POETRY.

SYMPATHY.

Oh, mothers whose darlings are sleeping,
Thank God for their pillows to-night;
And pray for the mothers now weeping
O'er pillows too smooth aad too white;
Where bright little heads oft have lain,
And soft little cheeks have been pressed;
Oh, mothers who know not the pain,
Take courage and bear all the rest!

For the sombre-winged angel is going
With a pitiless flight o'er the land,
And we wake in the morn, ne r knowing
What he, ere the night may demand.
Yes, to-night, while our darlings are sleeping,
There's many a soft little bed,
Whose pillows are moistend with weeping
For the loss of one dear little head.

There are hearts on whose innermost altar
There is nothing but ashes, to-night;
There are voices whose tones sadly falter,
And dim eyes that shrink from the light.
Oh, mothers whose children are sleeping,
As ye bend to caress the fair heads,
Pray, pray for the mothers now weeping
O'er pitiful, smooth little beds.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Mr. Strong hoped that time would show that he (Mr. Laird) was right with regard to the station. With regard to the sum of $7,500 awarded to a gentleman in Summerside, there was no doubt but it was large, and he (Mr. S.) did not know what the gentleman who made the award were thinking about; but the owner of the shipyard had no hand in bringing it about. He had been entirely opposed to changing the Station.

Hon. Mr. Balderston remarked that the alteration of the Station was a mere matter of opinion. The inspecting engineers from New York approved of the change, and it appeared that Mr. Swinyard disapproved of it. His own opinion was that the present site was more convenient, especially for men in business, than the first chosen, but he would not have gone to so much expense to change the site.

Hon. Mr. McGill was not disposed to attribute blame to the collective wisdom of Prince County, for with the best intentions they might have erred in judgment. He was of opinion that running the railway around the heads of tha wharves would afford more accommodation to the mercantile community, and he believed the Dominion Government woutd see the necessity of extending it around the heads of the wharves in Charlottetown. The difficulty in Summerside arose from defective engineering.

Hon. Mr. McDonald remarked that the high awards given for damages would operate against the interests of the country in the settlement of the land question. Several of the proprietors had alluded to that circumstance, and said that four times as much had been given as they asked for their lands.

Hon. Mr. Bulger said his honor must be aware that the appraisers could not give more than the parties had demanded, though his honor had said yesterday that they had, and that the parties laughed at the appraisers for giving so much.

Hon. Mr. McDonald denied that he said the apprisers had given more than the parties asked for.

Hon. Mr. Bulger was under the impression that his honor had said so. At all events he said the appraisers gave more than the evidence would warrant them in giving He (Mr. B.) had never heard of such cases, and would like to have them pointed out. It was not fair to make such assertions unless a man was prepared to prove them. The effect the awards might have upon the settlement of the land question, had nothing to do with the matter.

Further progress was reported.

A bill entituled "The Land Purchase Act, 1875," was brought up from the House of Assembly by Hon. Mr. Brecken, and read the first time.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A bill to amend an act relating to the settlement and distribution of the estates of intestates was passed through the several stages without amendment.

"The Land Purchase Act, 1875," was then read the second time, and on moving that it be referred to committee

Hon. Mr. Strong said the principle of this bill was the same as that of the bill passed last year. It was intended to effect the compulsory sale of township lands. The principle of compulsion was unusual in legislation, and should only be resorted to in extreme cases. About 100,000 acres were still held by proprietors, some of whom would not consent to sell at any price, and others only at exorbitant prices. There were instances in which compulsory legislation had been resorted to, such as the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies. It was a sound principle, for the interest of the few should give way to the interest of the many. The circumstances of the tenantry justified the Government in introducing such a bill; but it was not the wish of the Government or the Legislature to take any man's property without proper remuneration. It had been hoped that the bill passed last year would meet the approval of the Government at Ottawa, in which there were men who knew the hardships of settlers in a new country, but certain provisions of that bill had been considered objectionable. He hoped those objections were removed, and that this bill would become law, so that the remaining tenants would have an opportunity of becoming freeholders, though he did not look upon it as a bill which would put any money in their pockets. He would explain the details of the bill when the House would be in committee.

