be one of the greatest benefactors, if not of the world, at least of the gas consuming portion of it. After a successful experiment, his lamps have suddenly gone out. Some scientific men say he is trying an old and discarded plan; that the incandescence of carbon in a vacuum when subjected to an electric current, is a fact long known; but that, if there is the least increase of the current beyond a certain point, the carbon is at once destroyed. So that, if fifty houses were lighted, unless as each house turned off its lights, the force of the current from the generator was proportionately decreased all the others would very soon be left in darkness. It certainly would make one rather nervous over his evening's work, to feel that the continuance of his light depended upon the time when his neighbor went to bed. If this is so, cities that adopt the electric light, must with it restore the curfew.

The establishment of the Montreal Political Club has received an amount of attention which it would hardly have obtained; but from the fact of Sir Francis Hinckley's name having been brought forward so prominently by a New York paper—and from the controversy thence arising, Political Clubs often become exceedingly influential where they are the organs through which any strong public feeling in existence can show itself and act. In the absence of such feeling they devote themselves rather to literary or even gastronomic purposes. The Montreal Club is intended to form rather than express opinions—so it will probably not be more than a political debating and dining club for dilettanti statesmen.

The report of our worthy Mayor upon the financial state of Charlottetown is not pleasant reading. When a debt is incurred for permanent improvement, it can be patiently borne; but it is most provoking to think of this large debt being chiefly caused by deficits on the ordinary expenditure. Mr. Micawber put briefly but forcibly the result of his experience in domestic economy: "Income £20; expenditure nineteen, nineteen sin—result happiness—Income £20; expenditure twenty, ought, sin, result misery and despair"—it is equally true of civic economy—or to put it in Carlyle's words, "Be it want of fiscal genius, or some other want, there is the palpable discrepancy between revenue and expenditure; a deficit of the revenue! You must choke the deficit, or the deficit will swallow you."

Before our next monthly notes we shall have Parliament in full blast; and so, probably, no lack of political subjects for comment.

Well informed observers believe that the corner in grain which has been engineered by what the New York Herald calls the "Keene Clique," will soon collapse and that the export trade of New York and other grain ports will again resume its usual channel. The corner has already done an immense amount of injury both to merchants and ship owners, and it is likely to injure the men who brought it about more than any one else. In spite of the persistent efforts of the ring to keep up the price, grain has continued to fall until it has very nearly reached the exporting point.

The Meeting at St. Peter's.

The meeting at St. Peter's yesterday, resulted in a splendid victory for the Government. Opposition wire pullers called the meeting for the purpose of condemning the actions of the Local Government, hoping to catch a side wind from the ruffia caused by the appointment of Mr. Carvell to the Dominion Senate. Notices of the meeting were published only in the Patriot and New Era, and a most strenuous effort was made to pack the meeting by two or three puppets around St. Peter's Bay. The Patriot announced the meeting as an "indignation" one. Under these circumstances it would not have been surprising if a majority of of the electors constituting the meeting should have been found opposing the Government. The opposite of all this, however, has proved to be the fact. After short addresses from Messrs. Bolger and Hooper, the meeting was addressed at length by the Commissioner of Public Works, W. D. Stewart and the Attorney General, after which the following resolution was proposed by Hilary McIsaac, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Alfred Winsloe.

Resolved, That this meeting is satisfied with the explanations made by members of the Government, and have every confidence in their administration of public affairs.

Mr. Robert Lewis submitted an amendment, for which he found a seconder with great difficulty. On a division an overwhelming majority—certainly not less than 5 to 1, and in the opinion of many 10 to 1—voted against the amendment, and the meeting broke up with three hearty cheers for the Government, in which many of their former opponents were found to join.

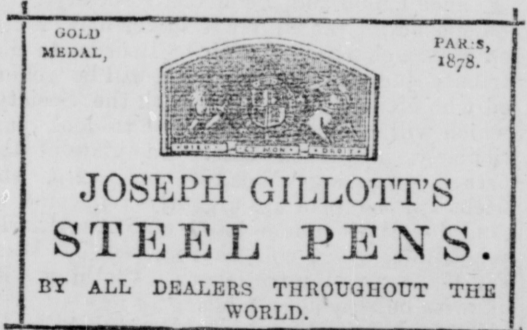
Mr. W. D. Stewart out-heroded herod in the recklessness of his attacks. As usual, he was particularly valiant in attacking the absent and the dead. The popular and efficient Secretary of Education, the Rev. Donald McNeill, was declared by him to be faithless and incompetent. The private characters of several absent men, the latches of whose shoes W. D. Stewart is unworthy to unloose—were most unjustly assailed. As at Pownal and Bonshaw, he disgusted everyone by his grossness, vulgarity and mendacity. We say again, as we did after the Bonshaw meeting, "Long live W. D. Stewart."

St. Paul's Church Association.

