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—payment strictly in advance:—

5 copies one address, - - -	$ 7.00
10 " " "	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.

ADVERTISEMENTS—

Until further notice, Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:—

1 square, one insertion, - - -	$1.00
Each Continuation, - - - -	00.25
Special Notices, "per line," - -	00.12

ACCOUNTS RENDERED

for subscriptions, 1st December, in each year; for standing advertisements etc.,1st June, and 1st December, in each year; for transient advertisements—when ordered out.

The Examiner.

Ch'town, September 14, 1874.

THE AGRICULTURAL STRIKE.

"It is an ill wind which blows nobody good." So runs the hackneyed proverb. The great conflict between labor and capital in England, 'ill' in many respects as it certainly is for the mother country, has worked unmixed "good" for the Dominion. Numbers of able bodied, skilful Englishmen, who, if the conflict had not occurred, would have lived, labored and died in the old land, have, because of the conflict, crossed the ocean, settled in Canada, worked and prospered—helped to swell the population and to develop the resources of the country. The conflict has, therefore, a peculiar interest for Canadians. But of all its varied phases, the phase presented by the struggle now going on between the agricultural laborers and their employers is most interesting to us.

Blackwood's Magazine, for August, has an able article on the subject. After setting forth the gravity of irreconcilable differences between labor and capital, as applied to agriculture—the fact that the whole population of England is vitally interested in the earth being made to yield its yearly increase and its fruits in due season, the writer goes on to state the scene and the cause of the struggle as follows:—

"The counties in which it has arisen are purely agricultural counties, and there is not apparently a keen competition for labour between the farmers and the manufacturers; the men have recently been thoroughly organized, with the usual accessories of paid agitators and inflammatory speakers; the farmers are as obstinate and enduring a race as any in England. All the circumstances and conditions of the quarrel seem to render reconciliation hopeless, or at least a restoration of the old order of things impossible. Farmers and men are both trying, apparently with success, to do without one another. What the final upshot may be, no one can predict. All that we can do is to reflect upon the causes which have led to the controversy, and then to endeavor to ascertain what is the real position and incidents of the class which is so earnestly and resolutely endeavouring to rise in the social scale. Whatever may be the immediate or the ultimate issues of the pending controversy, this much at least is clear, that the agricultural class itself is on the eve of an important change in its condition, its character and its prospects. There are many incidents of this controversy which are deeply to be regretted; foremost amongst them, on the one hand, the irresponsible and mischievous enthusiasm, in which even bishops can at times indulge; on the other, the reckless pertinacity with which the class of tenants farmers has nailed itself to an untenable position. But at the same time, one feature of the struggle may be regarded with unmixed congratulation and pleasure, and that is the absence of any sense of oppression, perhaps we may say the continuance of good feeling between farmers and labourers, which appears to survive the vicissitudes of a prolonged and even desperate contest. Setting aside occasional displays of excitement under the influence of the speculative and interested exaggerations of itinerant agitators, the spirit which has animated the agricultural laborers is not that of hostility or ill-will to their employers, but of discontent with their position, which they compare, to their own disadvantage, with that of other labouring classes, and which they attribute to their own want of organisation, and the helplessness which springs from a scattered existence and isolated lives. They see that in all other departments of industry great progress has been made; that the lives of thousands of their fellow-labourers in the towns have been improved by greater command of the necessaries and comforts of life; and they are not satisfied that their own position has improved in anything like the ratio, or even, as they think, with reasonable speed. Their position is that of a man who is waking from a lengthened slumber, and in looking around him is dissatisfied with his condition as compared with his fellows; but who, unable to estimate the real circumstances by which he is surrounded, readily falls a prey to the interested or ignorant suggestions of others.

In the spring of 1873, under the leadership of Joseph Arch, the "Agricultural Laborers' Union" was formed. About the same time the employers also joined in a union, called the "Farmers Association." The struggle speedily began. The laborers first asked, and the farmers granted, an advance in their wages of one shilling a week. Previous to preferring this request, the ordinary wages of a good laborer was twelve shillings. The men say they owe this increase to the existence of the Union; while the farmers assert that they granted it of their own free will, under no pressure or dictation, and that the Union had nothing whatever to do with the matter. However this may be, says the writer already quoted, the demand made in February, 1874, at a time when the price of farm produce was failing, for another increase of a shilling a week, was certainly made under the direction of the Union executive, and may probably be traced back to the belief of the men that the success of their first demand was due to the existence of the Union. The farmers took alarm, not wholly, nor even chiefly, at the prospect of another rise in wages, but from a natural feeling of strong dislike to being subject to foreign interference, and to having demands for increased wages made upon them suddenly at the instigation of outsiders, at seasons when labor must be had upon any terms. The increase of wages was accordingly refused, and therefore the men entered upon a strike. The next step was taken a few days afterwards, when the Newmarket District Farmers' Association met at Newmarket, and resolved to make no alteration in hours or wages, and to lock out Union men so long as the men continued to strike. On the 24th of March they adopted the further resolution that "members of the Association should not in future employ any man to work for them who was a member of the Union." This resolution was carried out to the letter. The farmers made shift, with the aid of machinery, and by the employment of women and children to do without their laborers.

