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The Examiner.

Ch'town, May 18, 1874.

PROHIBITION.

THE questions of the prohibition and the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors are attracting a great deal of attention,—and deservedly so. During the present session of our Parliament, numerous petitions in favor of a prohibitory law have come in from all parts of the country. There has evidently been an organized movement, the effects of which are becoming plainly apparent. In England, the stricter regulation of public houses was one of the many good acts of the late Government; and although the publicans have had influence enough to revenge themselves by driving from power those who interfered with their business, it is not likely their successors will, to any great extent, modify the restrictive regulation, the results of which are generally acknowledged to be very good. The wild and hysterical "women's crusade" in the States, though conducted with much more zeal than discretion, is, at least, a sign of the intense feeling which exists against the traffic which is ruinous to so many.

A legislator has to consider, not only what is absolutely best, but, also, what is practicable, and will not lose the latter because he cannot obtain the former. Rather, he will endeavor to make the one the means of obtaining the other. This principle must be borne in mind in legislating upon this subject. *Non valent leges sine moribus* is a sound maxim. All experience proves that a law, however good theoretically, is worse than useless when it is far above the common standard of public morals. It is either broken or evaded, and the evil that it was intended to repress is untouched; and the breaking of the law is a new source of demoralization. However desirable a general prohibitory law might be, or may be in the future we are quite sure that every one must acknowledge that we are not yet ready for it. This does not say that those who are in favor of such a law should cease to agitate, as it is by such agitation that public opinion is formed and directed.

We published, a short time ago, the experience of the Governor of Maine as to the working of the law in that State. He spoke favorably of its results, especially in the country places. We were glad to see that such a law could be made so effective; but we must remember that Canada is a much larger country than the State of Maine, and what succeeds in the smaller country, would, almost certainly, fail in the larger.

Meanwhile, can nothing be done? Last year there were manufactured or imported into Canada more than one gallon of ardent spirits and three of malt liquors for each one of the population, an average of four gallons of intoxicating liquors for each man, woman and child—1800,000 gallons of about $13,000,000 value consumed in one year. This, of itself, means a vast deal of intemperate use of liquors. But we need no statistics to prove that intemperance is one of our master sins, spreading ruin on every side. The best means of checking it should occupy the attention of every man who has any object in life above the merest selfishness,—though even selfishness may urge to action on this subject. We certainly think that far more credit is due to those who *try to do something*, though they may fail or be mistaken, than to those who never make mistakes of their own because they never do anything; and whose sneering cynicism merely proves how little consciousness they have of the force of the evil to be grappled with.

Surely there is within our reach a much better execution of our present laws, and some stricter regulations than we now have. The number of taverns might be much reduced. Something more should be required than the signature of six inhabitants to enable a person to procure a license. If no one else can be found, some liquor dealers who have a direct interest in the growth of the trade, are always ready to come to the front.

One very great improvement could, we think, be made by insisting upon a retail liquor shop being strictly confined to that purpose. Groceries, or shops of any kind, which also have a retailing license are a very great evil. Many a man begins by going to these, who would be ashamed to enter a tavern pure and simple. We think, for the same reasons, barber shops should not be allowed in connection with them. There is a strong and increasing public opinion, that a man is acting disgracefully in frequenting a tavern. These grocery stores and barber shops are intended to cover up that disgrace. We strongly advocate such a change in the law, as would make it plain to the man himself, and to all the world, what he went into a groggery for. Before long, it might be possible to go a step further, and close all bar-rooms in hotels and inns, prohibiting under the strictest penalties, their keepers from supplying liquors to any but *bona fide* travellers or guests residing in the house. There is the provision of the English law with reference to the Sunday sale of liquors, if it can be managed for one day we should think it might be for others. We are quite aware that this is not what the Prohibitionists want. Still, while fighting their main battle, they also do something in these respects.

We have on our Statute Book, what the English Temperance League has been long trying for, viz., a Permissive Bill. A majority of the householders in any school district can prevent the giving of any license. The way in which this works would be a good sign as to the probable success of absolute prohibition. We should be glad to know from how many districts the liquor traffic has been, by the operation of this law, excluded, and invite communications on the subject from friends of the temperance cause. We think it would be well also, if they would, through the press, make practical suggestions as to the best way of regulating, if not prohibiting, the liquor traffic

LEGISLATIVE UNION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

THE foremost politicians of Nova Scotia have expressed strong sentiments in favor of a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces. The Leader of the Government (in the Lower House) and the Leader of the Opposition vied with each other in supporting a resolution authorizing the Executive of that Province to communicate on the subject with the Executives of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Unfortunately, the Usher of the Black Rod knocked at the door of the Assembly-room while the discussion was progressing, and the Legislature was prorogued before the resolution could be agreed to. That is, however, no reason why the subject should be dropped. The Executive of Nova Scotia can commence the correspondence on its own responsibility; and in view of the speeches of the leaders of both political parties in the Assembly, they will be fully justified in doing so. We trust they will lose no time. The sooner *the* "great question" for the constituents of these Maritime Provinces to consider, is grappled with, the better. True, there are few conflicting interests to reconcile; for the material and political interests of the three Provinces are nearly identical. But still, a "fair basis" of union will have to be carefully considered and fully discussed. This will require time; and it is "best to take time by the forelock."

