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The Examiner.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874.

WATER.

THE question of procuring good water for Charlottetown is one of those things about which we are never tired of talking. The newspapers handle the matter about once a fortnight each, and it is a common subject of consideration. Probably every man, every day, devotes some portion of his time to meditation upon the subject. It has become a chronic affection of our intelligence. If one sees a group of persons at a street corner, the mind instantly assumes that they are either about to enter a tavern, or are lamenting the want of pure water. When conversation flags in social gatherings, or, indeed, anywhere, the subject is introduced, and immediately everyone wishes to be heard. Of debating, there is very little, for conflicting opinions hardly exist. We go about bemoaning our hard fate to one another. Our constitutions, we exclaim, are being rapidly undermined by the wretched stuff we have to use. When any man falls sick, and the doctors cannot give his disease a lengthy and euphonious name, they point to the pumps as the cause of the patient's disasters. Public meetings have been held, and we have been spoken to in King Cambyses' vein of the public trouble. In the Market Hall last summer, Mr. McNeill spoke with such telling effect on the appearance of the bushels of rats which were solemnly drawn up from the well from which he had been accustomed to drink, that a number of the citizens had to leave the room, declaring they would as soon be at sea in a heavy storm as listen to him on such a loathsome topic. No one has a word to say in praise of the water, except the tavern keepers, who know that while it is so bad, men have an additional reason to refresh their thirsty souls at the bar rather than at the pump. The public sentiment seems to be that, if something is not done, physical and mental degeneration must soon ensue. That, from this cause, before long, the people of this city will be marked by a debased type of feature, and be blessed with no better judgment than that which characterizes in general the members of our Local Legislature.

Things have been so for some time. Some two or three years since, the City Corporation of the time, with its customary wisdom and celerity, took action in the matter, and had the pumps painted white. Strange to say, the complaints of the citizens did not cease. Stronger measures were taken, the dimensions of the wells were procured, and the figures painted in black on the side of the pumps just above the spout. In some cases they even went so far as to have a second coat of white laid on the wood, and a black stripe painted round the top. Extraordinary to relate, the evil was not removed. The civic patriarchs met in solemn conclave. Like honorable and patriotic men, they determined to face the evil and crush it. After considering the question in all its bearings, they provided a remedy. It was determined that the many thousand persons resident in this town, should be provided with water from Spring Park, and a man was licensed to draw them a puncheon once or twice a day. Soon after the Corporation thought themselves warranted in engaging another aquarius—and in some such position as this the affair rests at present.

It has been objected by some rash and unscrupulous persons, that the evil has not been met at all, and that the pet remedy of the Corporation is a ridiculous humbug. Alas! when will men cease to be critics. They say, in the first place, supposing that every one could afford to get the water—which, of course, they cannot—it couldn't be procured in such an absurd way. That the idea of two men doling out water by the bucket-full, to about eight thousand people, is simply a gorgeous farce. That no good worth speaking of, comparatively, is or can be done in that way. The filthier a part of the town, the worse the pump water in that part, therefore, the more the people there want other and good water, and the less likely they are to get it under the present plan. It's useless, they say, to argue as to whether the water is bad. Every man, of any authority, who has spoken about it, condemns it. There is not a doctor in town who has not repeatedly said that very much of the sickness here is owing to the use of the vile liquid, and samples which have been sent away to be analyzed, have come back branded as drainage. Surely the first thing the city should see after is the health of the citizens. We have had deliberation enough. Lord Bacon says that the right course of action is caution in consideration, and celerity in execution. Now it is as fully decided as it can be, that before long it will be a matter of the sternest necessity, to have good water plentifully supplied to the town. The next thing to be done, is to get it at once in the cheapest and best way. Certainly, the enterprise will be a costly one; but we cannot afford to do without it, and no man of sense would act on any other mode of reasoning in the conduct of his private affairs.