Hon. Mr. Laird believed the land question had been a subject for discussion every session since the Island had a Legislature, which was upwards of 100 years. He hoped this bill would put an end to the agitation upon this question. He believed the Legislature were justified in adopting the extreme means of compulsion to settle the difficulty between landlord and tenants The conditions of the original grants had never been fulfilled, and the Crown had relaxed those conditions from time to time. Large amounts of quit rents had been remitted, and in fact those rents never were paid. He had no doubt but the amounts remitted were equal to the amount now at the disposal of the Government for the purchase of land. The proprietors were therefore under an obligation to the Crown. When Responsible Government was granted the rights of the Crown to public lands were transferred to the local Government on condition of paying the Civil List, therefore any claim which the Crown had upon the proprietors prior to 1851 was, since that time, vested in the local Government. They were therefore justified in asking concessions from the proprietors, but still they were willing to pay for their lands what they were justly entitled to. They were only asking to have the interest of the proprietors in those lands valued by impartial Commissioners. Previous to Confederation the Government memorialized the Colonial Minister for leave to pass a compulsory measure, and, in reply, were directed to Ottawa; they were therefore justified in asking the Dominion Government to sanction a compulsory bill. As far as he was acquainted with the bill, he believed it was framed with due regard to the interests of proprietors as well as tenants. In a despatch from the Under Secretary of State at Ottawa reference was made to the petitions of the proprietors against the bill of last year, and the Under Secretary of State said;

"In transmitting one presented in England, Lord Carnarvon has requested the careful consideration of His Excellency's Ministers in respect to it. They submit that the proposed act is subversive of the rights of property, and that it will prove most ruinous to proprietors in the Colony, and a dangerous precedent to establish as a mode of allaying popular agitation."

The clause was bordering upon despotism. Popular agitation was an expression of opinion upon the part of the people to which they had a right. It was the constitutional means of obtaining redress of grievances. He also said the Government was "practically irresponsible, as it cannot be sued in a court of law;" but the Government could be sued, and had been sued, and therefore the statement was not correct. The despatch did not repudiate the principle of the bill, but it appeared the Minister of Justice considered that it did not provide for an impartial arbitration, and the speedy termination of the matters in dispute. He (Mr. L) could not see any objection to the mode of arbitration provided for by this bill; but could not say that the speedy termination of the matters in dispute was provided for.

Hon. Mr. McGill was one of those who had taken part in the 'agitation,' but would disclaim any intention, upon his own part, or upon the part of his constituents, of committing an act of 'spoliation.' It was to be regretted that the bill of last session was not of such a character as to obtain the sanction of the Dominion Government. If the Government had listened to the suggestions of this House last session they probably would not now be called upon to legislate upon this subject. The proprietors had no right to enlist the sympathies of the British Government, and he looked upon the interference of Lord Carnarvon as unconstitutional. The Dominion Government were responsible for refusing to sanction the bills of this Province, and he would be glad if they would tell the Colonial Minister that his right to interfere with the affairs of this country should cease. The right of the Colonial Minister to interfere with the land question of this Province was surrendered when Confederation was effected. It had been admitted upon the floor of the British House of Commons that the right of the Home Government to interfere with the domestic affairs of the Dominion had ceased. The Governor General himself had said so at a public dinner recently in Toronto. Property had its duties as well as its rights. Sir George Campbell said at a meeting of the British Association in Belfast that, "The land was made not by man, but by God." Again, "Land was originally the property of the nation, and certain limited privileges were conceded to individuals for the benefit of the nation, which must be held subject to the will and convenience of the nation." He then went on to illustrate the benefits of having property held by the land tenures in France. The credit of that country had remained good in spite of endless revolutions and terrible misfortunes. The opinion of Mr. Gladstone in reference to the Irish land bill, and the abolishing of patronage in the Church of Scotland, would carry out the same idea, and show the benefit of the people having a permanent interest in the soil. The Government did not hesitate to take land for railway purposes because the public welfare demanded it. The British Parliament itself, one of the most Conservative Parliaments in Europe, acknowledged the principle. He hoped this bill would receive the sanction of the Dominion Government, and that it would be the means of setting the question at rest. He, for one, would rejoice at such a consummation, even at a loss to the Government of $100,000.

Hon. Mr. McEwen also hoped that the bill would be the means of settling this long agitated question. The proprietors had taken high ground in their memorials against the bill of last session. They submitted that it was subversive of the rights of property; but the principle of compulsion had been acted upon in taking land for roads and railways, and if it could be acted upon in one case it could in another. If the proprietors received full value for their property, he did not see that they had a right to complain. The proprietory system had a tendency to retard the prosperity of the Province. The question had been traded upon a great deal, and it was quite time to have it settled. The rights of property should be sacred, but private rights should give way to the public good. Those of the present proprietors who had purchased their lands were aware that they were liable to forfeiture for non-fulfilment of the conditions of the original grants, and had not as good a claim as if those conditions had been fulfilled. The principal objection of the Dominion Government to the bill of last year appeared to him to be in the arbitration clause, and he hoped no such objection would be raised against this bill He thought the Legislature should know who the arbitrator was to be upon the part of the tenantry. Great responsibility would rest upon the Government in his appointment.