Last week we clipped from the Halifax *Citizen* a lengthy and able article in advocacy of the proposed union. The Halifax *Reporter*, which, we need hardly remark, is, probably, as bitterly opposed to the *Citizen* as the Leader of the Government is to the Leader of the Opposition, is also decided in its opinion that a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces must prove beneficial. In a late issue the *Reporter* declares—

"We believe in a Maritime Union. Everything points to that as the necessary corollary to the Canadian Federation. We have too much machinery for the craft. The vessel is overladen with useless and expensive material, that it would be better without than with. Our expenses are too great for the work that has to be performed, as far as Nova Scotia is concerned. Eight Legislative Councillors and nineteen members of Assembly, with three heads of departments, could do all the business that there is to be done. As we said before, the present style is about like a 38 horse-power engine in a birch bark canoe. It is as useful and as practical."

Further on in the same article the *Reporter* says:

"Let us have the Maritime Union, for it is a good one, a necessary one, and one that will elevate the status of our public men, who now have nothing better to fight over than a road scale or the grammatical construction of sentences."

The Halifax *Chronicle*, of the 14th instant, thus adverts to the subject:—

"The question of a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—is one that must at the first glance commend itself to the favorable consideration of the people whose interest would be affected by the change, whatever may be the result of a full examination of it. The tendency of the age is towards union in all things. It is a part of the social element in man to desire friendly and intimate relations with his neighbours, if they can be obtained easily and without disadvantage to him. We may believe that Nova Scotia was predisposed in favour of a union of all the Provinces, and if the project had been undertaken in a proper way, by men possessing the confidence of the country and anxious to faithfully represent the wishes of the people, the discontent and hard feeling that were produced by the coercion movement might have been avoided, and perhaps a union effected which would, from the beginning, have had the hearty approval of all sections. There are many arguments in favor of a union of the Maritime Provinces under one Local Legislature and Government. First and most important, is the fact that their interests are common. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island all engage largely in shipbuilding, navigation, and fishing; and agriculture, and manufacturing, though not such prominent industries as the others, are prosecuted to a considerable extent in all three. It would scarcely be possible, then, for any legislation to be effected which would benefit one Province at the expense of the others. In this important fact there is a guarantee that sectional legislation could scarcely occur in a body representing the three Provinces. The union would certainly simplify and cheapen the system of Government."

OUR RAILWAY.

IN reply to Dr. Tupper, the Premier stated, (in the Commons) that our Railway—or at least that part of it which is nearly finished—'would be put in operation immediately.' In view of this statement, it is somewhat strange that no subordinate officials of the road have yet been appointed. This neglect, we have good reasons for believing, is intentional; for we are reliably informed that our active, and very intelligent fellow-townsman, Mr. Sloggett, has proposed to the Government the names of several persons whom he considered eligible for office in connection with our railway. Mr. Sloggett, doubtless, took his cue from the EXAMINER. We regret that his representations and proposals have not received any notice of approval from the Minister of Public Works. The talented projector of the plans for our "Winter Steamer," deserves better treatment at the hands of Laird and Mackenzie.

IMMIGRATION.—The tide of immigration seems to be setting in strongly towards the Dominion. The United States are overstocked with laborers, and some of the leading papers are advising foreigners to remain at their homes, or seek some other field. This state of matters is favorable to the Dominion.—*British Colonist.*

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE special provision made in the new election law respecting the qualification of the electors of Prince Edward Island, has occasioned much comment both in and out of Parliament. In the House of Commons, on the 7th inst, the matter was discussed as follows:—

Hon Mr. Tupper expressed himself as opposed to the proposed franchise for Prince Edward Island, and maintained that manhood suffrage should be retained.

Hon. Mr. Laird considered this was a temporary arrangement made in consequence of the absence of voting lists in elections for the Lower House. He would have been most happy to have adopted the franchise for the Lower House had there been any voters' lists. The people had the whole matter in their own hands, and he had no doubt that before the next general election an amendment to the election law would be made.

Hon. Mr. Cameron (Cardwell) said he had received a letter from a gentleman of high standing in Prince Edward Island, stating that the franchise would give rise to great dissatisfaction among the people of that Island. That gentleman had said in his letter that it would disfranchise a large number who should be entitled to vote for members in the Dominion Parliament.

Hon. Mr. Laird said he ought to know something of the public opinion in Prince Edward Island, and he said that, since the object of the bill had been known in the Island, he had not seen a hostile remark in the newspapers or received a letter condemning it.

Mr. Sinclair asserted that the franchise would give general satisfaction in Prince Edward Island. Under existing circumstances he thought the franchise of the Upper House should be adopted. He was not opposed to the retaining of manhood suffrage, but the misrepresentation that often took place in consequence of their being no voters' lists rendered it advisable not to adopt that franchise.

It being six o'clock, the House rose for recess.

After recess, Mr. Davies explained the franchise in Prince Edward Island, and how, under this bill, the people were robbed of it in the Dominion elections.