The grumblers speak something in that way, and sometimes say hard things of the Corporation also. We must admit that their complaints against that honorable body have been justified in time past however. But now, let us hope, that the present members of the City Council will show that they are men of different stuff to their predecessors, and be before the people in progressive measures. And on this water question, to tell the truth they could not take too long and too quick a stride if they were to put on the seven league boots themselves.

SANITARY.—We are informed that the Corporation have taken effectual measures to remove all the removable filth of the city immediately. They notify property owners to cart away the manure heaps and other dirt that may be on their premises, and if the notification is not promptly complied with they remove the foul matter themselves, charging the householders the expense incurred, and nothing more. The Corporation have four carts, under the supervision of the Sergeant of the Police Force, continually employed in this necessary work. They are going over the Wards in rotation. The cleaning process is, we understand, nearly finished in Wards Number One and Two. So far this is all right. But the purification of the city should not end here. Further enquiries have convinced us that we have underestimated the evil of the want of proper drainage in the north end of the city. The condition of that part of the town is worse than we represented it to be. A piece of low land there is the receptacle of the drainage of a very large section of the town south of it, and is really uninhabitable. The cellars of nearly all the houses on the east end of Euston Street, and the street north of it, are hardly ever dry, and so saturated is the soil thereabouts with impure water that a hole dug in it to any depth immediately becomes full of it. This is the plague spot of the city, and should, and indeed must, be drained, no matter what the cost may be. The holders of the property in the vicinity are, we believe, quite ready to give the Corporation very material assistance in *effectually* draining this dreadful spot. The work should be commenced without delay. The health of the citizens is too important a matter to be trifled with. Self preservation, it is said, is the first law of nature; and self preservation emphatically demands that an outlet be made for the drainage of the north side of this city.—*Patriot.*

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for April, just reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing company, opens with an article on the "War between Prussia and Rome," and takes side far more warmely with the Government than did the *Edinburgh Review* when treating the same subject in a recent number.

"Russian Advances in Central Asia." The desire of Russia to secure the trade of Central Asia, which in 1820 was estimated to be worth over three hundred thousand pounds yearly, has led to the struggles and aggressive and punitory actions decribed in this article. The fine map which accompanies it shows the progress of these advances, which have extended "700 miles to the south and 900 miles to the south-east within a quarter of a century."

The article on "Discoveries at Troy" gives a sketch of Dr. Schliemann's life, a discription of the plan of Troy, with map and plan of excavations, and a full account of the objects discovered, and is profusely illustrated.

In the "Medical Charities of London," we have a survey of the working of the hospitals and dispensaries, with suggestions for alteration and improvement, in in order more fully to meet the wants of the community.

"The Alleged Apostacy of Wentworth (Lord Strafford)" is an essay aiming to prove that Wentworth was not an apostate.

Other articles in this number consist of an essay on the character and work of Sacuel Wilberforce, late Bishop of Winchester; a discription of caricatures of Gillray, the "Nast" of the early part of this century; "Irish Home Rule in the Eighteenth Century" and "The Fall of the Liberal Party."

WE regret exceedingly to have to record to-day the death of one of P. E. Island's brightest sons. Mr. J. C. Doyle, the subject of this short obituary, expired on Saturday evening last, from injuries received last Tuesday on board a tug-boat in Halifax harbor. The duties of a reporter in a large city like Halifax are laborious and hazardous, as has proved the case in the sad death of Mr. Doyle. He was a young man of whom Prince Edward Island had just cause of being proud. He served his apprenticeship in the *Islander* office, and by industry and faithfulness gained the confidence of his employor, Mr. Ings. Whilst serving his time he gave evidence of literary ability. When he went to Halifax he got employment in the *Reporter* office as a compositor, and by degrees worked himself up to be foreman of that establishment. He subsequently was placed on the literary staff, and received a handsome salary as chief reporter or city editor. His style was lively, succinct and graphic, and helped materially to make the *Reporter* one of the best papers in the Maritime Provinces. He leaves a large family; but, by his industry and providence, they are in fair circumstances. We will next week give a more extended obituary of Mr. Doyle. In the meantime we beg to tender our deepest sympathy to his friends and relatives, and to pray that the sods of the valley may rest lightly on his grave.