St. Paul's School-room was well filled last evening, on the occasion of the adjourned discussion on Dr. Leeming's able paper—"The Introduction of Christianity into Britain." Dr. Leeming opened the discussion by replying to some objections made on the preceding evening. He was followed by Messrs. Dixon, Shaw, Davies, Newbery, Warburton, Williams and Welsh, and Revds. Fitzgerald and Osborne. It appears to have been admitted by all the speakers that the Dr. had proved the fact of the introduction of Christianity at a very early period; and the discussion last evening seemed to hinge chiefly upon the question of the destruction of that early Church by the Saxons, before the arrival of Augustine and his forty monks from Rome. A large number of conflicting authorities were read, some asserting the utter annihilation of the British Church, and others speaking of conferences held by Augustine with British bishops several years after the arrival of the former, and indicating a considerable vitality existing in the British Church. The weight of testimony seemed to be with the latter view, but it was admitted by all that the Roman Church finally obtained the mastery both in England, and also in Scotland, where the British Church remained in an active state after losing its identity in England. The discussion took a rather wide range, despite the efforts of the Chairman to limit it to the subject announced, and several novel theories were advanced. Dr. Leeming replied to some of the objections raised, and elucidated several doubtful points in his paper.

These discussions cannot fail to be of great advantage to the members of the Association, stimulating as in this instance, investigation into portions of history, which usually do not receive much attention at the hand of the ordinary reader.

The subject announced for Friday evening next is a paper by Rev. D. Fitzgerald, on "Missions to the Heathen."



NOTICE!

Dog Tax Due 1st day of Feb., 1880.

ALL PERSONS concerned are hereby notified that this Tax must be promptly paid to the undersigned, or summonses will be issued to enforce payment thereof.

ALFRED F. TOMLINS, Clerk of the City Courts.

Jan. 30, 1880—2i

JANUARY!  
1880.

First Arrival this Year.

We have just received, ex Str. "Northern Light," several cases of

NEW GOODS

New Black Silk Velvets,  
New Colored Silk Velvets,  
New Colored Satins,  
New Black Satins,  
New Black Velveteens

Frillings, Edgings and Laces.

NEW LACE CURTAINS.

Berlin Wool and Yarns,  
Wool Damasks, Fringes  
and Curtain Holders.

SPECIAL

The remainder of our  
Fur Goods,  
Ladies' Cloth Jackets,  
Ladies' Ulsters,  
Knitted Wool Goods,  
and Blankets,

—WILL BE SOLD AT A—

BIG DISCOUNT,

In order to clear them out before the season is over.

Cash customers in want of any of the above Goods will save money by giving us a call.

Perkins & Sterns.

January 5, 1880.

CHARLOTTETOWN  
Mutual Fire Insurance Co'y.  
OFFICE HOURS, from 10 a. m., to 1 p. m.  
H. V. PALMER,  
Acting Secretary  
Secretary's Office, Kent Street,  
Jan. 26th, 1880—1wk eod }

THE  
'BUDA' FLOUR,  
AND OTHER  
Choice Brands,  
FOR SALE AT  
BEER & GOFF'S.  
Jan. 12, 1880.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, under the name of Dorsey & Jost, has this day, been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by the Firm will be paid by R. K. Jost, to whom all parties indebted to said Firm are requested to make payment—at McGill's old stand, Queen Street.

JOHN DORSEY,  
RICH'D K. JOST.  
Charlottetown, Jan. 15, 1880—rg ar pat 3i

NOTICE.

I TAKE this opportunity to inform the public that I have leased the new Shop recently fitted up at McGill's Old Stand, on Queen Street, a few doors below the London House; and having bought the Stock and Machinery of the late Firm of Dorsey & Jost, I shall be prepared, in a few days, to carry on the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches. Custom work a specialty—on cash principles.

JOHN DORSEY.  
Ch'town, Jan. 15, 1880—ar pat

Herring. Codfish.

CHEAP FOR CASH,—  
50 bbls. Herring,  
100 qtls. Codfish,  
200 bags Salt.  
D. SMALL,  
Head Queen's Wharf, opposite I. C. Hall's.

To Fisheries and Factories.

ONE TON AMERICAN MANILLA MARLIN (Tarred and White), Cotton Lines, Twines, Leads, Hooks, Bait Mills, Fishing Anchors, Cotton Ducks (light and heavy), 100 coils Manila Rope, Hemp Rope, Wire Rope, Paints, Oils, Tar, Oakum, Ships Chandlery, Sail Making, Light Ducks for Boats' Sails.  
D. SMALL.  
Jan. 21, 1880—4f

S. S. "NORTHERN LIGHT,"

WILL MAKE DAILY TRIPS between Georgetown and Pictou, until further notice, (Sundays excepted) leaving Georgetown at 6 a. m., and Pictou at 1.40 p. m., weather permitting.

WM. MITCHELL,  
Agent o Dep't  
Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1879.

COOKED  
CORNED BEEF

Most Economical for Family Use, being More than Twice its Weight of Uncooked Meat.

Sold by the lb. and in Tins,

—AT—  
BEER & GOFF'S.  
Jan. 13, 1880.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

Very Choice.

8 CTS. PER POUND,

—AT—  
BEER & GOFF'S.  
Jan. 13, 1880.

HOMINY!

4 Cents Per Pound,

—AT—  
BEER & GOFF'S.  
Jan. 12, 1880.

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