

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Space, 1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	11 in.	12 in.
1st week	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00
2nd week	.75	1.10	1.40	1.70	2.00	2.30	2.60	2.90	3.20	3.50	3.80
3rd week	.50	.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00
4th week	.30	.45	.60	.75	.90	1.05	1.20	1.35	1.50	1.65	1.80
5th week	.20	.30	.40	.50	.60	.70	.80	.90	1.00	1.10	1.20
6th week	.15	.22	.30	.38	.45	.52	.60	.68	.75	.82	.90
7th week	.10	.15	.20	.25	.30	.35	.40	.45	.50	.55	.60
8th week	.08	.12	.16	.20	.24	.28	.32	.36	.40	.44	.48
9th week	.06	.09	.12	.15	.18	.21	.24	.27	.30	.33	.36
10th week	.04	.06	.08	.10	.12	.14	.16	.18	.20	.22	.24
11th week	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	.10	.11	.12	.13
12th week	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	.10	.11	.12

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, April 17, 1876.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Solicitor General's speech on the subject of Civil Service Reform, will be found in another column. The resolutions which form the basis of the speech, were carried on the morning of Tuesday last. Immediately after their passage the Hon. John Yeo moved the House into Committee of supply. In seconding the motion the Hon. L. C. Owen, Leader of the Government, gave an abstract of the estimates of the Province for the current year, and showed how the revenue is to be raised, and in what manner he proposes that it shall be expended. The salaries of the officials and all the expenses of the Executive Government, he estimates at \$10,069. For salaries he estimates the same amount as last year, because six or nine months must necessarily elapse before the new Civil Service Reform Bill can come into operation. The cost of education he estimates at \$60,000. The Supreme Court will—owing to the increased allowance to jurors—cost a little more than last year. The County Courts will cost, probably, be more expensive. The cost of both, Mr. Owen estimates at \$14,268. The Public Lands Department, with the addition of \$10,000 to defray the cost of proceedings, under the "Land Purchase Act, 1875," will take \$13,775. Mr. Owen intends to lay out in Public Works, during the current year, \$64,593. The Road Services is down for \$19,500, and ferries for \$6,725; for land damages etc., in connection with the Railway, \$12,615.92 are required. The maintenance of the Lunatic Asylum is estimated at \$9,000. The Poor House and paupers, will cost \$7,100; printing and stationery \$4,500; Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions etc., \$2,950; steamers and packers \$2,715. For sundries and contingencies \$7,542.50 are set apart. Mr. Owen's total estimate of expenditure is \$258,434.32. The revenue for the year Mr. Owen estimates as follows:—

Subsidy	\$170,000
Land Assessment	12,000
Interest	8,000
From Public Lands	25,000
Fees	10,000
Fines	400
Wharves and Bridges	2,500
Hillsborough Ferry and Ferry Steamers	5,000
Licenses	1,500
Casual Revenue	2,900
From Land Purchased under Act of 1875, for Interest on Purchase Money	10,000
Balance in Treasury	\$246,900
144,627	
Estimated amount of Revenue	\$391,527
Estimated Expenditure	258,434
Balance	\$133,153
Estimated amount of Receipts	\$246,900
Less amount from Public Lands	25,000
Net Revenue	\$221,900
Gross amount of Estimates	\$258,434.42
For Cont:	
Houses	\$12,500
County Court	
Houses	5,000
Costs under Land Purchase Act	10,000
On account of Railway	12,615.92
40,165.92	218,268
Balance	\$3,631

The Bill amending and consolidating the County Court Act occupied a great deal of attention during the week. This highly important measure provides that the Courts shall in future be held quarterly instead of bi-monthly as heretofore. It permits a creditor to sue a debtor in the County in which the debt was contracted. Formerly it was necessary to sue in the County in which the debtor resided. In case a defendant in a suit shall fail to appear in court, after the issue of summons, a plaintiff may in future, recover the full amount of the debt by swearing to its correctness, instead of, as formerly, being required to prove each item of the account. Capiases will not, in future be granted to recover a less sum than \$10; and the applicant for a capias will be required to swear to the name of the person who informed him that his debtor is about to leave the Province, etc. Execution will not, after the first of July next, issue against the body of a debtor—who contracts the debt after that date—for a less sum than \$20. This provision will practically have the effect of abolishing imprisonment for small debts. Other important changes have been made in the old County Court Act, but those we have mentioned are the most noticeable. We shall at a future day, endeavor to give an abstract of the new Act.