Dr. Tupper complained of the injustice done to Prince Edward Island, and read a letter from the Hon. Mr. Howlan, protesting against the franchise provisions of this bill. In his letter he had spoken of the admirable manner in which the franchise worked, and he hoped that he (Dr. Tupper) would move an amendment to replace the franchise on its old footing. The new system would press unfairly on the Roman Catholics of the Island, who were in the main the poorer classes, and were the majority in numbers. He would not have moved in the matter except for this letter. He trusted that the Hon. Minister of Justice would not strangle the Prince Edward Island electors at the polls, or make an invidious distinction between Prince Edward Island and the other Provinces. If they were going to adopt the franchise of each Province, why should they take a different course against the people of Prince Edward Island, who had not been shown to have abused the trusts reposed in them?

Mr. Dorion said that the other day the hon. member for Cumberland had advocated an uniform franchise throughout the Provinces. Now, if his argument of to-day were correct, he advocated universal suffrage throughout the Dominion. Mr. Dorion went on to say that the representatives of Prince Edward Island were satisfied with the franchise now accorded, and it was only Mr. Howlan, the leader of the infinitesimal minority on the Island, who protested against this franchise. The hon. member for Cumberland was endeavoring to make capital out of a position which he could not sustain. He continued to say that, under the ballot, greater care had to be exercised as to the qualification of voters, and this must either be by a list of voters or some defined mode, such as the possession of property and residence; otherwise people could be brought from any part of the Dominion to swell a vote. For his (Mr. Dorion's) part he favored universal suffrage, a state of affairs which would not meet with approval of the hon. member for Cumberland. He (Mr. Dorion) did not desire to impose universal suffrage upon a few people, but to work them up to it. There was, he said, ample time for Prince Edward Island to assimilate her laws to this.

Mr. Laird said the Hon. Mr. Howlan's appointment was not a nomination of his. That gentleman was nominated by the Roman Catholic party, and he approved of the nomination. The Roman Catholics had control of the Local Legislature, and if they regarded that an injustice had been done them, they could easily rectify the matter by introducing the registration of votes; then they could have all they desired. The present franchise of the lower House was subject to great abuses, and it was not desirable that it should be extended to the elections for the Dominion Parliament. He did not consider that the proposed franchise would inflict any injustice on the Roman Catholics, and he was assured that quite as many Roman Catholics were prepared to go under the franchise as there were Protestants. The hon. member for Cumberland had endeavored to stir up sectional feeling upon this point, and he depreciated this course

Sir John McDonald said that in the clause under consideration it was proposed to make a serious change in the franchise of Prince Edward Island. It had been said that the number of voters that would be excluded would be infinitesimally small. If it were to make such a small difference of votes why insist upon it?

Mr. Laird.—I admit that it will make a difference of one-third of the votes.

Sir John McDonald said then the third of the electors who sent the hon. gentleman to Parliament were to be disfranchised for sending him here. This change was utterly opposed to the announced principle of the bill—the principle that representatives to the Dominion Parliament were to be elected by the electors who elected representatives to the people's House in the Provinces. But here they had a breach of that principle proposed by a Liberal Government, and made in a measure introduced by the Minister of Justice who declared himself in favor of universal suffrage. One of two principles should be adopted in the election of members to this Parliament. The one which he considered to be the proper and dignified one was that this Parliament should settle the qualification of electors voting for members for this House. The other principle, laid down by hon. gentlemen opposite, and which he did not approve of, was that each Province should return members by the franchise by which members were sent to the people's House of each Province in the Dominion. Why was that system not carried out, and this exception made? Why should this principle be infringed because hon. gentlemen, for some unexplained cause, desired to change the principle of representation? There must be some unexplained reason, because the reasons which had been given could not be dignified by the name of reasons. The only reason given was that a wholesome correction would be exercised over the Local Legislature to alter the law and introduce a system of registration. Here they had the argument announced that this Parliament would go out of its way to force the Legislatures of the different Provinces to do what was regarded as necessary by this House. The Government abjured the principle that there should be no interference with the Provincial Legislatures, and that no attempt should be made to put the screw upon those Legislatures. By the proposed step the Government were going to deprive Prince Edward Island of one-third of its voters, with the view of forcing it into legislation it might not want. It had been said on the other side of the House that there was no chance of a general election for another year in Prince Edward Island. Why, then, was there any necessity for committing this breach of the principle proposed by the Government? This breach was undoubtedly proposed for some reason not yet divulged. The fact of voting by ballot being introduced did not make any difference. The ballot was merely for the purpose of concealing the name of the person voting. It made no difference as to indentification. A man would have to prove his right to vote, and this could not be urged as an excuse for such exceptional legislation. Had their been voters' lists from the Upper House this might have been held out as a reason for the exception, but there were no lists from the Upper House and there were no lists for this, so they both stood upon an equal footing. Although their might not be a general election within the year, there might be some special election. The hon. member from South Oxford has during the session been appointed to a position of emolument under the Government, and a similar appointment might be made from among the Prince Edward Island members. This would occasion a vacancy, and the constituency would find that they had lost one-third of their voices. For the Upper House there was a property qualification, but there was no list, nor was there any registration. A voter on going to the poll, said: "I am a resident of this place. I am a British subject. I have a right to vote, and I have a property qualification." The statement was with slight exception the same for the Lower House. There could be no more chance of confusion or fraud in electing for the Lower House than there could be in electing for the Upper House. Yet one-third of the population was to be deprived of their right to vote for some unexplained cause. There was one thing certain, that this House would believe, that the country would believe, from the course pursued, that *might* was the real cause for making this exception. He trusted this proposition would be allowed to stand over for another year, until the Local Legislature met. In the meantime he hoped they would not punish one-third of the people by depriving them of the franchise. The result of the change would be that the members from Prince Edward Island would come to Parliament as the 'bloated aristocracy,', of the Island, elected in the same manner as the representatives for the Upper House, whilst he (Sir John), like the remaining members of the House would be the *canaille*. This was wrong; this action was taken by a Liberal Administration under the pressure and advocacy of another gentleman who was in favour of universal suffrage.