FROM SABLE ISLAND.—The *Lady Head* returned from her cruise to Sable Island yesterday. The steam fog whistle on the eastern end of the Island was totally destroyed by fire on the 20th ult. On the same day, the Norwegian barque *Gladstone*, from Antwerp, in ballast bound to New York, grounded in a heavy fog on the bar at the eastern end of the Island. The officers and crew, 11 in number, took to their boats and landed in safety, with a portion of their clothing and part of the bark's papers. On the following morning, the fog having cleared, nothing could be seen of the bark, and it is not known whether she floated off or was swallowed up by the quicksands. The vessel belonged to Stavenger, Norway, and registered 360 tons.—*Citizen.*

Telegraphic despatches from Binghampton, New York, state that Mr. McDougall, M. P. for Three Rivers, Quebec, was arrested there yesterday on a charge of perjury, while testifying in a suit, Strong vs. Dwight, growing out of the Williamsport and Canada Lumber Company's matters.

The Hudson Bay Company are sending five men, with the requisite machinery, from Petrolia to Manitoba, to prospect for oil in that Province.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

THE DANGERS THAT THREATEN.

From the following it will be readily seen what are the real dangers threatening the peace of Europe at the present moment. Either one of the causes enumerated below may at any moment cause such a conflagration as Europe has not witnessed since the days of the First Napoleon:—

WHO IS TO BLAME.

The spectacle we now witness in Europe, says the London *Times*, is one of needless preparation on all sides, where no danger threatens, or rather where the only danger is such as arises necessarily from mistaken efforts for security. There has been, we are well aware, a great deal of foolish language on the part of both Frenchmen and Germans, and, not unnaturally, a great deal of angry feeling. No nation submits willingly to such humiliations as those undergone by France, and it is necessarily some time before men have learnt to accept facts and to acquiesce in what cannot be avoided. But France, as she has grown stronger, has grown calmer, too, and all accounts agree in representing her present sentiments as much more peaceable than they have been for many years, while there is no doubt, at the same time, that her apprehensions are really excited by the spectacle of an armed Germany, and that she is asking anxiously against whom so many new Krupp guns and Mauser rifles are being got ready, and is beginning to doubt whether her neighbor, not satisfied with his late triumph, may not even now be seeking occasion for a new quarrel in which she is to be again the sufferer. Our present peace is such literally as the world has never known before. It is a peace not only full of mutual suspicion and mistrust, but one which entails as a great a burden as Europe collectively has ever borne as the cost of war, and which weighs accordingly upon her resources and impedes her progress until a war which could give a real peace has almost come to be the lesser evil. If uch sa state of things is permitted to continue, it will be a disgrace to European statesmen. It is on their shoulders that the real blame is to be laid. It is they who have fostered the mutual suspicions which have thus led unnecessarily to mutual ill-feeling. To whatever causes all this is to be ascribed, whether we are to refer it to the misplaced timidity of those by whom it has been brought about, or to some vanity and love of military display, the fact remains still that the evil work done is almost as great as any the world has yet suffered from, and is even more difficult to remedy.

THE TRADITIONAL POLICY OF RUSSIA.