ALMOST SUFFOCATED.—A little girl named Vincent the infant daughter of Agricola Street, painter, was nearly suffocated this morning through the affectionate attentions of a large cat. She had been put to sleep in a low cradle in the bedroom while her mother attended to the usual rounds of housework, and received no particular attention until about noon when an older sister went into the room to look after her. She found the cat lying on the breast of the baby, and the latter quite blue in the face and breathing but faintly. She drove the animal away and called in her mother, who had difficulty in saving the child. A doctor was sent for, who applied the proper remedies. The child is still very ill.—Wednesday's Morning Herald.

MR. SHANLEY'S REPORT.

MR. SHANLEY'S REPORT was not needed to demonstrate to the people of this Island that the character given by Mr. Swinyard to their Railway was a false one. The fact that persons have travelled upon it and lived, is proof that Mr. Swinyard's estimate was incorrect. Had Mr. Shanley's report never been made, we should have felt satisfied that our Railway is a good one. True, its projectors miscalculated. Notwithstanding Mr. Swinyard's report—notwithstanding the almost frantic efforts of the anti-Railway Party to bring the road into contempt, the volume of freight and the number of passengers carried during the first year the railway was in operation, were greater than even the most sanguine of its promoters ever anticipated. Therefore, the engines have proved insufficient in number and in strength—therefore, Mr. Mackenzie was asked to provide for additional engines.

Mr. Shanley's investigations and examinations have evidently been thorough; and the conclusions to which he has arrived are very plainly told in his report. In summing up he says that the contract has, on the whole, been fairly carried out, and that as good value has been had for the money expended as could reasonably be expected. There are a few items, however, noted in their proper places in the report, which should be made good by the contractors, and which may be summed up as follows:—

Clearing,	\$ 500
Fencing,	1,500
Bridging,	250
Total,	\$2,250
Gates,	\$1,600
Ties,	1,000
Buildings,	400
Rolling Stock,	450
Total,	\$5,700

Mr. Shanley says:—"Mr. Swinyard estimates these requirements, along with some others not taken into account by me, at \$100,005.67, and Mr. Boyd at \$1,150, which last sum has been held off by the contractors' final estimate, and is included in the above summary.

I am obliged to disagree with Mr. Swinyard as to the greater part of his requirements as far as effects the contract, and I have given reasons for my conclusions under the different headings referring to the items in question, viz: The grading of station grounds; the ballasting; the sidings; and the station dwellings.

Leaving the items estimated above at \$5,700 only to be dealt with in order that the contracts may be declared complete, and which, when done, can leave nothing that can reasonably be required under them, the Government will then be in possession of a line of railway, quite equal to the demands of the country, for some years to come, at a very moderate cost, though an additional expenditure for improving motive power, station dwellings, fencing, dredging about wharves, &c., may still be requisite. This expenditure, however, will not exceed \$100,000, or say \$500 per mile, making the whole cost of the road—well equipped, and in every respect equal to the trade—less than \$17,000 per mile, being within the average cost of the narrow gauge railways in Ontario; and in making this comparison, it should be taken into consideration that the Prince Edward line has wharf accommodations, which cannot have cost less than \$100,000, or say \$500 per mile of road, whilst the structures—such as bridges abutments and piers, as well as all culverts are substantial and permanently built of stone, those on our roads being chiefly of timber. There is a large percentage of curvature, but with a great minimum radius, whilst the maximum gradient is but 74, and this at the terminus, and for a very short distance, against 105 feet per mile on our roads.

This is Mr. Boyd vindicated and Mr. Swinyard condemned.

OUR STREETS.