In the Senate,—

"MR. HOWLAN moved that the House take into consideration the return of all appointments to and dismissals from office in Prince Edward Island, as well as a copy of all petitions and other papers connected therewith since the 1st day of July last, and then moved the following resolution: *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this honourable House, it is not in the interest of the good government of this Dominion that any officer of the civil service should be dismissed from office unless for either misconduct or incapacity."

Our latest Ottawa exchanges report Senator Howlan's speech on this resolution at full length. We will lay it before the readers of the EXAMINER next week. Senator Howlan brought to light a few curious and interesting facts. He showed that Dr. Jenkins, who was appointed Health Officer, and Mr. John Corbett, who was appointed Superintendent of Lighthouses in this Island, by the late Administration, were both dismissed by the present Government, although no notice of such dismissal was ever sent to these gentlemen. Colonel Gray, Adjutant General of Militia, and Mr. Freeland, Paymaster, shared a similar fate; but although dismissed one week, they were re-appointed the next. Mr. Howlan also commented upon the dismissal of Stephen McNeill and D. Fergusson, Esquires, from the Inland Revenue Department, and portrayed the conduct of the administration, in making these changes in the way they had done, in its true colors. He was supported in the abstract principle of his resolution by several of the Senators who spoke on the question. Mr. Scott, the Secretary of State, opposed it on behalf of the Government. Mr. Dickey moved the adjournment of the debate, as there was a good deal of other business waiting to be disposed of.

Mr. Howlan said he had no objection; but with the consent of the House would reply to the Secretary of State when the debate was resumed. Mr. Letellier St. Just (leader) asked if the Hon. gentleman intended to withdraw his motion. Mr. Howlan stated that he would consider that point after his reply; but desired to know if it was the intention of Government to remove any more of the officials in the Island. St. Just replied that officials would be removed when there was a just cause. The debate was then adjourned; it was resumed on the eleventh, when Mr. Howlan made a two hour speech, a full report of which we will give next week. He was ably supported by Messrs. Haviland and Montgomery, but was opposed by Mr. Haythorne. A majority of the Senators favored Mr. Howlan's resolution; but as its passing would imply a vote of censure on the Government, the Leader rose and stated that he would publicly pledge himself that Government would make no more dismissals from the Civil Service in P. E. Island, or elsewhere, except for incapacity or misconduct. Whereupon Mr. Howlan said that he would rest satisfied with that pledge for the present, and withdrew his resolution.

A LIBELLOUS ATTACK.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLANDERS were, a little more than two weeks ago, exasperated with the Minister of the Interior. They sent him to Ottawa to guard their political interests and protect their political rights. He failed to do either. Consequently, his followers became disaffected. Many influential men, who supported him in the late election, made public declarations to the effect that, unless the tariff were remodelled, they would "never vote for Laird again."

We sympathized with the people. We endorsed their sentiments, and shared in their exasperation. In the EXAMINER of the 4th inst., we published a short review of Mr. Laird's political career. Mr. Laird is a public man. He receives public money to the amount of about $8000 a year; and he possesses the patronage (if not the power) of a Cabinet Minister. This combination should, certainly, be sufficient to salve over any wounds which the lash we applied to the body politic of the "Incapable Minister" might have inflicted. At any rate, it might have been supposed that the *Patriot* would content itself with defending him as well as it was able. Such has not been the case. Notwithstanding our solemn affirmation—made in the EXAMINER last week—to the effect that E. J. Hodgson, Esq., had nothing to do with the article entitled, "Our men at Ottawa"—that he neither suggested it, nor wrote it, nor knew who wrote it, nor read it, nor heard it read before it was published, the *Patriot* of Thursday last contains a brutal attack upon the private character of that gentleman. We have not heard whether Mr. Hodgson intends entering an action at law against the author of the ineffably vile production, and having him punished as so base a libeller deserves to be punished; or whether he intends treating him with indifference and contempt. His self-respect will, doubtless, suggest the latter. At any rate, that is the course which, we trust, he will adopt. We hope he will not crush the crawling creature out of the newspaper world; but that he will mercifully "step aside and let the reptile live."