Hon. Mr. Munn hoped they were in a fair way to obtain a settlement of this long agitated question, for while the people were under the leasehold system the industries of the country would not prosper. The young men of the province were reluctant to settle upon leasehold land because there was not security under the leasehold system. Crops might fail, and if they were unable to pay their rent the proprietor might dispossess them. When men held the land upon which they settled in their own right way, they would work with greater energy There was loss of time, and men's minds were unsettled by the agitation of the question, though he did not expect it would be any great boon to the tenants.

Hon. Mr. Bolger referred to the evils of the leasehold system in his native country (Ireland). When he came to this Island he found the same system in operation. He had no doubt but the proprietors would feel agrieved by the operation of this bill, if it became law, as he hoped it would, but they should consider that the tenants were willing to pay the full value of the lands they occupied. He thought the proprietors should comply with the reasonable request of the tenants.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Balderson the debate was adjourned. Committee on despatches and other public papers resumed.

Hon. Mr. Wightman remarked that he would like to hear some explanation of the large sum of $11,500 in the railway land damage accounts paid to Hon. G. W. Howlan. He thought there must be two golden shipyards in Prince County.

Hon. Mr. Bolger said his honor from Georgetown had very carefully examined the accounts, but he had not succeeded in bringing much against the appraisers, though he liked to give them a little rub now and then. He would like to defend the Board of which he was a member from insinuations thrown out against it, aud regretted that he was not in a position to explain the item his honor had referred to without the plans of Mr. Howlan's property. The railway ran through several lots and also deprived him of the privilege of building a wharf. One of the men whose evidence had been taken (Mr. White) was a strong opponent, politically, of Mr. Howlan, and when he heard the amount of the award he said the Board had robbed him. He regretted that his honor from New Perth (Mr McDonald) had not given the names of the parties he referred to yesterday.

STOCK FARM.

Hon. Mr. Laird thought it was quite time to drop the railway question, and take up the stock farm accounts. He observed that the stock farm committee said in their report thst they deemed it unnecessary to make a full report after the very full report recently made. He would like to see that full report, but perhaps it contained matters which it was not considered prudent to reveal. He did not know that the committee were justified in sending an agent to the old country at great expense, to purchase stock, when British stock raisers were going to America to purchase stock. There was risk in importing stock, and the country had lost large sums. Therefore he thought it was imprudent to give instructions to Mr. Bell, to purchase maress in foal to bring across the Atlantic this time cf the year. He did not think the farm had given satisfaction hitherto. The stock were not what the country required, though he had been assured that they were of very high pedigree. It was known that the commissioners had to purchase cows so as to have sufficient milk to feed the calves, and if that was the result of their high pedigree stock it was time to try some other pedigree. The young stock should be allowed to compete at the exhibitions, but if they did he believed they would carry off very few prizes. A number of stud horses had been imported, and their services had been given at a very low rate, which prevented private individuals from importing horses and competing with them. Many of those imported by the Government had been almost a failure. He thought it would be better for the government to drop the matter of horses and leave it to a private competition. The sheep, he believed, were of a poor class and had not given satisfaction. Parties from Prince County prefer purchasing from private individuals He had yet to learn that the results of the farm were what the country had to expect from the money expended.

Hon. Mr. Munn had been anxious to see the stock farm so that he would be enabled to tell his neighbors when he returned home about the superior manner in which the farming was carried on, but he was quite disappointed when he saw it. Better farms and buildings could be seen in Rona, Uigg and Rassa. There did not appear to him to be any idea of saving labor in the way the buildings were situated and things in general were managed. Some of the young cattle looked very well, but better sheep could be found upon many farms in his own neighborhood. The farm had cost a great deal of of money, and should be some benefit to the country. He observed a discrepancy between the stock farm accounts and the government classified accounts, which he would like to hear explained.

Hon. Mr. Strong was not familiar with the accounts, but he thought the discrepancy his honor referred to arose from the fact that 800 sovereigns were put down last year for the purchase of a blood horse in England, and a further sum had since been put that account. The stock farm, like many government institutions, might not pay directly and yet pay indirectly. Perhaps the reason it was not more successful as a speculation was that the government were too penurious. He believed the young stock were not properly fed in the winter. Some of the young cattle were fed upon straw alone. He could not endorse the policy of the leader of the Opposition in reference to the horses. Capital was not so abundant in the country that farmers or others would give $1000 or $1500 for a horse. It was so expensive to import a superior horse from Great Britain that few persons would speculate in that direction. He never approved of importing horses from Canada. It was false economy to import cross-breeds at a lower rate than thoroughbred animals could be imported for. With regard to purchasing a horse in the old country, the commissioners were to very minute in their description that up to a very late period; the gentleman to whom the matter was entrusted, had not succeeded in procuring one. The manager of the farm, Mr. Bell, had been sent to England to purchase horses, and other stock, and it was hoped that he would succeed, and have them here early in the season.