The latter were, in the meantime, nearly supported by the Laborers' Union. On the farmers side, the struggle, it is asserted, was for the most part carried on by small holders—hard-working men with all their capital staked in their farms—"men who had done their best to be kind and good masters, who had helped their men in sickness and old age, and had had many of them on their farms nearly all their lives." These farmers were exasperated. They believed that the influences which tended to prolong the strike proceeded from "strangers inspired only by interested and selfish motives." They held to the resolution to "lock-out" their laborers with the pertinacity of Englishmen who felt that they were aggrieved; and they triumphed. But, exasperated as they were, they committed themselves to the wholly untenable position that the laborers had no right to combine for the purpose of enforcing their rights. "Signs were not wanting that many of the farmers felt that the lock-out of the Union men was wrong in principle; "but it is hard to convince men whose interest it is to remain unconvinced;" and the farmers had discovered that that they could do without the labour which they had rejected with so high a hand." The writer asserts that the farmers ceased to regard the question as one of wages. He declares that it resolved itself into this: "Shall the men be allowed to belong to a Union." The farmers wrongly and unwisely decided that they should not. The laborers on their part acted with becoming spirit. Instead of complying with the unjust and despotic demands of their employers they united yet the closer; and for four weary months they have been subsisting upon the Union allowance of nine shillings a-week, with nothing to do, with none of the resources of educated people, and no money wherewith to amuse or employ themselves. On one farm the effect of the lock-out was to raise the number of unionists from 3 to 20. In many villages non-unionists subscribed for the benefit of the locked-out laborers. "The keenest and most uncompromising unionist," says the "Times" correspondent, "are to be found amongst the women. I feel sure that the husbands and brothers of some that I have heard talking dare not "desert the good cause," or, if they did, life would become to them a bitterness and a burden." And so the struggle goes on. Both parties are spirited and stubborn. The farmers continue to "lock-out," and the laborers continue the strike and maintain the Union. In time, no doubt, better councils will prevail.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

POLITICAL MORALITY has certainly reached a low ebb in Ontario. No less than five members of Parliament elect, have been unseated there for corrupt practices in elections. It is a painful fact, too, that every one of these corrupt politicians belongs to the Reform Party—the party which the *Patriot* of Saturday tells us "admired Political Purity;" which boasts of itself as 'the Party of Purity,' which stole into power on the 'purity dodge.' The men convicted are known as—

McGREGOR, of Essex.
MORRIS, of Lincoln.
McDOUGALL, of South Renfrew.
WALKER, of London.
SHIBLEY, of Addington.

These five bribers and corrupters of the people; these five canting hypocrites, now stand forth in their true characters. We deplore the fact that such men live in the Dominion; but we cannot conceal our pleasure that they have been entrapped—caught by their own devices; that they now stand forth branded and marked, so that honest men may know them and shun them.

They may not, it is true, be the only guilty ones. Perhaps, as the *Patriot* declares, their opponents are deeper in the mud than they are in the mire; perhaps the trail of the serpent is over them all. But they have been proven guilty of the crime of bribery and corruption; and the others have not. The verdict in their case has been pronounced. Their opponents have not yet been tried. They deserve the strongest condemnation of good men; but, by rules of British justice and fair play, their opponents ought to be considered innocent until proven guilty. This is the real difference. We have a right to denounce McGregor as a briber; but the *Patriot* is not justified in declaring that O'Connor "was a good deal deeper in the mud of corruption than McGregor was in the mire;" because it has not been proved that he was so.

We may here be permitted to express our profound regret that the *Patriot*—the high-toned, the pure, the true *Patriot*—should stoop to be the excuser of a briber. 'Corruption,' pleads the *Patriot*, "is catching," and the Tories are to blame. Is this the language we have a right to expect from the "Patriot?" And, after all, is the excuse valid? Twelve months ago, the lately convicted politicians were vociferating at the top of their voices in denunciation of the alleged corruption of the Conservative Party. Were these men pure then? or did they openly cry "down with corruption," while secretly they helped to pile the filth still higher? Corruption *is*, we fancy, not such a very taking thing. We cannot imagine that a man who, twelve months ago, was uncontaminated—who loathed and abhorred the very idea of corruption—should be completely saturated with corruption now? And, with the fate of Sir John A Macdonald (whom the Grits denounced as the very embodiment of corruption) so fresh in their memories, it is anything but likely that within the past ten months the Grits have become enamoured of corrupt practices at elections. No. The conclusion to which reasoning men are irresistibly drawn is, that the Grits, being proved guilty of corruption, were corrupt from the beginning; and that to their corruption was added hypocrisy.

PETTY TYRANNY.

THE General Government is guilty of another gross outrage. The scene of its enactment was Montreal. The Crystal Palace Property there was last year sold, in an underhand manner, for some fifty per cent less than its real value. The Council of Arts and Manufactures considered that they had a right in it; and, acting on legal advice, refused to give up the building. The Montreal *Gazette* thus describes what followed:—

"When Mr Fournier was translated to the office of Minister of Justice, he at once threw himself into the hands of the gentlemen who had purchased the property, and lent the influence of the Government to aid to aid them in getting possession. Through Mr. Wilfred Dorion of Montreal he caused notice to be sent about a fortnight ago to the Council of Arts to the effect that at a certain hour he would be prepared to take over the property. The members of the Council being present, refused to give it up, and M. Dorion and Col. Fletcher, representatives of the legal and military power of the Government, withdrew, it being understood that the question would be submitted to the Courts for adjudication. On Saturday, however, the military authority having been augmented by the presence of Col. Wylie, of the Militia Department, and a body of the Water Police, the doors of the Palace were broken open with axes and forcible possession taken of the premises, which were placed in the keeping of a body of the Water Police; the following letter being sent to Mr. Stevenson, the Secretary of the Council:

MONTREAL, Sept. 5, 1874.

"Mr. Stevenson, Secretary of the Council of Arts and Manufactures.

"SIR:—The Government have sent some men to clear out the Crystal Palace. As there are some articles there which seem to belong to the Council of Arts and Manufactures, they should be removed at once (today), or else they will be put out of the building.

Yours truly,
[Signed) J. V. W. DORION.