We will not attempt to defend Mr. Hodgson. But we will publish the name of the base libeller. No journalistic etiquette shall screen him from the indignation of a virtuous people, whose sensibilities he has outraged. We have good reason for believing that the man who composed the libel on Mr Hodgson's character, is JOHN CAVEN. That the writer was right in thinking his production too disreputable even for the columns of the *Herald*, there can be no doubt, and so he sent it to the *Patriot*. Why Mr. Caven should have villified Mr. Hodgson, we know not. We never heard that the object of his vile spleen ever attempted to injure Mr. Caven in his business, or in any other way. At all events, Mr. Hodgson succeeded in arousing Mr. Caven's purient ire. There was, however, no occasion for the wicked attempt of the *Patriot* to excite popular feeling against the Administrator of the Government. He is the only one of the "Hodgson" family, besides the Prothonotary, who ever received anything from the public Treasury.

OUR MEN AT OTTAWA.

SENATOR HOWLAN has obliged the Ministry to reconsider its policy respecting the dismissal of Civil Service officials. He has evidently made his mark at Ottawa. His influence is felt and feared—even though he is not (as he should be) in the House of Commons. A striking illustration of the truth of this remark lies in the fact that, although the Premier declared two weeks ago, that he would dismiss every official who opposed his Administration, St. Just was last week compelled to sue for the withdrawal of Mr. Howlan's resolution, by pledging himself to the Senate that no official of the Civil Service should in future be dismissed unless for incapacity or neglect of duty. This shows that Mr. Howlan is a strong man at Ottawa; and that the Government is weak, vacillating, and indefinite in its policy.

It is fortunate for the electors of this Island that they have a gentlemen of Mr. Howlan's ability at Ottawa to fight their battles. Had it not been for his letter to Dr. Tupper, pointing out the disfranchisement of one-third of the Catholic population by the new election law of this Liberal (?) Government, that measure would have been passed through the House unnoticed. It is true, Mr. Davies did, afterwards, show its bearings; but we do not see that Dr. McIntyre or Mr. Perry uttered one word in condemnation of a measure which has deprived upwards of one-third of the men who elected them of any voice in another election,—even if it were to take place immediately. The Catholic electors will now see who it is that advocates their rights. If they had sent Mr. Howlan to the House of Commons, it would have been much better for their interests, than to be represented by some of the nonentities who now fill a chair there.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

THE war between Brooks and Baxter still rages. Despatches report that, in a late skirmish, six persons were killed and wounded. It is quite time that this unseemly intestine broil was ended. It is stated that President Grant has telegraphed Brooks and Baxter separately, advising that the Legislature should adjourn for a few days and enable the rival Governors to call in those members of the Legislature who have not responded to their call, that there may be a full Assembly.

THE CZAR'S VISIT.

THE Russian bear is in the English lion's lair. The Czar reached England on the 13th inst. His Majesty was well received. Large crowds of Londoners gathered at the Railway Station to greet the Autocrat on his arrival; and bunting is reported to have been "flying at all points." The Czar is accompanied by Grand Duke Alexis.

FARMERS IN POLITICS.

The announcement that the Illinois Farmers's Association will enter the political arena is probably one of the most important that we have heard from the West for some time. It means that the 'Granges,' having tried the plan of refraining from political action find it does not answer, and have made up their minds to try their strength in the political field direct. It need not be doubted for a moment that their numbers give them the power, in the West at all events, of controlling elections both to State Legislatures and to Congress. It may be worth while to consider in what particular direction the farmers' movement is likely to make itself felt, and what changes in American politics it is likely to initiate.

Among the first results of this movement will be economical administration and the defeat of 'rings,' alike in the State Legislatures and at Washington. For one thing all schemes contemplating large grants of money for this, that, or the other purpose claimed to be of a public character but really 'engineered' for private profit, will be ruthlessly sacrificed. So strong is the disposition to oppose such schemes, that plans of important public improvements, unimpeachable on their merits, are likely to suffer some years' delay by reason of the too critical attitude in which the farmers are now placing themselves.—*Toronto Mail.*

A FURIOUS SWEETHEART.

[From the Danbury News.]

The habit of hanging mackerel on a nail near the door to drip broke up a match on Essex street Wednesday night. The couple got home late in the evening, and going around back of the house, so as not to disturb the folks, they sat down on the stoop to think. During the process she leaned her head, in a new spring hat, against the house, and became absorbed in the stars and other improvements, while he tenderly eyed his boots. About half an an hour was spent in this profitable occupation, when the young man felt something trickle down his neck. "Don't weep, Julia," he softly murmured. "I ain't," she said, surprised. He looked up, and his eyes rested on an oozy substance back of her head. "What's that on the back of your hat?" he cried. She jumped up at this interrogation, and instinctively placed her hand on the back of her head, drew it away again full of an unpleasantly-flavored slime. With a shriek of rage and passion the infuriated girl tore the mackerel from the nail, and trampled it beneath her feet, while she snatched off her hat and tore it in shreds with her livid fingers. The horror-stricken young man, not knowing what else to do, jumped the first fence and disappeared, and hasn't been seen since.

MACADAMIZED STREETS.—We notice that Charlottetonians "who drive out," invariably keep in one track in the streets lately macadamized by order of the City Council. Should they continue to do so, "more money" will have to be spent in repairing them.

"A TEACHERS INSTITUTE."