CITIZENS have, during the past fortnight, had time to speculate on the comfort of plankways, while wading through mud and mire where plankways have not yet been laid. We trust that ere long the promise of one of our City Fathers—that plankways will be laid "from end to end of every street in the city"—will soon be carried out. At present our streets are our shame. A prominent naval officer—recently bogged in the mud of Grafton Street, opposite the Prince of Wales College—was heard to exclaim in the bitterness of his spirit, that the streets of Charlottetown were "a disgrace to the nineteenth century." Certainly, muck and mire—traversed by ruts and sloughs—do not, in this enlightened age, form highways worthy of the people of a city boasting ten thousand inhabitants.

EASTER BREV.—There was a splendid show of beef in Market on Saturday last. Prices ranged from 12c. to 16c. per lb. We subjoin the "dead weights" of some of the carcasses:—

Blake Bros.	1 ox	980
"	1 "	972
"	1 "	959
"	1 "	958
"	1 "	854
"	1 "	818
"	1 cow	857
"	1 "	721
Robert Bridges	1 ox	1111
"	1 "	964
"	1 "	950
"	1 cow	709
John Cartwright	1 ox	709
"	1 "	700
"	1 "	670
"	1 ox	624
Samuel Wheatley	1 cow	709
"	1 "	700
"	1 "	690
"	1 ox	670
Mark Wilson	1 ox	720
"	1 "	701
William H. Lord	1 cow	680
"	1 "	680
Joseph O'Brien	1 ox	501
"	1 cow	793
"	1 "	303
Mr. Godfrey	1 ox	494
John Frizzle	1 cow	700
Stephen Mills	1 ox	335
Lemuel Mellet	1 "	602
John F. Farquharson	1 "	817
Mr. Doyle	1 "	490
Lemuel Clow	1 "	616
Thos. Pearson	2 oxen	1000
Mr. McLean	1 ox	700
"	1 cow	494
John Drake	1 "	550
Mr. Carter	1 "	604
Mr. McKinnon	1 ox	500

AN HONORABLE ACT.—Mr. Dupont, the colored man who sells newspapers, &c., on the trains, has recently performed an extraordinary and highly commendable act. Going to a gentleman passenger he asked him for a cent, saying that several weeks ago, a friend of the gentleman's had bought a paper and had only thrown him one cent instead of two. His request was acceded to and the cent handed over. Dupont then drew a sovereign from his pocket and handed it to the gentleman telling him that it was thrown to him with the cent by the friend alluded to, and requesting him to return it. Such acts as this are not often performed.—Halifax Item.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

THE CITY RILL.

SPEECH OF MR. L. H. DAVIES.