The *Gazette* asks the people of Montreal "what they think of the wretched Communist spirit displayed in this transaction. The Government have been guilty of an act which no private individual could perform with impunity. Entrenched in their greatness, they have deliberately violated all law, and taught the lesson that with them might constitutes right. No man's liberty is assured with this spirit of tyranny, this defiance of all legal restraint, this invocation of brute force for the assertion of presumed rights which the machinery of law is especially framed to confer, boldly flaunted in our faces. To day it is the Crystal Palace property which is thus seized upon, because those who believe themselves to be in the legal possession of it, are unwilling to give it up until a decision of the Court shall determine whether they have any rights or not. To-morrow it may be the personal liberty of some obnoxious political opponent that will be restrained, or a free outspoken press that will be suppressed. The principle in each case is the same; and, as the people value their liberties they will take the earliest means of telling those tyrants at Ottawa, that under our free constitutional system, the Government as well as the people must be subject to the ordinary processes of law which are open to all, and that outrages such as this Crystal Palace outrage, cannot be committed without invoking the great indignation of a law-loving and law-abiding community."

NEXT WEEK.

THE first three days of next week will, if fine, be gala days in Charlottetown. The Regatta on the harbor, the promenade concerts at the Drill Shed, and the grand ball at Market Hall, together with cricket matches, etc., will make up a perfect carnival of enjoyment. The energetic Committee of the "Hillsboro' Boating Club" are, we understand, using every possible exertion to make the affair successful. On Tuesday, we expect to see a much finer exhibition of P. E. Island pluck, muscle, and aquatic skill than that which last year delighted Lord and Lady Dufferin. The promenade concerts on Thursday and Friday evenings will be rendered especially attractive by the presence of the splendid band of the Royal Irish Fusileers; and people of the country as well as the town, will, doubtless flock to hear the best of music. The Ball on Wednesday evening will, we have no doubt, be irresistible to the youth and beauty of the city and surrounding country. For full particulars see our advertizing columns.

GAS WANTED.

THE streets, during the dark nights of last week, were unrelieved by the light of a single gas lamp, if we except those opposite the Post Office. The reason is that a difficulty has arisen between the City Council and the Gas Company respecting the cost of each lamp. The Council has, we understand, decided to appeal to the citizens assembled at a public meeting. The appeal, we think, shows that the Councillors are wanting in ability; and they feel it. They were elected to transact the Civic business. Let them transact it like sensible men and the people will bear them out. The people do not want to be bothered with appeals. But they do want gas. The "appeal meeting" will, we learn, be held on Wednesday evening next, in Market Hall.

ANCIENT EGYPTIANS PUT TO MODERN USES.

[From the London Times.]

The other day at Sakhara I saw nine camels pacing down from the mummy pits to the back of a river laden with nets, in which were femora, tiba, and other bony bits of human form, some two hundred weight in each net on each side of the camel. Among the pits there were people busily engaged in searching out, sifting, and sorting out the bones which almost crust the ground. On inquiry I learned that the cargoes with which the camels were laden would be sent to Alexandria, and thence be shipped to English manure manufactures. They make excellent manure, I am told, particularly for Swedes and other turnips. The trade is brisk and has been going on for years, and may go on for many more. *It is a strange fate to preserve one's skeleton for thousands of years in order that there may be fine southdowns and chevoits in a distant land!* But Egypt is always a place of wonders.

A. T. Stewart's advertising bill for one year amounts to about $500,000.

A collision occurred in the Mersey on Wednesday last, between the Spanish steamer *Tomas* and the Anchor Line steamer *Alexandra*. The latter was sunk and the *Tomas* badly damaged.

The total population of New Zealand, exclusive of natives, half casts, and Chinese, was on the 1st of March of the present year, 299,168. or something less than the population of Boston.

CANADA FROM A VICE REGAL POINT OF VIEW.

SPLENDID SPEECH BY LORD DUFFERIN—A GRACEFUL TRIBUTE TO THE CANADIAN PEOPLE AND CANADIAN INSTITUTIONS.

On Thursday night, the 3d instant, His Excellency the Governor General was entertained at dinner by the members of the Toronto Club. His speech in reply to the toast of his health, is one of the most remarkable delivered by him in Canada We take the following report from the *Globe*:—