Hon. the President said that to feed the young stock upon straw was a penny wise and a pound foolish policy. The people in the western part of the Island had received no benefit from the farm yet, though they were taxed to support it. The farm was for the whole island, but Queen's County received all the benefit. A change of seed was absolutely necessary to successful agriculture. and if the Commissioners would turn their attention more to importing and raising seeds of various kinds and distributing them through the country, they would confer a greater benefit upon agriculturists.

Hon. Mr. Munn was not satisfied with the explanation of the accounts given by his honor the leader of the Government. It appeared that the amount expended according to the accounts was $3,063.7. Proceeds of stock, crop, &c., sold, $1836.40. Expenditure over receipts, $1,226.67. He was sure any good agriculturist in the country could show a more satisfsctory account.

Hon. Mr. Bulger said that as Queen's County received the principal benefit of the expenditure, his honor from Belfast should not complain. He agreed with his honor the President that it would be better for the Commissioners to turn their attention more to raising and distributing seeds.

Hon. Mr. Balderston said that if the people in Prince and King's Counties did not receive the benefit of the farm it was for want of energy upon their own part, as a discount of ten per cent was allowed to purchasers of stock from those counties. When the Government took the farm it was in a very exhausted condition, and the fences and buildings were out of repair. He considered that the farm was a good institution, and as the country received a large indirect benefit from it he was surprised at the disparaging remarks which had been made.

Progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

James Ramsay, Reporter.

RANDOM READINGS.

When a mother cuts her son's hair with such nice precision and artistic neatness that the boy is ashamed to take off his hat when he goes to bed, it is about time our domestic institutions were overhauled and remodeled.

Hesitation in any enterprise is fatal to success, and hesitation must necessarily take place when one has to direct that with which he has not a perfect acquaintance, and the larger the area over which the operation of a business extends, the more fatal will be the consequences either of hesitation or mistake.

Be Prompt.—Some folks are always late in the drag—behind time. They fail to rise in the morning when the bell rings or the gong sounds. They are late at breakfast, and keep others waiting. They are late at church, and come poking in, seeking seats, after the services have commenced. They are too late for the train or the ship, and in coming to work. Now, this comes of a miserable, lazy habit. There is no excuse for it. It is nothing but self-indulging shiftlessness, which ought to be corrected. Unless it be overcome life will prove a failure.

How He Read It.—At Trafalgar two Scotchmen, messmates and bosom cronies from the same clachan, happened to be stationed near each other, when the celebrated intimation was displayed from the Admiral's ship, 'Look up and read yon Jock,' said one to the other; 'England expects every man to do his duty:' not a word frae puir auld Scotland on this occasion!' Jock cocked his eye at the object for a moment and turning to his companion, thus addressed him: 'Man, Geordie, is that a' your sense? Scotland kens well enaugh that her bairns will do their duty—that's just a hint to the Englishman."

A Sunny Temper.—What a blessing to a household is a merry, cheerful woman—one whose spirits are not affected by wet days, or little disappointments, or whose milk of human kindness does not sour in the sunshine of prosperity. Such a woman in the darkest hours brightens the house like a little piece of sunshiny weather. The magnetism of her smiles and electrical brightness of her looks and movements affect every one. The children go to school with a sense of something great to be achieved; her husband goes into the world in a conqueror's spirit. No matter how people annoy and worry him all day, far off her presence shines, and he whispers to himself, 'At home I shall find rest.' So day by day she literally renews his strength and energy, and if you know a man with a beaming face, a kind heart and a prosperous business, in nine cases out of ten you will find he has a wife of this kind.

A Narrow Escape.—A man and his wife, seeking to break themselves of a habit of fretting and scolding, entered into an agreement of this nature; The one who first lost temper with the other or with the children was to be published as a 'scold.' The medium through which this humiliating intelligence was to be communicated to the world was not specified in the contract, but the husband understood it was to be through 'The Brunswicker.' The wife nearly bit the end of her tongue off the first day's trial, snapping up the harsh words which tried to escape her lips. But both were dismally peaceful until the afternoon of the second day, when the husband flew into a passion simply because one of the children polished his stockinged feet with a blacking brush while he was taking his usual nap. At the first burst of anger, his wife quietly arose and put on her bonnet.

'Where are you going?' he inquired suspiciously.

'To publish you,' she replied.

That brought him to terms, and long and earnestly he begged her not to make his weakness known throughout the length and breadth of the land. Finally, in consideration of a new silk dress, by him to be delivered, she agreed to let him off.

Why Some People are Poor.—Silver spoons are used to scrape kettles

Coffee, tea, pepper, and spices are left to stand open and loose their strength.