It is not to be disguised, observes the *Morning Post*, that the Emperor of Russia's visit has not dispelled all the clouds of doubt and apprehension that so long have been hanging over the political relations of Russia and England. There is an uneasy feeling, if we mistake not, that the personal good will towards us and the generous and noble impulses of the Emperor may be possibly found to affect but little, if all, the political course and policy of his country, which have threatened, ultimately, if remotely, to bring the two nations into an antagonistic position. The people of England do not for a single moment suppose that the Emperor of Russia has intimated desires that he will not aim at realizing. But the course of actual events has shown them that the traditional policy of Russia—a policy, as they read it, of conquest and aggression—has not been essentially modified during the reign of the present ruler of Russia, despite his personal idiosyncrasies tending apparently in an opposite direction. And if that has been so in the past, how can they reasonably hope for any decided change in the immediate future? Moreover, when England seeks to fathom the depths of Russian action and politics, she cannot fail to observe that in Russia there is a difficulty to be encountered by the promoters of peace that is not to be found in England; and that is the existence of a strong, influential, and active war party. A large proportion of the nobles and men of power and position belong to this party; and there is a class in the country that has everything to gain and nothing to lose by war. That this party has exercised great control in the councils of Russia, and has had much to do with shaping the political course of the country, is, we believe, indisputable. If something be not soon done to neutralize the working of this influence, it seems to us in England that the contingency of the two countries, drifting into hostile attitude, is one not to be ignored.

THE TREATY OF PARIS.

Several of the Russian papers suggest that now the clauses of the Treaty of Paris relating to the Black Sea have been abolished, the remaining clauses of the Treaty had better also be put an end to, as under present circumstances the Treaty would rather furnish an occasion for a conflict between the powers about the Eastern Question than prevent one. The suzerainty of the Porte, for instance, over Servia and Roumanta, which is guaranteed by the Treaty, has already become so evanescent that the Powers do not hesitate to conclude separate Commercial Treaties with these so-called "vassal territories" of the Porte, as if they were independent States. France alone could represent her interests as being in danger from a non-observance of the Treaty of Paris, but such a representation could not exercise any decisive influence on the other Powers. Russia, on the other hand, strongly desires that all those paragraphs of the Treaty of Paris which affect the honor and the interests of Russia should be abolished. The Russian papers add that under present circumstances, when Germany and Austria are in such intimate relations with Russia, and England has become much more friendly towards her, none of those powers are likely to offer any opposition to the Treaty of Paris being totally cancelled, and that France would then probably perceive "that a French Republic has no reason to come forward in defence of the legacies of the Napoleonic Empire."

THE NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM.

The *North German Gazette* is glad to say that the view it has expressed, and which was shared by the semi-official *Provincial Correspondence*, to the effect that in a fresh war with Germany France would attack Belgium, is being recognized in that country. "It was important for the preservation of the peace of the world that Belgium should become convinced that Germany had and has no other interest and no other desire respecting her than the maintenance of her neutrality and independence, both of which would be jeopardized by the country which threatened to wage a war of revenge with Germany. In Germany there exists no doubt upon that point, and a like unanimous view is dawning upon Belgium, and appears to form the nucleus of Baron Anethan's foreign policy."

This article has caused much surprise in Ministerial quarters in Paris, where it is declared that no one in France contemplates disturbing the peace of Europe, and still less threatening Belgium. The *Français*, replying to the article in the *North German Gazette*, says:—"It is necessary to put Belgium on her guard against the suggestions of the German press. There is no question of any conflict between France and Germany, and since the fall of the Empire every French politicain regards the independence of Belgium as the first principle of European policy." The *Journal de Paris* says:—"France desires peace. Our acts will not allow of people being imposed upon with regard to the cause of disquietude in Europe." All the Parisian newspapers allude in similar terms to the article in the *North German Gazette*.

WHAT THE CZAR SAYS.

The Vienna official *Evening Post* corrects the account published by a London newspaper with regard to the words used by the Emperor of Russia on receiving the diplomatic body in London. It states that he "only addressed a few words to some of the ambassadors, including the ambassador of Turkey, to whom he spoke in very friendly terms, stating that the maintenance of peace between Russia and Turkey was secure. His Majesty added that he would do all in his power to strengthen the existing good understanding. The Emporor moreover, on another occasion, expressed himself to eminent personages in London in the sense of maintaining peace and respecting international treaties."