Mr. Cameron and Gentlemen,—I cannot but consider it a very happy circumstance that one of the most gratifying progresses ever made by a representative of the Queen in any portion of the British Empire, should find its appropriate close in this cordial and splendid reception, at the hands of a body of gentlemen which, though non-political in its corporate character, is so thoroughly representative of all that is most distinguished in the various schools of political thought in Canada. It is but a few short weeks since I left Toronto, and yet I question whether many born Canadians have ever seen or learnt more of the western half of the Dominion than I have during that brief period. (Hear, hear.) Memory itself scarcely suffices to reflect the shifting vision of mountain, wood and water, inland seas and silver rolling rivers, golden corn-lands and busy prosperous towns, through which we may have held our way; but though the mind's eye fail ever again to readjust the dazzling panorama as long as life endures not a single echo of the universal greeting with which we have been welcomed will be hushed within our hearts. (Great applause.) Yet deeply as I am sensible of the personal kindnesses of which I have been the recipient, proud as I feel of the honor done to my office, moved as I have been by the devoted affection shown for our Queen and for our common country, no one is better aware than myself of the imperfect return I have made to the generous enthusiasm which has been evoked. If, then, gentlemen, I now fail to respond in suitable terms to the toast you have drunk, if in my hurried replies to the innumerable addresses with which I have been honored, an occasional indiscreet or ill-considered phrase should have escaped my lips, I know that your kindness will supply my shortcomings—that naught will be set down in malice—and that an indulgent construction will be put upon my hasty sentences. (Laughter.) But, gentlemen, though the language of gratitude may fail, the theme itself supplies me with that of congratulation, for never has the head of any Government passed through a land so replete with contentment in the present, so pregnant with promise in the future. (Cheers.) From the northern forest borderlands, whose primeval recesses are being pierced and indented by the rough and ready cultivation of the free-grant settler, to the trim enclosures and wheat-laden townships that swell along the lakes, from the orchards of Niagara to the hunting grounds of Nepigon, in the wigwam of the Indian, in the homestead of the farmer, in the workshop of the artizan, in the office of his employer, everywhere have I learnt that the people are satisfied—(applause)—satisfied with their own individual prospects, and with the prospects of their country—applause—satisfied with the Government, and with the institutions under which they prosper—applause—satisfied to be the subjects of the Queen—tremendous applause—satisfied to be members of the British Empire. (Renewed applause) Indeed I cannot help thinking that quite apart from the advantages to myself, my yearly journeys through the Provinces will have been of public benefit, as exemplifying with what spontaneous, unconcerted unanimity of language the entire Dominion has declared faith in itself in its destiny, in its connection with the Mother Country, and in the well-ordered freedom of a constitutional monarchy. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, it is this very combination of sentiments which appears to me so wholesome and satisfactory. Words cannot express what pride I feel as an Englishman in the loyalty of Canada to England. [Hear hear.] Nevertheless, I should be the first to deplore this feeling if it rendered Canada disloyal to herself—if it either dwarfed or smothered Canadian patriotism or generated a sickly spirit of dependence. Such, however, is far from being the case. The legislation of your Parliament, the attitude of your statesmen, the language of your press, sufficiently show how firmly and intelligently you are prepared to accept and supply the almost unlimited legislative facilities with which you have been endowed—hear, hear,—while the daily growing disposition to extinguish sectional jealousies and to ignore an obsolete provincialism, proves how strongly the young heart of your confederated commonwealth has begun to throb with the consciousness of its nationalized existence. [Great cheering.] At this moment not a shilling of British money finds its way to Canada. The interference of the home Government with the domestic affairs of the Dominion has ceased, while the Imperial relations between the two countries are regulated by a spirit of such mutual deference, forbearance and moderation as reflects the greatest credit upon the statesmen of both. [Hear, hear.] Yet so far from this gift of autonomy having brought about any divergence of aim or aspiration on either side, every reader of our annals must be aware that the sentiments of Canada towards Great Britain are infinitely more friendly now than in those early days when the political intercourse of the two countries was disturbed and complicated by an excessive and untoward tutelage; that never was Canada more united than at present in sympathy of purpose and unity of interest with the Mother Country, more at one with her in social habits and tone of thought, more proud of her claim to share in the heritage of England's past, more ready to accept whatever obligations may be imposed upon her by her partnership in the future fortunes of the Empire. [Tremendous applause.] Again, nothing in my recent journey has been more striking, nothing indeed has been more affecting than the passionate loyalty everywhere evinced towards the person and the throne of Queen Victoria. [Great cheering.] Wherever I have gone, in the crowded cities, in the remote hamlet, the affection of the people for their Sovereign has been blazoned forth against the summer sky by every device which art could fashion or ingenuity invent. [Cheers.] Even in the wilds and deserts of the land, the most secluded and untutored settler would hoist some cloth or rag above his shanty, and startle the solitudes of the forest with a shot from his rusty firelock and a lusty cheer from himself and his children in glad allegiance to his country's Queen. [Applause.] Even the Indian in his forest, or on his reserve would marshal forth his picturesque symbols of fidelity, in grateful recognition of a Government that never broke a treaty or falsified its plighted word to the red man—great applause—or failed to evince for the ancient children of the soil a wise and conscientious solicitude. [Renewed applause and cheers.] Yet touching as were the exhibitions of so much generous feeling, I could scarcely have found pleasure in them had they merely been the expressions of a traditional habit or of a conventional sentimentality. No, gentlemen, they sprang from a far more genuine and noble source. [Cheers.] The Canadians are loyal to Queen Victoria, in the first place because they honor and love her for her personal qualities,—cheers—for her life-long devotion to her duties—cheers—for her faithful observance of all the obligations of a constitutional monarch—cheers; and in the next place, they revere her as the symbol and representative of as glorious a national life, of as satisfactory a form of government as any country in the world can point to—a national life illustrious through a thousand years with the achievements of patriots, statesmen, warriors, and scholars—great cheers—a form of Government which more perfectly than any other combines the element of stability with a complete recognition of popular rights, and insures by its social accessories, so far as is compatible with the imperfections of human nature, a lofty standard of obligation and simplicity of manners in the classes that regulate the general tone of our civil intercourse.