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR:—As your deservedly popular paper is a good medium for the dissemination of useful intelligence, I beg you will do me the favor of inserting in its columns the following brief remarks on schools in general, and on the West Royalty school in particular. Some few years ago, the teachers in some sections of the Island organized themselves into what they called 'Teachers' Institutes.' Part of the duties of these organizations was to examine the District schools within their respective precincts in rotation, at regular, stated intervals. At the close of the examinations, lectures on the 'Art of Teaching,' and on other useful subjects, were sometimes delivered. It is needless to dwell in detail on the benefits resulting from the labors and mutual instruction of these 'Teachers' Institutes.' They are self-evident to any reflective mind. So far as I am informed, there is not one of these Institutes in full practical standing at present on the Island. This is a poor sign of the times, so far as educational matters are concerned. It it not creditable to the city Teachers that they have not the ambition to form themselves, and their peers of the Royalty, into a 'Teachers' Institute.' It is to be feared that one cause of this is, that those Teachers in the city who plume themselves on being employed in buildings provided by the Government, or, in other words, by the public, will not deign to associate with the plebian teachers of the Royalty, or with the city district teachers, who are obliged, in most instances, to provide schoolrooms and schoolroom furniture for their pupils. Well, we have read of the jackdaw that strutted in the peacock's plumage. We have also been taught the old adage, '*Ne suitor ultra crepidam.*'

Scarcely is there a village, town, or city in the New England States, that has not a Teachers' Institute. This, at least in part, accounts for the superiority of their schools and school system. Even our own M.D.'s and L.D.'s, and other *Professionals*, are now organized into fraternal associations, to protect and advance the status of their several associations. But as Beecher said once in a sermon, 'I'm on the outside track.'

On Saturday morning, the 9th inst., I took a walk through a part of the Royalty and stumbled into the school known as the West Royalty School. The teacher of this school is Mr. John Macdonald. I always take an interest in the educational progress of 'Young Prince Edward Island.' This sentiment egged me to ask Mr. McDonald to call up one or two of his classes to recite their lessons. The first that stood up was the 4th Reading Class (Nelson's Series). Lydia Mellet, (if I recollect rightly), was at the head. Her naive mode of reading was worthy the imitation of older heads. She read deliberately, with the natural and proper intonations of voice. The others after her did well, but not as well as she. The 5th Book (Irish Series) then stood up. The firmness of voice, and the distinct enunciation and emphasis of the pupils in this class, showed the good taste of the teacher as a reader, and the aptness of his pupils to imitate him. In the spelling from the reading lessons, not one mistake in fifteen words was made by the first class, and one in 33 by second. Those that excelled in the analysis of words were, Martha Ford, and two others, whose names I do not, being a stranger, recollect. I think one of the boys is named Arthur Bell. In Geography and English Grammar, Arthur Bell and Ewen McLean evinced advanced knowledge. Two samples of Book-keeping, from Eaton's Text Books, were shown. Master R. Miller's is worthy of special note, as being correctly and neatly executed.

But I am getting wearisome. If you permit me I shall return to another phase of the subject another day.

VIM.

May 15, 1874.

To the Editor of the Examiner

SIR:—Although I do not much admire the lengthy dessertation of A. Monaghan, in the EXAMINER of the 20th ult., nor appreciate the abilities of that correspondent as a political economist, I take the liberty of reviewing his reviewer who figures in the *Patriot* of the 9th inst.

That *gentleman*, as is characteristic of him, under cover of an assumed name, directs his envenomed, though feeble, shaft at the Hon. Francis Kelly.

Since the late incumbent of Pisquid West became the sycophantic tool and faithful henchman of David Laird, no doubt he considers it part of his duty to malign, to the extent of his limited ability, any party or member of a party, who happens to be opposed to his benefactor.

The attempted sarcasm of "Pure Grit" upon Mr. Kelly, is almost amusing to those acquainted with both—to whom it is known that the one is endeared to his constituents by his consistent conduct in public, and universal kindness in private life, from a period anterior to the birth of the other; that the one faithfully represented his district ere the date of the other's ignominous expulsion from his Alma Mater, and that instead of Mr. Kelly now misrepresenting his district, Mr. M. *missed* representing it at the last two 'convenient seasons,' and will repeat the process if he wishes to renew the experiment on a future occasion. 'Pure Grit' is deserving of sympathy rather than censure in his ill-requited labors in the service of the Minister of the Interior; but if he wishes to air his vocabulary by making uncalled for attacks, not only upon men's public and private characters, but upon the Queen's English, he shall not fail to hear from

THE OTHER CENSOR.

May 11, 1874.

ENTERPRISING.—Mr. Hugh Ramsay, who is well known for his success as a ship builder, has now on the stocks a first class freight steamer. She is to our inexperienced eye of a superior mould, and for strength and finish cannot be surpassed. She is about 250 tons burthen, is 140ft. long, 22ft. broad and 11 in depth of hold. Her frame is of the best spruce and juniper, and her plank which is three and a half inches thick, is is hardwood up to the load water line. Her top sides are hard pine four inches thick and she may truthfully be said to be as strong as wood and iron can make her. She is built under inspection and will register about nine years at Lloyds. She will be schooner rigged, and driven by a screw propellor. Her engine, which has been ordered t the firm of Aitken and Allen, of St. John, is about 50 horse power, and together with the rest of her machinery will be sent on immediately. See will be lanunched about the first of June, and about the middle of the same month will be ready for sea. She is intend-ed to trade between Ch'town, Summerside, and Montreal and will be under the charge of Captain Peters, a gentleman in whom our shippers have the utmost confidence, and whom they will always find an attentive officer. The enterprise displayed by Mr. Ramsey, in thus building the first steamboat of any importance, on this Island, is worthy of every commendation, and the commercial public will no doubt appreciate the convenience of direct communication with the western part of the Dominion, and while recommending her and her officsrs to the public we wish Mr. Ramsay every success in his new undertaking.—*Summerside Journal.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

ROBERT ORR & CO.