Potatoes in the cellar grow, and the sprouts are not removed until the potatoes become worthless.

Brooms are never hung up and are soon spoiled.

Nice handled knives are thrown into hot water.

The flour is sifted in a wasteful manner, and the bread-pan is left with the dough sticking to it.

Clothes are left on the line to whip to pieces in the wind.

Tubs and barrels are left in the sun to dry and fall apart.

Dried fruits are not taken care of in season, and become wormy.

Rags, string and paper are thrown into the fire.

Pork spoils for the want of salt, and beef because the brine wants scalding.

Bits of meat, vegetables, bread and cold puddings are thrown away, when they might be warmed, steamed and served as good as new.—*Cottage Hearth.*

IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE,

600 KEGS

CUT NAILS,

ALL SIZES!

WILL BE SOLD

Very Cheap for Cash!

W. E. DAWSON & CO.

May 24 1875.—6w

JOHN CAHAN,

FAMILY GROCER,

TEA & WINE IMPORTER,

62 QUEEN STREET,

Respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public.

May 31, 1875.—4in

SUBSCRIBE for THE EXAMINER. One Dollar and Forty Cents a year.

SEA-SIDE HOTEL.

Formerly "Ocean House."

Rustico Beach, P. E. I.,

Having been bought and thoroughly refitted and refurnished

In First-class Style!

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, WILL BE

RE-OPENED FOR THE SEASON,

FROM

1ST JUNE TILL 1ST OF OCTOBER NEXT.

Every Attention Given to Guests!

TERMS MODERATE.

As a summer resort the "Sea-side," is unrivalled.

A Salubrious and Bracing Atmosphere.

Excellent Surf Bathing!

A Magnificent View of the Bay and Ocean.

Best Fishing Grounds on North Shore, with boats for fishing and pleasure constantly on hand.

Coaches connect with every Train to and from Charlottetown and Summerside, at the Hunter River Station, as below:

Present Time Table.—Trains leave Charlottetown at 6 30 a. m., and 2 p. m Returning leave Hunter River at 7.55 a. m., and 8.25 p. m. Leaves Summerside at 6 a. m., and 6 and 6.30 p. m Returning leave Hunter River at 7.55 a. m., and 3.40 p. m.

Any change in Time will be duly advertised.

JOHN NEWSON,
W. A. HUTCHESON,

May 17, 1875.

NOW OPEN!

"International Hotel,"

Central Street,

Summerside, P. E. Island.

I wish to inform the public that I have now opened one of the best as well as one of the most commodious Hotels on this Island. I am prepared to accommodate the traveling public with a first-class table, sleeping apartments. and good stabling, sheds, &c., where their horses will be thoroughly attended to.

Also, in connection with the House, are Liquors of the very best quality,—all at moderate prices to suit the times.

A call from the public will be thankfully received.

W. J. S. GLOVER, Proprietor.

May 24, 1875.

NOW IS THE TIME.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE EXA INER

FOR 1875.

Only $1.40 cents in advance, and $1.62 cents if paid within the year.

P. E. ISLAND STEAMERS,

Until Further Notice.

LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN for SUMMERSIDE and SHEDIAC every Monday and Thursday morning at 3 o'clock.

LEAVE SUMMERSIDE for SHEDIAC every day, on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown.

LEAVE SHEDIAC for SUMMERSIDE every day, on arrival of morning train from St. John.

LEAVE SUMMERSIDE for CHARLOTTETOWN every Wednesday and Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock.

LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU and HAWKESBURY every Monday and Thursday morning at 5 o'clock.

LEAVE PICTOU for CHARLOTTETOWN every Wednesday and Saturday, on arrival of morning train from Halifax.

LEAVE PICTOU for HAWKESBURY every Monday and Thursday, on arrival of morning train from Halifax.

LEAVE PICTOU for GEORGETOWN every Tuesday and Friday, on arrival of morning train from Halifax.

Leave GEORGETOWN for PICTOU and CHARLOTTETOWN every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 5 o'clock.

Leave HAWKESBURY for PICTOU every Monday and Thursday, during night.

Connect at Shediac with train for St. John, and there with Railways and International Steamers for all places in United States and Canada; at Pictou with trains for Halifax and all places in Nova Scotia; at Hawkesbury with Coaches and Steamers for all places in Cape Breton; at Summerside and Georgetown with trains for Charlottetown and all places in the Island.

Agents.—Thomas Bolton, Halifax; Hanford Bros., St. John; Noonan & Davis, Pictou; A. H. Sutherland, Hawkesbury.

F. W. HALES, Sec'y.

Ch'town, May 15, 1875.