As you know, on my way across the lakes I called in at the city of Chicago—a city that has arisen more splendid than ever from her ashes—and at Detroit, the home of one of the most prosperous and intelligent communities on this continent. At both these places I was received with the utmost kindness and courtesy by the civil authorities and by the citizens themselves, who vied with each other in making me feel with how friendly an interest that great and generous people who have advanced the United States to so splendid a position in the family of nations, regard their Canadian neighbors; but, though disposed to watch with genuine admiration and sympathy the development of our Dominion into a great power, our friends across the line are wont, as you know, to amuse their lighter moments with those "large utterances that pleased the early gods." (Laughter.) More than once I was addressed with the playful suggestion that Canada should unite her fortunes with those of the Great Republic (Laughter.) To these invitations I invariably replied by acquainting them that in Canada we were essentially a democratic people (great laughter), that nothing would content us unless the popular will could exercise an immediate and complete control over the Executive of the country (renewed laughter), that the Ministers who conducted the Government were but a Committee of Parliament, which was an emanation from constituencies [loud applause], and that no Canadian would be able to breathe freely if he thought that the persons administering the affairs of his country were removed beyond the supervision or control of our legislative assemblies. (Hear, hear, cheers and laughter). And, gentlemen, in this extemporized repartee of mine—laughter—there will be found, I think, a germ of sound philosophy. In fact, it appears to me that even from the point of view of the most enthusiastic advocate of popular rights, the Government of Canada is nearly perfect, for while you are free from those historical complications which sometimes clog the free running of our Parliamentary machinery at home, while you possess every guarantee and privilege that reason can demand—[hear, hear]—you have an additional element of elasticity introduced into your system in person of the Governor-General, for, as I had occasion to remark elsewhere, in best forms of Government, should a misunderstanding occur between the head of the State and the representative of the people, it is possible a dead-lock might ensue of a very grave character, inasmuch as there would be of course no power to appeal to a third party—and dead-locks are the dangers of all constitutional systems—whereas in Canada, should the Governor-General and his Legislature unhappily disagree, the misunderstanding is referred to England as "*amicus curiæ*," whose only object of course, is to give free play to your Parliamentary institutions, whose intervention can be relied upon as impartial and benevolent, and who would immediately replace an erring or impracticable Viceroy—for such things can be [laughter]—by another officer more competent for his duties, without the slightest hitch or disturbance having been occasioned in the orderly march of your affairs. (Applause). If then the Canadian people are loyal to the Crown, it is with a reasoning loyalty. (Applause.) It is because they are able to appreciate the advantage of having inherited a constitutional system so workable, so well balanced, and so peculiarly adapted to their own especial wants. (Applause.) If to these constitutional advantages we add the blessing of a judiciary not chosen by a capricious method of popular election, but selected for their ability and professional standing by responsible Ministers, and alike independent of popular favor and political influences—(hear, hear); a civil service whose rights of permanency both the great political parties of the country have agreed to recognize—(applause)—and consequently a civil service free from partizanship, and disposed to make the service of the state, rather than that of party, their chief object (hear, hear); an electoral system purged of corruption by the joint action of the ballot and the newly-constituted courts for the trial of bribery (applause); a population hardy, thrifty, and industrious, simple in their manners, sober in mind, God-fearing in their lives; and lastly, an almost unlimited breadth of territory, replete with agricultural and mineral resources, it may be fairly said that Canada sets forth upon her enviable career under as safe, sound and solid auspices as any State whose bark has been committed to the stream of time. (Great cheering.) The only thing still wanted is to man the ship with a more numerous crew. From the extraordinary number of babies I have seen at every window and cottage door—(laughter and applause)—native energy and talent appears to be rapidly supplying this defect—(laughter); still it a branch of industry in which the home manufacture has no occasion to dread foreign competition—(great laughter)—and Canadians can well afford to share their fair inheritance with the straightened sons of toil at home. When crossing the Atlantic to take up the government of this country, I found myself the fellow-passenger of some hundred emigrants. As soon as they had recovered from the effects of sea-sickness, the captain of the ship assembled these persons in the hold, and invited the Canadian gentlemen on board to give them any information in regard to their adopted country which might seem useful. Some of the emigrants began asking questions, one man prefaced his remarks by saying that "he had too many children." Being called upon in my turn to address the company, I alluded to the phrase, which had grated harshly on my ears, and remarked that perhaps no better idea could be given of the difference between the old country and their new home than by the fact that whereas in England a struggling man might be overweighted in in the battle of life by a numerous family, in the land to which they were going a man could scarcely have too many children. (Cheers and laughter.) Upon which I was greeted with an approving thump on the back by a stalwart young emigrant, who cried out "Right you are, Sir, that's what I,ve been telling Emily." (Great laughter.) Indeed, for many years past I have been a strong advocate of emigration in the interests of the British population. I believe that emigration is a benefit to those that go and those that remain, at the same time that is the most effectual and legitimate weapon with which labor can contend with capital. I have written a book *upon the subject, and have been very much* scolded for wishing to depopulate my native country; but however strong an advocate of emigration from the English standpoint I am of course a thousandfold more interested in the subject as the head of the Canadian Government. (Applause). Of course I am not in a position nor is it desirable that I should take the responsibility of saying anything on this occasion which should expose me hereafter to the reproach of having drawn a false picture or given delusive information in regard to the prospects and opportunities afforded by Canada to the intending settler. (Applause.) The subject is so serious a one, so much dependent upon the individual training, capacity, health, conduct, and antecedents of each several emigrant, and no one without an intimate and special knowledge of the subject would be justified in authoritatively enlarging upon it—(hear, hear); but this at all events I may say, wherever I have gone I have found numberless persons who came to Canada without anything, and have since risen to competence and wealth—(applause)—that I have met no one who did not gladly acknowledge himself better off than on his first arrival—(cheers)—and that amongst thousands of persons with whom I have been brought into contact, no matter what their race or nationality, none seemed ever to regret that they had come here. (Great and continued applause.) This fact particulrly struck me on entering the log huts of the settlers in the more distant regions of the country. Undoubtedly their hardships had been very great, the difficulties of climate and locality frequently discouraging, their personal privations most severe; but the language of all was identical, evincing without exception pride in the past, content with the present hope in the future [cheers]; while, combined with the satisfaction each man felt in his own success and the improved prospects of his family, there shone another and even a nobler feeling—namely, the delight inspired by the consciousness of being a co-efficient unit in a visibly prosperous community, to whose prosperity he was himself contributing. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Of course these people could never have attained the position in which I found them without tremendous exertions. Probably the agricultural laborer who comes to this country from Norfolk or Dorsetshire will have to work a great deal harder than ever he did in his life before, but if his work is harder he will find a sweetener to his toil of which he could never have dreamt in the old country, namely, the prospect of independence, of a roof over his head for which he shall pay no rent, and of ripening cornfields round his homestead which own no master but himself. [Tremendous applause.] Let a man be sober, healthy, and industrious; let him come out at a proper time of the year: let him be content with small beginnings and not afraid of hard work, and I can scarcely conceive how he should fail in his career. [Long continued applause.] Gentlemen, I have been tempted by the interest of the subject to trespass far too long, I fear, upon your indulgence [no, no,] but I felt that perhaps I could not make a more appropriate return for the honor you have done me, than by frankly mentioning to you the impression left upon my mind during my recent journeys. [Hear, hear.] It now only remains for me, therefore, to thank you most heartily for your kindness, and to assure you that every fresh mark of confidence which I receive from any section of the Canadian people only makes me more determined to strain every nerve in their service [cheering] and to do my best to contribute towards the great work upon which you are now engaged, namely, that of building up on this side of the Atlantic a prosperous, loyal and powerful associate of the British Empire. [Tremendous applause].