Beg to inform the Citizens of Charlottetown, and the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island that they have rented the Building on

QUEEN STREET,

(Next door to Messrs. OWEN CONNOLLY & Co's), for the purpose of carrying on a

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRY GOODS BUSINESS

And trust by purchasing their Goods in the best markets and selling them very low, to merit a share of the public patronage.

N. B. Wholesale Buyers, Farmers, and others will learn something worth knowing by examining

ORR & CO'S

STOCK, before purchasing elsewhere.

Charlottetown, May 18, 1874.—1y

Montreal & Acadian S. S. Company.

WEEKLY LINE

FROM MONTREAL.

The undermentioned Steamers will form a REGULAR WEEKLY LINE, Between Montreal, Shediac, Charlottetown, and Pictou, during the season.

S. S. "COLUMBIA."

S. S "CALIFORNIA,"

S. S. "CANADA."

The patronage of importers is solicited.

Apply in Montreal to DAVID SHAW, or here to FENTON T. NEWBERY, Agent

May 18, 1874.—2i

From Boston,

THE Fast-sailing Schooner *SCUD*, Capt. MURCHISON,

WILL LEAVE BOSTON FOR *CHARLOTTETOWN*,

On or about the 30th MAY.

Freight taken at low Rates.

apply in Boston to

Kimball & Bates,

198 State Street, or here to the owner, FENTON T. NEWBERY.

May 18, 1874.—2in pat

LEVEE.

HIS Excellency the Governor General having been pleased to direct, that Monday, the 25th inst., be observed as a Holiday in the Dominion, in honor of her Majesty's Birth day, a Levee will be held by His Honor the Administrator of the Government, at Government House, on the above mentioned day, at the hour of half-past 12 o'clock.

Each Gentleman is requested to be provided with a Card, to be handed to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting.

Gentlemen paying their respects to his Honor on the occasion, will please enter by the Eastern door.

J. LONGWORTH, Lieut. Col. & Aide-de-Camp.
R. R. HODGSON, Lieut. Col. & Aide-de-Camp.

Government House, May 18, 1874.

Educational.

CANDIDATES for License to teach in the Public Schools, are hereby notified that as far as practicable, examinations in future will be conducted in writing, and in accordance with the following intimations: 1st. To obtain a Grammar School License a thorough knowledge of structure of the languages as well as facility in translation will be required. 2nd. In Arithmetic and Mathematics, a knowledge of the principles imparted will be no less requisite than accuracy in solution of problems. 3rd. The style of the papers returned will be into account. 4th. Errors in spelling, if numerous, will be fatal to success. 6th. The use of Mathematical Table will not be allowed except such as are finished with the questions. By order of Examiners.

DONALD McNEILL, Sec'y.

May 4, 1874.—1in

L'ETOIL DU NORD!

—o—

26 Broadway.

—o—

The North Star Oyster and REFRESHMENT ROOMS! ARE NOW OPEN!

—o—

Ladies and gentlemen served DAY and EVENING.

All kinds of Refreshments suitable to to the season. There is also a

NEWS STAND

in connection with this establishment, where all the popular Illustrated Newspapers, Serials, Fashion Books, etc., can be supplied at moderate charges.

Charlottetown, May 18, 1874.

LEDGERS,
DAY BOOKS,
JOURNALS,
CASH BOOKS,
BLOTTERS of all sizes,
COPY BOOKS,
SCHOOL EXERCISES,
READY REF. FILES,
CHECK BOOKS, all kinds,
NOTES OF HAND,
RECEIPTS,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
GRAIN RECEIPTS,
MINUTE BOOKS,
LOG BOOKS,
NEW TARIFFS for 1874,

AND ALL KINDS OF

CUSTOMS BLANKS,

JUST MANUFACTURED,

AND READY FOR SALE AT

Bremner Bros,

44 *QUEEN STREET.*

May 18, 1874.—3w

SEEDS.

THE greatest variety in P. E. I. Fresh, pure, and true to name. Deal with the regular Seedsman, whose success depends on the quality of his seeds; and call at

Haszard's Agricultural Store,

QUEEN SQUARE,

CHARLOTTETOWN,

where the best may be obtained, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

May 18, 1874.—tf

Sole Leather.

500 SIDES SOLE LEATHER, very superior quality and very cheap.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, May 18, 1974.—3in arg isl

TEA IN CADDIES!!

30 CADDIES TEA, 21 lbs. each, quality warranted. Convenient for private families.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, May 18, 1874.—3in arg isl

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIX MONTHS'

TRADE SALE!