MONTREAL & ACADIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S. S. Venezia, 813 tons, Commander McMasters.
S. S. Valetta, 813 tons, Commander Anderson.
S. S. Roma, 813 tons, Commander Desjardines.

The above Steamships will form a

Weekly Line

BETWEEN

Montreal, Shediac, Charlottetown and Picton,

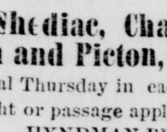
leaving Montreal Thursday in each week.

For Freight or passage apply to

HYNDMAN BROS., Charlottetown.
DAVID SHAW, Esq., Montreal.

May 17, 1875.—till 1st nov

Steamer 'Heather Belle.'



Summer Arrangement, 1875.

THE above Steamer will, after the opening of the navigation, run for the Summer as follows:—

Leave Orwell Brush Wharf for Charlottetown, touching at China Point and Halliday's Wharves, every Tuesday and Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, returning the same evenings. Leave Mount Stewart, East River for Charlottetown, touching at Cranberry and Hickey's wharves, every Wednesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock, returning same evenings. Leave Charlottetown for Crapaud, weather permitting, every Saturday, and on every alternate Saturday will make a return trip, commencing Saturday, May 15th.

JOHN HUGHES.

May 3, 1875.—3m

From MONTREAL TO CASCUMPEC.

THE Subscriber offers for sale on arrival—

500 bbls FLOUR,
100 bbls BREAD,
30 bus. Timothy SEED,
100 bus. Seed WHEAT, (a good article.)
10 doz. BUCKETS,
10 doz. BROOMS,
600 lbs. CLOVER SEED,
50 boxes assorted CRACKERS,
100 kegs NAILS, all sizes,
2 tons Rope, from 8th to 4 inch
6 cases HATS and CAPS,
10 do PAINTS,
20 do HAY RAKES,
20 doz. Haying TOOLS,
20 doz. SHOVELS, HOES, &c.,
10 casks Paint OIL,
5 tons PAINT,
25 cases BOOTS and SHOES.

From England

Putty, Paint, Glass, Olive Oil, Iron, Steel,
12 cases shelf HARDWARE,
6000 bus. SALT,

From United States.

BUCKETS, BROOMS, FISHING GEAR, OIL CLOTHING, HOOKS, LINES & TWINES,—

Which, when received, will complete one of the best stock of Goods in Alberton, and will be sold

Cheap for Cash,

or approved credit.

G. W. HOWLAN.

May 10, 1875.—tf

Italian Warehouse, Queen Street.

PER S. S. "PRINCE EDWARD," from Glasgow:

Finest Old Scotch WHISKIES,
Finest Old Jamaica RUM,

Warranted the best extant.

MACEACHERN & CO.

May 17, 1875.—1m

JOYFUL NEWS

FOR THE AFFLICTED!

GATES

LIFE of MAN BITTERS

—AND—

COMBINED MEDICINES.

From the Roots & Plants of Nova Scotia.

Comprising Ten Different Preparations.

HAVE been thoroughly tested throughout Nova Scotia for the last 25 years in some of the most severe and apparently hopeless cases, and we have yet to hear of a case it has not benefited; while on the contrary numerous certificates taken before Justices of the Peace, and shown in our pamphlets which can be obtained from our agents, or will be sent free to any address.

Price of Bitters and Syrup per pint Bottle—$0.50,

Wholesale Agent at Charlottetown,
Wm. R. WATSON.

Exported by

Caleb Gates & Co.
Middleton, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia

Dec. 28, 1874.

FENCE POSTS & FENCING!

To arrive on the opening of the Railroad and Navigation,

3000 Juniper & Cedar Posts,

Assorted sizes,

5000 Pieces Spruce Fencing,

20 ft. long, 5 in. wide, 1½ in. thick.

Farmers and others wanting to purchase, will be supplied at the lowest possible rates. Apply at

A. McNEILL'S Auction Room.

Ch'town, March 29, 1875.—tf.

Manhood Restored.

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassu street, New York. P. O. Box 5153.

April 19, 1875.

$5 to $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than anything else. Particulars free. Post cards to States cost but two cents. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

Albion, Sydney & Lingan MINES.

COAL ORDERS given, on the above named Mines, at the office of the Subscriber, No. 35, Water Street, Charlottetown—

Prices:

ALBION LUMP,	$2.50	per Ton
" NUT,	2.00	"
" SLACK,	1.50	"
SYDNEY LUMP,	2.50	"
LINGAN.	2.00	"

TERMS as usual.

G. W. DeBLOIS, Agent.

March 29, 1875. 2m

FOR SALE CHEAP.

SEA-SIDE RESIDENCE!

At Kildare Cape, Lot 3,

Within an hour's ride of Railway and Telegraph at Alberton. A

DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, STABLE, COACH HOUSE,

And Two Acres of Land.