MR. L. H. DAVIES moved that the House do now go into the order of the day, and said that some misapprehension existed with reference to the provisions of this measure. The Bill of the Corporation shall create either a debt or the debt of the City; it merely empowered the Corporation to do so. The object of the Bill was to enable the citizens, if they pleased, to tax themselves for such improvements as might be deemed desirable. The Corporation were, at present, prohibited from levying taxation beyond a certain rate. Originally, they could tax both freehold and leasehold property; but as the new road was to be laid out to the extent of one shilling and six pence on the pound. This was a bad system, as it was unfair and unjust. The tax should fall equally upon all classes of the citizens, and not heavily upon the poor as it now does. The poor man, at present, paid more tax than he, in justice, should pay. The law was an ingenious contrivance to let off the rich with a light tax, and to take a heavy one out of the poor. The tax should be rateable according to the amount of estate a man possessed in the city. It had been objected that the Corporation should not be granted such power as to tax the streets, and Mr. Davies contended that it was absolutely necessary that they should possess this power. The City was incorporated in 1853, and started on its own account almost as naked as a man when he first came into the world. The Corporation had, in some years, a room in the old Court House, in which to transact their business, but even that was, at last, hauled away, and they had to fit up another in the Market House. With regard to the City's debt, Mr. Davies stated that the Corporation had borrowed such sums as were necessary for permanent improvement, so that the ordinary revenue might be applied to the legitimate expenditure of the Corporation. The City Accounts had been laid on the desks of hon. members of the House, and would be seen from them that there had been no extravagance whatever on the part of the civic authorities. At least, by an examination of those accounts, there did not appear to be any extravagance. The \$52,18 had been expended on the streets and squares, for macadamizing, side-walks, &c. The Fire Department had during the past few years, required a much larger outlay than formerly. The ordinary expenditure in that department, for last year, was \$274,81 cents. This did not include the cost of the new steam fire engine, hose, hook and ladder appliances, etc., amounting to \$7000. The expenditure in that department had increased, and it was necessarily very large, as those articles were not yet laid out. He had been informed by those in charge of Civic affairs that, at the present time, they were absolutely without funds. For the ordinary expenditure of the City, unless additional power was given the Corporation to raise a larger Revenue, they would be obliged to shut up the Police Department, and suspend the Fire Department. There was a state of matters which no citizen desired to see. When he first introduced this matter to the attention of the House, he stated what the income and expenditure for macadamizing the streets, for the past three years had been. (For statement see EXAMINER of the 3rd inst.) In round numbers, \$5000 had been expended in macadamizing the streets, over the actual income derived from the tax levied for that purpose. The result was that the Railway Station was now in such a condition that it must be macadamized next summer. This work, alone, would cost from \$5,000 to \$10,000. That street was now a mere bog, and the Corporation could not improve it unless they obtained more power to levy taxes. He had made a thorough investigation of the receipts of the City, and had come to the conclusion that no Council could do the repairs and improvements now demanded by the citizens, with reference to the streets, without having a much larger revenue under their control. The taxes at present paid by the citizens were trifling compared with those paid in Halifax, St. John and Fredericton. He would read a statement which had been placed in his hands, showing the financial position of Charlottetown, when compared with those cities. (For statement see EXAMINER of the 3rd inst.) The average amount of taxation in Charlottetown was now \$1.47 per head. In Halifax, N. S., and S. 3.87 in Fredericton, N. B. It was necessary to tax the citizens of St. John, E. B. at the rate of \$5.00 per head, the Corporation of Charlottetown could not carry out their improvements for \$1.47 per head. This tabular statement showed the reasonableness of conferring much greater power upon the Corporation. The Bill which had been presented to the House, and which had been read a first time, had been brought to him, direct from the City Council, as approved of by them, and declared by them to be absolutely necessary. The object of the Bill was to give the Province was now \$254,000, to which the City was entitled to, at least, one tenth, as its share. If the Legislature choose to break up the Corporation, and to pay over to the City \$25,000 annually, it might give the citizens what they should have, and it should be allowed to tax themselves for necessary improvements. Surely the citizens were better able to judge, as to the extent they should be taxed, than the House. In all parts of the City the people were calling out for improvements which must be carried out. Even in a sanitary point of view, it was absolutely necessary to spend considerable sums of money. The Bill in all its provisions was a just and fair one; and it was left optional with the citizens either to choose increased taxation or to have matters remain as they were. If not satisfied with the doings of the present Council, the citizens could elect to place other men in their places. As he saw no objection whatever to the Bill, he would now move that the House do now go into the order of the day.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

SOLICITOR GENERAL'S SPEECH.

HON. MR. SULLIVAN.—Mr. Speaker, in pursuance of a notice placed upon the order book, I beg leave to move the following resolution:—

Resolved, that it is expedient to introduce a Bill to improve the management of several departments of the Civil Service of this Province.

In doing so, I may be permitted, briefly, to indicate the changes it is proposed to make. It is generally assumed that the Civil Service of the Province is in an unsatisfactory position. A very bad system has been continued from time immemorial. With every change of Government public officials have been dismissed; and fresh, untrained men have been appointed to the places. The consequence is that the duties have not been properly performed. Then, sir, the salaries, which may have been considered sufficient in former times, are now, owing to an increase in the cost of living, quite insufficient to attract capable men to do the public service. It is, therefore, proposed to make various changes, both in the offices and in the salaries. The names which will be submitted to the House, will necessitate a great many alterations in some of the Departments. The office of Provincial Secretary does not, at present, require a great deal of attention. From the head of that Department, neither are the duties of the Provincial Secretary very onerous. It is proposed that one person shall perform the duties at present performed by both these officials. I do not see any necessity for two separate heads of the office, and I believe it will be found, when the investigation, now going on is over—that many thousands of dollars have been lost to the Colony. In a good many cases, estates have been purchased at such high prices, that the Government would not purchase the fee simple from the Government. They preferred to remain tenants of the public; and they should have been required to pay their rents. But the