At the conclusion of His Excellency's speech the whole company stood up and cheered for several minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. Primo de Rivera is appointed Captain General at Madrid.

Tilton's suit against Beecher is expected to be tried early in October.

Madrid advices report a new cabinet crisis, and the appointment of a new Ministry.

It is thought that 100,000 men will be added to the Spanish army by the conscription.

Bush fires on Long Island have destroyed over a thousand acres of woodland since Saturday.

Two thousand men will be sent to Cuba in a few days to reinforce the Spanish troops in that island.

Advices from Spain state that Marshal Serrano will soon take command in person of the army of the North.

Business of every decription is almost at a standstill in Havana, owing to the extreme influctuations of gold.

The Portuguese Minister of the Interior has issued a notice that Arabian ports on the Red Sea are infected with a plague.

The trial of those alleged to have been implicated in Marshal Bazaine's escape will commence on the 14th of September.

The planters in Cuba have discovered that growing pine apples and bananas for the American market pays better than tobacco and coffee.

Texas is suffering from a prolonged and severe drought. Large numbers of cattle have died of starvation.

The cotton crop in one district of Vera Cruz in Mexico, which produced 300,000 pounds in 1873, will yield over 600,000 this year.

Advices from France report the suspension of *L'Univers* by the Government for the recent publication of a bitter article against President Serrano.

The German Emigration Society's report shows a falling off of fifty per cent. for the first eight months of this year, as compared with the year 1873.

A girl named Jane Boulton was deliberately murdered at Bellevile on Wednesday night. The murderer and the companion have both been arrested.

Mr. Albert Prince, M. P. P. for Essex, has announced in the elaborate address to his constituents his intention to abandon the custom of personally canvassing for votes.

A despatch from Fort Garry announces the election of Louis Riel for Provencher by acclamation. The nomination, in opposition, of Dr. Brown, was rejected on account of some informality.

A recent fire in Meinengen, Germany, destroyed half the place; loss on building 3,000,000 thalers. Upwards of 700 families are homeless, and there is great destitution among them.

The Austrian Polar expedition, for whose fate grave fears were felt, has been heard from. It suffered shipwreck, took to sleighs, and succeeded, after a long journey, in reaching the Norweigan island of Wardes.

The bulk of the English wheat is now safe. Prices are receding in consequence of the belief that the crop is fully up to the average. Prices are very low in France, and English wheat is still being re-shipped from there.

Advices from Gautemala, of August 30, state that the prisoners Gonzales and Buhres, who committed the outrages on British Consul Magee, were tried the second time on the 26th, and the previous sentence confirmed.

A serious riot occurred at Meze, in the department of Herault, France, on the 4th inst., the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic. The gendarmes fired on the rioters, of whom one was killed and nineteen wounded.

Official authority for the exposure and punishment of all promoters and participators in the Southern troubles has been transmitted to United States Marshals and Attorneys in the several States where the disturbances have taken place.

The Board of Steam Navigation in session Buffalo, N. Y., has adopted a resolution in favor of Government aid to American ships builders. A resolution was also adopted requesting the President to place some man at the head of steam inspectors who cannot be bribed, and who shall be a practical man.

The Yellow Fever has broken out in several of the cities of the Southern States, and vessels from Cuba and other West Indian Islands are in quarantine at New York with yellow fever on board. Fortunately the lateness in the season in which it has appeared will tend to lessen its ravages. The quarantine authorities at all northern ports will, no doubt, be on their guard.

A PARASOL AS A DEADLY WEAPON.—On the 13th ult., Mary McDonald, aged fifty, of No. 57 West Eighteenth street, had a quarrel with a Mrs. Callahan, of Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, and was struck on the head by her with a heavy-headed parasol. Mrs. McDonald, whose head was badly cut, went home, and was shortly afterwards taken ill and died on Saturday night. The case was reported to Coroner Eickhoff last evening, who ordered the arrest of Mrs. Callahan.—[N. Y. *World*, Sept. 7.]

"Figures cannot lie" is a maxim that some persons probably still continue to believe. The discrepancies in the trade returns of Canada and the United States, noticed by an American journal, would of itself be sufficient to prove that figures sometimes tell a great deal of untruth We can understand how one country may receive a great deal more goods than another country appears to have supplied it with, because the check on exports is often very inadequate and the value different. But here we have all sorts of discrepancies. $2,362,000 worth of iron and steel, shipped from the States, becomes $5,751,000 worth in Canada; tobacco, leaving the States at a value of over half a million dwindles down to $117,619 on its receipt at the Canadian custom house; Ontario and Quebec acknowledge the receipt of a million and a half dollars worth of American locomotives, while the American statisticians whittle down the amount to $328,300. It is difficult to account for these discrepancies though it would be desirable to trace them to their sourse, for misleading figures are worse than none at all. Mr. Darby, in his report on the Reciprocity Treaty, expressed the opinion that it would be safe to take the imports of each country as the true measure of the value of the exports of the other; but it is now certain that in this he was mistaken.—*Toronto Nation.*

Sir Samuel Baker is just now the object of the gravest charges, made againsts him by his chief engineer, Mr. McWilliam, who appears in the *Times* with accusations which cannot be overlooked. According to Mr. McWilliam, Sir Samuel Baker was in league with Abou Sooad, a noted slave-dealer; made frequent raids in persons upon unoffending tribes for the purpose of plunder, and gave orders, on one occasion at least, that all the natives found near his camp should be shot, irrespective of age and sex, these orders also being executed to the letter. He says, "I would rather not relate the brutal details of those cold-blooded murders," and he speaks of having witnessed scenes such as are not to be met with in modern history. Sir Samuel Baker has appealed to his other officers to vindicate him; but up to the latest account they have failed to comply with his request. It is to be hoped that no unnecessary delay will take place in replying to these heavy charges, if they can be met, and the reputation of the illustrious traveller will receive no lasting injury in this age of scandles. Sir Samuel is bringing out a book relating to his last expedition, and a new interest will attach to it in consequence of these damaging accusations; but we cannot suppose that he will allow these statements of his chief engineer officer to monopolize public attention until the tardy process of publication is completed, and we await with anxiety the earliest information concerning a subject of so much consequence to the good name of a British explorer, and affecting at the same time the good name of the British Empire in its dealings with the savage tribes of Africa.