Particularly well-situated for Sea-bathing.

For Terms, &c., apply to

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Alberton, May 10, 1875.—ne sj til sale

NOTICE.

AS the present regulations respecting the management of the Legislative Library are about to be materially altered, the committee request that every book already issued, or otherwise withdrawn from it, be returned with the least possible delay.

At the expiration of three months from the date hereof, a list of the books then detained, as well as those missing or lost, will be made out, and published in the *Royal Gazette*.

By order,
L. C. JENKINS, Libarian,

Ch'town, May 6, 1875. } n e p a s j [may 10]

TENDERS!

For Public Works.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works until TUESDAY, the 15th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the following Public Works:—

Building a Block and Spa.. to, and repairing St. Mary's Bay Wharf.

Building a Stone Culvert below Lewis' Mills, on the Launching Road.

Building a Stone Culvert in Ryan's Bridge, Launching Road.

Building a Stone Culvert in Burnt Bridge, Montague Road.

Plans and Specifications of those works will be seen with the subscriber, and at the following places: For St. Mary's Bay Wharf, at Mr George Hickens', near the wharf; for Culvert at Lewis' and Ryan's, at the store of Hugh L. McDonald, Esq., Cardigan Bridge; for Burnt Bridge Culvert, at the store of Duncan McDonald, Esq., Montague Bridge. The signature of two responsible parties willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the work is required to accompany each tender. Board not bound to accept the lowest tender.

Wm. MACDONALD,
S. P. W. King's Co.

May, 12, 1875.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENT.

Postage on The Examiner Will be Paid in Advance,

Under the new Law,

AFTER THE 1st OF JULY NEXT.

THE EXAMINER

IS ONE OF

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST PAPERS ON THE ISLAND.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE DOLLAR & FORTY CENTS

IN ADVANCE.

SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS

ARE REQUESTED TO

Pay Up at Once,

AND SAVE SIXTY CENTS A YEAR,

By coming under our Advance Terms!

Now that the Railway is in operation, the delivery of the Examiner will be much more speedy and punctual than formerly; and as our financial year ends on the 31st May, inst., the present is a good time to Subscribe.

Copies of The Examiner may be had at the Stores of—

G. W. Howlan, Alberton,
Samuel Graves, Summerside,
Bremner Bros., Charlottetown,
H. A. Harvie, do.,
Timothy O'Connell, do.,
Isaac Oxenham, do.,
B. D. Hayden, Mount Stewart,
J. J Campbell, Cardigan Bridge,
Albert Aitken, Georgetown,
Matthew & McLean, Souris.
W. L. G. Hayden, Morell.

Price 3 cts. a Copy

May 17, 1875.—5i

1875.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

Queen Square,

The Subscribers have received per Steamer *Prince Edward*,

A NEW SUPPLY OF

British & Foreign MERCHANDIZE!

Suitable for the Present Season, which are now open for Inspection and Sale, at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

Supplies continually received.

W. & A. BROWN

May 24, 1875.

FOR SALE.

THAT desirable Sea-side SUMMER RESIDENCE, "REDCLIFFE," belonging to Admiral Bayfield, adjoining the Keppoch Farm and about two and a half miles from Charlottetown. Terms easy and made known upon application.

EDWARD BAYFIELD, Solicitor, &c.

May 24, 1875.—2m

TO ARCHITECTS.

Wanted—Plans and Specifications.

ONE hundred and fifty dollars ($150) premium will be given by this Department for an approved Plan and Specification of a Brick Building for a Hospital for the Insane.

The building to have accommodation for at least 140 patients, also, apartments for the Medical Superintendent, the Supervisor and assistants, and kitchen, and all rooms required for an institution of this nature.

The plans to provide for the reception of a Steam Heating apparatus, and are required to be so drawn that, if it is found necessary at any future time, the building can be enlarged so as to accommodate a still greater number of patients.

Each architect to state the price for which he will sell his plan and specification, which, if approved and accepted, the department is to be at liberty to take and use at a price to be agreed upon.

Plans and specifications will be received at this office until Saturday, the 21st August, next, at noon.

Jno. W. MORRISON, Sec'y
Board of Works, P. E. Island.

May 31, 1875.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

PAINTS

AND

PAINT OIL!

W. E. DAWSON.

May 3, 1875.

New-hemp Oakum Co. Of Boston

WE are Agents for the sale of the manufacture of the above Company, and can assure shipowners and dealers of the superiority of their article of Oakum over all others Best of references can be furnished.

300 bales to arrive first steamer, and orders can be filled promptly and cheaply.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, April 26, 1875.—2m

Rye Whiskey & Syrups.