I think that the duties can very well be performed by four. A Registrar, an Assistant Registrar and two clerks ought, in my opinion, to be a sufficient staff for that Department. It seems to me that, at present, the Registrar, the Assistant Registrar, and two clerks, in the office; and it is proposed that for the future, there shall be employed only a Registrar, an Assistant Registrar, and two clerks. In reference to the Land Department, it is proposed that the Commissioner shall create either a debt or the debt of the City; it merely empowered the Corporation to do so. The object of the Bill was to enable the citizens, if they pleased, to tax themselves for such improvements as might be deemed desirable. The Corporation were, at present, prohibited from levying taxation beyond a certain rate. Originally, they could tax both freehold and leasehold property; but as the new road was to be laid out to the extent of one shilling and six pence on the pound. This was a bad system, as it was unfair and unjust. The tax should fall equally upon all classes of the citizens, and not heavily upon the poor as it now does. The poor man, at present, paid more tax than he, in justice, should pay. The law was an ingenious contrivance to let off the rich with a light tax, and to take a heavy one out of the poor. The tax should be rateable according to the amount of estate a man possessed in the city. It had been objected that the Corporation should not be granted such power as to tax the streets, and Mr. Davies contended that it was absolutely necessary that they should possess this power. The City was incorporated in 1853, and started on its own account almost as naked as a man when he first came into the world. The Corporation had, in some years, a room in the old Court House, in which to transact their business, but even that was, at last, hauled away, and they had to fit up another in the Market House. 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In all parts of the City the people were calling out for improvements which must be carried out. Even in a sanitary point of view, it was absolutely necessary to spend considerable sums of money. The Bill in all its provisions was a just and fair one; and it was left optional with the citizens either to choose increased taxation or to have matters remain as they were. If not satisfied with the doings of the present Council, the citizens could elect to place other men in their places. As he saw no objection whatever to the Bill, he would now move that the House do now go into the order of the day.

fact is, that numbers of these people are enjoying the fruits of the money laid out by the people at large, for nothing. They refuse to take deeds, and they pay no rent. This, I need not say, should not have been permitted. I think, sir, we can say, without egotism, that the present Government have taken every means in their power, to rid the country of the burden of the proprietary system; and I have no doubt, that when the estates are obtained, it is at a great price. There will be the sale of the farms to their present occupiers as will give general satisfaction. To obtain an efficient Commissioner, and to render him independent, as he should be, I think it is necessary to give a salary of \$1,600. But, of course, that will be a matter for the Legislature. At present the Commissioner receives \$875; his assistant gets \$650, and extra cost say \$100 a year.

HON. MR. KELLY would remind the Hon. Solicitor General that he had not taken the Surveyor General's salary into account.

HON. MR. SULLIVAN—I have left the Surveyor General out of the estimates altogether, because I do not think it is necessary to take the total expenditure of the Land Office, at present, is about \$1725 a year. Now, suppose we adopt another system of management. Suppose we give the commissioner \$1600; his assistant \$850, and extra \$500. It seems to me that these three officials could properly manage the Land Department; but if more assistance is required, let clerks be appointed at the discretion of the Government. Adding the salaries of these three officials together the amount is \$3000, which would be an increase in the Land Office of \$1275. Taken altogether the cost of maintaining the various departments under the proposed arrangement would be \$14,750. At present the expenditure is \$13,527—so that there will be an increase of \$1223. If, however, it were not for the creation of two officials, instead of an increase there would be a decrease of \$1223. The money expended on the office of public auditor will be any loss to the revenue. On the contrary, I believe that a large amount will be saved. I will not take up the time of the House much longer. The Public Service is a matter in which all hon. members should take an interest. It behooves every one of us to endeavor to make the system better than it is at present. I trust that the Bill, when passed, remove all the evils which will, as I have already said, the Government have nothing to gain by introducing the measure. It is, however, a duty which we owe to the people to make a change in the various departments of the Civil Service of the Province. If the members of this Legislature go to the country without instituting some reforms, I do not think they will be able to justify themselves before their constituents. I do not think they can be excused if they leave the Public Service in a condition in which no one of them would like to leave his own business. Believing, sir, that a very large sum will be lost to the country by the settlement of the Land Question, and seeing that our resources are now limited, I think we should economize as much as possible. I will not take up the time of the House any longer. In conclusion, I would ask hon. members of both sides of the House, to give this important measure their careful consideration.