On Wednesday, the 27th inst., AT 11 O'CLOCK,

We will offer at Auction, in front of our Sales Room, a very large Stock of Goods, consisting of:

350 bbls FLOUR,
150 do CORNMEAL,
40 hhds SUGAR,
50 bbls do
25 do Crushed do,
25 do Coffee do
50 puns MOLASSES,
175 chests TEA, (warranted),
80 half-chests do,
80 boxes TOBACCO,
100 caddies do,
20 kegs Twist do,
400 sides SOLE LEATHER,
100 boxes RAISINS,
200 coils 6 thread MANILLA,
40 do 9 do do,
40 do 12 do do,
25 bbls WASHING SODA,
40 kegs Baking do
15 bags NUTS,
10 do ALMONDS,
10 do WALNUTS,
20 bbls Barnes' Pickles,
20 do Chow Chow,
20 do Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles,
30 cases bottled SALT,
75 tins MUSTARD,
75 tins PEPPER,
40 tins GINGER,
30 tins CASSIA,
30 tins mixed SPICES,
50 doz ESSENCES, (assorted)
15 bbls CURRANTS,
100 boxes Nixey's Black Lead,
200 do P. Y. SOAP,
70 do Toilet do
10 kegs WHITING,
10 cwt PUTTY,
65 boxes Glass, 8x10, 10x12, and 10x14,
30 do Ball BLUE,
80 gross Sawyers' do,
75 boxes STARCH,
1 case Shoe Thread,
2 do Shop Twine,
1 do Reil & Skein Thread, Bl'k & White
1 box LIQUORICE,
20 tins Castor Oil
28 bbls VINEGAR,
28 kegs Salt petre,
25 do SULPHUR,
25 do Epsom SALTS,
4 cases FIGS,
100 boxes T. D. PIPES,
20 do Briar Root do, assorted,
75 bags RICE,
10 bbls CONFECTIONERY,
100 boxes do,
75 jars Cream Tartar,
20 doz PAILS
50 doz BROOMS,
60 kegs Nails, 3dy, 10dy, 12dy,
300 reams Wrapping PAPER,
100,000 PAPER BAGS.

TERMS—$40, 3 months; $150, 4 months; and $250, 6 months.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, May 18, 1874.

AUCTION,

Valuable Freehold Property.

ON the Premises, THURSDAY, the 21st of MAY, 12 o'clock, noon: No. 1. All those pieces and parcels of land, situated on the Corner of Rochford and Grafton St., in this City, being parts of Town Lots 81 and 82, nearly opposite City Tannery Premises, with the two Dwelling House and Buildings thereon.

No. 2, That very desirable Property, containing 1680 square feet, together with the well-finished and comodious Dwelling House and out-buildings thereon. This Property is pleasantly situated opposite the residence of J. W. Morrison, Esq.

No. 3. Same time Pasture Lot No. 140, in the Royalty of Georgetown.

A clear Title will be given to the above.

Terms liberal and made known at the office of

N. RANKIN, Auct'r.

Ch'town, May 14, 1874.—1in

Auction.

TWEEDS, DRESS GOODS, ROOM PAPER, &c., at Sales Room, on Saturday, May 23rd, at 11 o'clock,

4 Cases summer Tweeds, Dress Goods and Cloth Jackets.

2 Cases Flower Vases, Fruit & Preserve dishes, Glass Tumblers, Lamps, &c.

1 Case Hair Oils, Perfumery, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Fancy Soaps, Dressing Combs, &c.

1 Case Fancy Pictures, Stationery, Slates, Pencils, Port monnias, Photo' Albums, Jewelry &c.

6 Bales Assorted Room Paper

1 Case La Negro Cigars.

Goods open on WEDNESDAY for inspection, and ordered for positive sale.

N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.

May 18, 1874.—1in ar pat

Tenders for Packet Service

ROUTE NO. 1.
Between Charlottetown, Shediac and Cascumpec.

Route No 2.
Between Souris, Grand River and Charlottetown.

Route No. 3.
Between Charlottetown and Montague Bridge.

Route No. 4.
Between Charlottetown, Murray Harbor, and Cardigan Bridge, calling at Murray River.

Route No. 5.
Between Charlottetown, Bell Creek and Wood Island.

Route No. 6.
Between Charlottetown, Head of St. Peter's Bay and New London.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, May 9, 1874.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the First day JUNE next, from any person or persons willing to contract for the Packet Service on the above mentioned routes, during the present Season. The vessel to be fast-sailing and substantial, over 30 tons burden registered tonnage, having good cabin accomodations for passengers, and being sufficiently equipped and apparelled, and subject in all things to the approval of the Government. Each tender is required to name the age, tonnage, rig, and accomodations of each vessel tendered, and also the sum for which the Tenderer will engage to perform the whole term of service; and further, the signatures of two responsible persons as securities. All freight and passage money to be the property of the Contractor for the service.

Trips on Routes No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, to be made fortnightly; on Route No. 5, weekly; and Route No. 6, monthly.

Each Tender to be endorsed on the envelope—"Tender for Provincial Packet Service."

The Government is not bound to accept the lowest Tender.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, Colonial Secretary.

May, 18, 1874.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM COURT of different States for desertion &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce granted. Address

M. HOUSE, Attorney, 194 Broadway, New York, December 12, 1873. 6mo