IN STORE—

80 bbls. RYE WHISKEY,
20 kegs LEMON SYRUP, 20 galls. each,
20 kegs RASPBERRY SYRUP,

on consignment at lowest wholesale prices.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, April 26, 1875.—2m

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL Suburban Residence, within five minutes walk from the Post Office. Apply to

G. C. CARMAN, Real Estate Broker

June 7th, 1875.

PLAIN JOB AND BOOK PRINTING done at the EXAMINER OFFICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION!

TO BE sold by public Auction on Saturday the twenty-first (21st) day of August A. D., 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Provincial Building, Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 5th day of November, A. D., 1851, and made between Thomas DesBrisay of Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, Chemist and Druggist, and Helen his wife of the one part, and Ralph Brecken of Charlottetown, aforesaid, Esquire, of the other part: All those several tracts, pieces or parcels of land, situate lying and being in Charlottetown, aforesaid, being town lots numbered seventy-one (71), seventy-two [72], twenty-six [26] and twenty-seven [27], in the fifth hundred of lots in the said town, which said several pieces of land are more particularly delineated and laid down on a certain map or plan of the said town, kept in the office of the Surveyor General of the said Island: and also all that other tract piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the common of Charlottetown, aforesaid, being part of Common lot number twenty five [25], bounded as follows: On the North by Common lot number twenty-six, on the south by the north street of Charlottetown having a front thereon of six chains and twenty-five links, on the west by Common lot number twenty-four, on the east by the western boundary of the eastern third of the said Common lot number twenty-five, being a parallel line to the eastern line of Common lot number twenty-four, and being north nine degrees west of the south boundary of Common lot number twenty-six, containing eight acres, a little more or less.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply to Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1875.

RALPH BRECKEN, Mortgagee.

May 17, 1875.—till sale

FREEHOLD FARM ON LOT 44 FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all the right title, and interests in the Farm lately owned by John Kickham, situate on Township No. Forty-four, at the head of Souris River, consisting of fifty acres. The said farm is conveniently situate to School House, Grist and Saw Mills, and is worthy the attention of those who require a nice farm. Title good, and terms easy.

Wm. D. STEWART.

Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1874

ALBERTON!

Building Lots.

THE Subscriber offers for sale several BUILDING LOTS near the Railway Station. Terms Liberal.

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Alberton, Dec. 14, 1874. s eraj

Wanted

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER, male or female, at Bedford School, Tracadie Sandhills, Lot 36.

By order of Trustees.

March 22, 1875.—tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY!

WANTED:

Building Lots in Charlottetown and Royalty.

Persons wishing to buy or sell Real Estate, can get information by calling upon me,

G. C. CARMAN, Real Estate Broker.

11 Exchange Building, Queen St., }
Ch'town, May 17, 1874 h p 3m }

RAILROAD TIME!

—o—

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES & CLOCKS!

GOLD CHAINS!

STUDS!

TOOTHPICKS!

EAR-RINGS, BROOCHES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PLATED SETTS!

Cruet Stands!

BUTTER COOLERS!

SUGAR BOWLS!

Butter Knives, Pickle Forks, &c.

LARGE ASSORTMENT JET GOODS!

ROBERT SNEESTON,

No. 91 North Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, Dec. 21, 1874.—6m

$10. WONDERFUL.! $10.

A FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED

SEWING MACHINE!

WITH

TABLE AMD TREADLE,

ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

The most Simple and Compact! The most Durable and Economical!

A model of combined Simplicity, Strength and Beauty!

NEW AND NUMEROUS PATENTED ATTACHMENTS.

No complicated machinery to be constantly getting out of order.

So easy to learn that a child can run it, will do all kinds of sewing, from the finest to the coarsest, will Hem, Fell, Tuck, Braid, Cord, Gather, Embroider, etc., uses self-adjusting straight needle, uses all description of Cotton, Silk and Thread. *Makes the strongest stitch known, the cloth will tear before the seam will rip, uses the thread direct from the Spool.* The machine is beautifully finished and highly ornamental, and,

Warranted for Five Years!

SAMPLE MACHINES WITH TABLE AND TREADLE forwarded to any part of the world on receipt of *TEN DOLLARS!*

Special terms and extra inducements to male and female agents, store keepers, etc. County rights given to smart agents free Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing terms, testimonials, engravings, etc. sent free. All money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Drafts, or by express, are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of our goods guaranteed.

All orders, communications, etc., must be addressed to

HOPE MANUFACTURING CO.
New York.

Nov. 30, 1874.—1y

MACEACHERN & Co.

HAVE just received from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and elsewhere, their usual Spring supplies of first-class

Wines, Liquors and Groceries,

which they will offer at the lowest prices.

Italian Warehouse

Ch'town, June 7, 1875.—1m