The population of Chicago, according to the census of 1870, was 298,293; of St. Louis, at the same time, 310,864, but the population of Chicago is now estimated at over 400,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hillsboro' Boating Club.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Two Nights Only.

THE CONCERTS by the Band of the 87th Royal Irish Fusileers will be given in the DRILL SHED on

MONDAY & TUESDAY EVE'NG Sept. 21 & 22, 1874.

TICKETS Fifty Cents each, to be had at Bremner Bros., Bookstore.

Doors open at 7.30, p. m. Performance to commence at eight o'clock.

EXCURSION

FROM

Georgetown, Pictou and Summerside.

On MONDAY, the 21st inst., Tickets from the above named places to Charlottetown, and good for return on THURSDAY, the 24th., will be issued on board the Steamers of the P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co., at

ONE FARE.

This will afford persons wishing to do so, an opportunity of attending all the amusements advertised by the Hillsboro' Boating Club.

By Order, J. E. HASZARD, Sec'y.
Ch'town, Sept. 14—all pa till 22nd

Hillsboro' Boating Club.

PUBLIC BALL.

A BALL under the auspices of the Hillsboro' Boating Club, will be given in the City Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 23rd inst.

The following gentlemen have consented to act in conjunction with a Committee of the Club:—

Hon. The Chief Justice,
Hon. Joseph Pope,
Hon. A. A. McDonald,
Hon. John Longworth,
Hon. W. W. Sullivan,
J. E. Boyd, Esq.,
L. H. Davies. Esq.

CLUB COMMITTEE.

F. L. Haszard, Esq.,
Mr. H. J. Palmer,
Mr. H. W. Longworth.
Mr. W. C. DesBrisay,
Mr. J. E. Haszard.

Gentlemens' Tickets $3.00
Lady's do $2.00.

Application for tickets must be made to the Secretary on or before Monday the 21st instant.

By order
J. E. HASZARD, Secy.
Ch'town, Sept. 14, 1874 —all isl pa till 23d

HILLSBORO' BOATING CLUB!

THE Hillsboro' Boating Club, having completed arrangements, are happy to announce, that by kind permission of Colonel Stephenson and Officers of the Regiment,

THE BAND

OF THE

87th ROYAL IRISH FUSILEERS

WILL VISIT THIS CITY ON THE

21st, 22d & 23d Sept., 1874,

and will give a series of CONCERTS, of which particulars will be published later.

ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 22,

A REGATTA

will be held in CHARLOTTETOWN HARBOR, of which the following is the

PROGRAMME:

UMPIRES:

Lieut. Haszard, R. N.; Messrs. H. P. Welsh and John E. McLean.

FIRST RACE.
Sail Boats 20 feet keel and over.
1st Prize, a Silver Cup, by Major Pollard, and $15; 2d Prize, $10.00. Entrance fee $3.00.

SECOND RACE—Four Oared Row Boats.
1st Prize, $20.00; 2nd Prize, $10.00. Entrance fee $2.00.

THIRD RACE—Single Scull.
1st Prize, Earl of Dufferin's Medal & $10.00; 2nd Prize, $7.50. Entrance fee, $2.00.

FOURTH RACE—Sail Boats under 20 ft. keel.
1st Prize, $20.00; 2nd Prize, $10.00. Entrance fee. $2.50.

FIFTH RACE—Stern Scull.
1st Prize, $6.00; 2nd Prize, $4.00. Entrance fee, $1.00.

SIXTH RACE—Two Oared Boats.
1st Prize, $15.00; 2nd Prize, $7.50. Entrance fee, $2.00.

SEVENTH RACE.
Four Oared Row Boats pulled by Boys under 17.
1st Prize, $12.00; 2nd Prize, $8.00. Entrance fee, $1.50.

EIGHTH RACE.
Sail Boats (open to all except winners in previous races.)
1st Prize, $10.00; 2nd Prize, $5.00. Entrance fee, $1.00.

NINTH RACE—Double Scull.
1st Prize, $10.00; 2nd Prize, $5.00. Entrance fee, $1.50.

TENTH RACE—Two Oared Dories.
1st Prize $6.00; 2nd Prize, $4.00. Entrance fee, 1.00.

The rules and regulations governing this Regatta will be those of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club.

Entries must be paid at Messrs. Bremner Bros. Bookstore, before noon of Monday, the 21st Sept.

The first race will be started at 10 o'clock, a. m. sharp.

ON WEDNESDAY 23RD SEPT.

A CRICKET MATCH

WILL BE PLAYED ON

GOVERNMENT HOUSE GROUNDS.

The Band of the 87th R. I. F. will be in attendance each day.

Admission to Regatta, Grand Stand, 25 cts.
" " Cricket Field, "

By order,
J. E. HASZARD, Sec'y.
Ch'town, Sept. 7, 1874.

MONTREAL AND ACADIAN S.S. COMPANY.

Change of Boats.

ON and after 1st SEPTEMBER, Three First-class Iron Screw Steamers, of 840 tons, 7,500 barrels capacity, will take the place of the S.S. *California*, *Columbia*, and *Armenian*, and form a Weekly Line between Montreal, Shediac, Charlottetown, and Pictou.

S.S. VENEZIA; COMMANDER, H. GORDON.
S.S. VALETTA; COMMANDER, LINDQUESTER.
S.S. ROMA; COMMANDER, McKINLEY.

DAVID SHAW, Esq.,
Agent, Montreal.
HYNDMAN BROS.,
Agents at Charlottetown.

Through Freights.

The subscribers will grant Through Bills of Lading, by above Line, to CHICAGO, for Mackerel and other Freights, at One Dollar per barrel.