A TALE OF THE SEA.—A SCHOONER DISBY AND FOUR MEN DROWNED.—This afternoon the American fishing schooner "Lizzie R. Clark" came into port with her ensign flying at half mast, and bringing intelligence of the total loss of the schooner "Henrietta Greenleaf" of Gloucester a. d. of a number of her crew. The Captain reports that on Monday shortly after noon he fell in with a dory containing six men, who were in a very exhausted condition, and were almost entirely destitute of clothing. He took them on board and provided them with all the comforts which his resources permitted. He afterwards ascertained that the men belonged to the schooner "Henrietta Greenleaf," and that their vessel had been capsized in a squall and had gone down, carrying with her a number of the crew and giving the remainder the little time to escape with their lives. The disaster occurred about three o'clock on Friday morning, when the vessel was a little to the south of the La Have Bank, and before the crew had been called on deck. The Captain had just turned out and was putting on his boots in the cabin, when he felt the vessel heel and a squall jumped on deck. He got into one of the dories along with five others and pushed off from the schooner. Another boat containing five more men was also successfully cleared but before the remainder of the crew reached the deck, the vessel went down carrying them with her. Soon afterwards the two boats separated, and of one of them nothing has since been heard. The other boat was rowed about all Monday afternoon, when the schooner "Lizzie R. Clark" hove in sight and came to their rescue. The men had suffered greatly from hunger and thirst and exposure to the weather, and were extremely exhausted when help arrived. One man died subsequently. The names of the men who went down in the vessel were Franklyn Greenleaf, James Peters, Alfred Olson and George Connors. The name of the man who died was Freeman Crawford. The crew of the missing dory was composed of the following men:—Joseph Gardner, George Row, B. Jewett, Charles Pattie, and one whose name the Captain did not recollect, Peters, Connors' and Gardner, belong to Nova Scotia, the first being a native of Prospect, and the second of Canso. The destitute men have been taken care of by the American Consul, and will be passengers by the steamer "Chase" for Portland en route for their homes. The vessel was new and on her first voyage. Coroner Jennings is holding an inquest on the body of the seaman who died after being taken on board the schooner.—Halifax Herald.

A MILITARY INVENTION.—The Times Berlin Correspondent writes:—"If all we hear about new invention is correct," we are likely to be reduced to even yet more of matter of scientific calculation than they are at present. According to reliable information, M. Le Boulanger, has succeeded in constructing an instrument indicating the distance between two armies by the mere report of the discharge. The instrument is entirely self-acting, easily kept in order and requires no particular experience or intricate calculations to use it. The experiments to which it has been subjected in the artillery grounds of this and some other countries are stated to have been a complete success, as regards accuracy. Whether the machine marks with the same accuracy the report of one or many rifles and whether the small specimens for infantry and cavalry use are as reliable as the larger ones attached to the guns, is not quite so certain.

Catarrh is a common disease—so common that sneezing, spitting, and blowing of the nose, meets us at every turn on the street. Your foot slips in these nasty discharges on the sidewalk and in the public conveyances (and is disagreeable, often, contaminating the breath of the sufferer, and causing the most disagreeable odors). There is the highest medical authority for stating that with fully half—if not two-thirds of those afflicted with Consumption of the Lungs the disease commences as Catarrh in the nose or head, the next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes—lastly to the lungs. How important then to give early and prompt attention to a catarrh. To cure this loathsome disease correct the system by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which tones it up, clears the blood, and heals the diseased glands by a special influence upon them; and to assist, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche. This is the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment, and it is pleasant to use. The two medicines with instructions are sold by dealers in medicinal

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