HYNDMAN BROS.
Ch'town, Sept. 14, 1874.—2m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION,

HOUSE AND LOT OF LAND

To be sold by Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY the 15th day of SEPTEMBER, inst., at TWELVE O'CLOCK, noon, the House occupied by the late John Lawson, Esquire, with land on which it stands and the garden adjoining.

WILLIAM DODD,
Terms at sale.—p a Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR STOCK.

I AM instructed by the Government Stock Farm Commissioners, to Sell by Auction, at the Cattle Show Grounds, Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, inst., (Exhibition Day), at 2 o'clock, p. m., sharp, the following STOCK, from the said Farm, viz:

1 Blood FILLY, two years old, Sire, "Blucher," Dam, thoro' bred Mare;
1 Mare FOAL, Sire, Imported American Horse "Don Juan," Dam, thoro' bred Mare;
1 Mare FOAL, Sire, "Gladstone," Dam Clyde Mare;
1 Cart COLT, Sire, "Blucher," Dam, Stockman's Mare;
1 Mare FOAL,
1 Durham COW, in Calf, (three years Old,)
2 Durham Heifer CALVES,
4 do Bull do,
1 Ayrshire Heifer do,
2 Leicester RAMS,
12 EWES,
18 LAMBS,

Purchasers from Prince and King's Counties allowed a discount of ten per cent.

A. McNEILL, Auc't.
Ch'town, Sept. 14, 1874. till exh

COUNTRY DEALERS

Can do Better at our Store in

Stationery Supplies!

Than at Dry Goods, Hardware, or Commission Stores, as STATIONERY IS OUR BUSINESS, and is NOT the Business of Dry Goods, Hardware, or Commission Stores. For those wanting WRITING or WRAPPING PAPER,

PENS, INK, SLATES,
SLATE PENCILS,
SCHOOL or other BOOKS,
ENVELOPES,

or anything else in our line, we can positively OFFER BETTER PRICES than those alluded to.

We always keep a FULL ASSORTMENT of everything in our line, and invite a call.

BREMNER BROTHERS.
Sept. 14, 1874.—2i

"UNION HOUSE,"

Corner Queen & King Streets,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

TRAVELLERS accommodated on reasonable terms. Bedeque Oysters and Refreshments in first class style, at short notice, day and night. Best quality of Wine, Liquor, Ale, and Cordials.

A HAIR DRESSING SALOON

IN CONNECTION.

Imported direct from Manufacturers, a

Large and well-selected Stock

Meerschaum, Briar, and Fancy Pipes, Pipe-fixings of every description, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Cheroots, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, (14 brands), Tobacco Pooches, Razors, Strops, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c., which are offered.

Wholesale and Retail,

cheap, for cash only. A call respectfully solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

OYSTERS sold by the quart or bushel.

CHAS. OTTO WINKLER.
Proprietor.
"UNION HOUSE," Sept. 14, 1874.—er 4w

NOTICE.

HAVING appointed William James Heney my Attorney, with full power and sole authority to collect and disburse all the Assets and Liabilities of the late firm of Heney & Ladner, I hereby notify all parties concerned to that effect.

ARCH. LADNER.
Ch'town, Sept. 2, 1874.

To All Whom It May Concern.

I hereby notify all parties indebted to the firm of Heney & Ladner to pay to me their respective amounts, within THIRTY DAYS from the date of this Notice (2nd September, 1874,) after which time all amounts unsettled will be placed in legal hands for collection. All agents acting for said firm are notified to render accounts to me of their transactions, within the specified time, to enable me to satisfy all parties concerned and make full and satisfactory disbursements. All parties having claims against said firm are notified to furnish the same to me within THIRTY DAYS for settlement.

The Books of the late firm of Heney & Ladner are at my office for inspection, (Prince St., Cor. Dorchester).

W. J. HENEY.
Sept. 14, 1874.—2in

BRIGHT SMOKING TOBACCO.

LANDING EX. S S. VALETTA.

61 CADDIES "McDonald's Bright SOLACE."

ALSO, IN STORE:

15 boxes Chewing, 'Princess Louise,'
35 caddies do 'One Star,' 'Black Diamond,' &c.

☞ FOR SALE CHEAP.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.
Sept. 14, 1874.—2i

Market Day Changed

From TUESDAY, 22nd, to WEDNESDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER.

TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., being appointed for a General Regatta, in the Harbor of Charlottetown, when the Military Band of the 87th Royal Irish Fusileers from Halifax, will be present.

Notice is hereby given that the Market will be held on Wednesday, the 23rd September inst., instead of Tuesday, 22nd.

By order
GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.
Sept. 14. 1874 1in

SALT.

500 Bags Liverpool Salt,

FOR SALE BY

FENTON T. NEWBERY.
Sept. 14, 1874. 1w

Mackerel Barrels.

LANDING Ex. S. S. "Carroll." from Boston—

175 BARRELS, } best American
50 HALF BBLS., } Manufacture.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.
Sept. 14, 1874. 1w

Union Hall Meetings.

LORD'S DAY, 11, a. m., Worship and "Breaking of Bread."

Lord's Days, 6½, p. m., Gospel Preaching.

Thursday, 8, p. m., Bible Readings.

Sept. 14, 1874. tf

LITTLE GLACE BAY COAL.

EXPECTED to arrive on MONDAY, 14th inst., 200 TONS of the above

Very Superior House Coal.

Will be Sold CHEAP from vessel. Apply at

KOUGHAN'S SCALES.
Ch'town, Sept. 14.—ar h 1in

BUILDING LOTS

At CASCUMPEC HARBOR, near the Government and Railway Wharves, FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS. A PLAN may be seen and particulars obtained at the Office of JOHN BALL, Esq., Charlottetown.

CORNMEAL.

200 BBLS KILN DRIED,
To arrive per *Scud* due here during the week.

F. T. NEWBERY.
June 22, 1874.