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The politicians of Paris and Versailles, observes the *Times*, appear to be slowly and reluctantly coming to a confession of the truth that a dissolution of the present Assembly is an indispensable preliminary to a solution of their chronic difficulties. They are not yet, indeed, ready to act upon the belief which is obtaining possession of their minds, and, sooner than face the necessity of resigning their powers with a certainty on the part of a large number of them that they will never be sent back again to Versailles, they are prepared to give a trial to any Ministerial combination which can possibly hang together. M. de Goulard or the Duc Deczses will probably be able to patch up a working Administration; and if either could confine himself to mere administration, he might survive for some months. But it is certain that neither would be allowed to live so unambitious a life. The dominant terror of the Chamber is that they may at last be dissolved in a hurry, before the country has been 'organized,' and whoever takes office must take it under instructions to proceed at once to reconstruct the nation. A standing vote proclaims this duty to be 'urgent.' The work is decreed, but it is not possible to accomplish. A large majority are agreed that it must be done, but they are irreconcilably divided upon the quesiton how it should be done, and as soon as a Ministry has devised any specific plan, the scattered sections of the Assembly are combined against it, and the Ministry is put into a minority. The Government of France under existing conditions is thus like the work of Sisyphus, and, unpleasant as the alternative may be, the conviction is strengthened that there must be a dissolution to put an end to this series of fruitless efforts to provide a Constitution for the nation.

It would be much easier than it is to sympathise with the politicians who have to construct a new Government in France, says the *Daily News*, if the difficulties with which they have to contend were not for the most part of their own making. France is not, like Spain, a country broken up into local fractions having little sympathy with one another, and always ready to listen to projects of Federation. In spite of strongly marked ethnelogical distinctions, France is the most homogeneous of the leading States of the European Continent, and a strong political current set in motion in Paris flows with little resistance to Normandy and Provence, to Brittany and Lorraine. Such a country was marked out by nature and history to be governed in accordance with the opinion and character of its people, and it is simply by forgetting this truth, or rather by consciously resisting and defying it, that the persons who are in a position to dispose of the public forces of France have found themselves in a state of embarrassment. If, owing to some inscrutable resolution, the Assembly is to remain, and Marshal McMahon is not to look beyond it for the strength which his Government so much needs, then he cannot complain of the sterility of all Parliamentary changes under conditions so narrow and arbitrary. The misfortune is, that the pernicious effects of this limitation fall upon France, which has no effectual voice in a matter vital to her interests.

For France, as for other nations, remarks the *Telegraph*, the way to ordered peace lies through obedience to the law, and the way is open now. When a Parliament is hopelessly at variance with the nation, or when its several sections are so hostile to each other, and so nearly balanced as to produce a chronic state of dead-lock, there remains but one course, and that is an appeal to the country. But no authorfty has power to dissolve the Assembly, except the Assembly itself, and a majorlty of the members are hostile to that course—some because it would sentence them to a lifelong banishment from political life; some because the elections would destroy their cherished schemes for the salvation of France; others because they are more eager to give the nation a legitimate King than to give it peace, and because their numerical strength might be less in the next Assembly; and a large number because they are too timid to face the vague perils of a new election. The fact, which is as clear as noonday, is that a united Assembly can come only from an appeal to the constituencies. The first leader who, when armed with a mojority of the votes, shall dare to give that counsel, will attest his love for France greater than his love for his party, and, even if he should ruin a faction, will save his country. It is because we see no such man at the head of the dominant party that the prospect seems so dark.

THE CZAR'S VISIT.

Apropos of the Czar's visit, a London paper publishes the following:—

* * * I am told by one who ought to know that His Majesty has really enjoyed himself during his stay, though he has never lost the sad, careworn look which is inseparable from him, and which he wore even during the brightest festivities in his own palace. Is this "dejected havior of his visage" attributable to the ever present dread of assassination under which he is said to suffer? It is certain that much correspondence took place between Count Schouvaloff and our home secretary, relative to the Polish exiles, the probablities of plots, etc., before the Emperor started on his jonrney. And it was avowed, as I have before mentioned, that the landing at Gravesend was never intended, and that he always intended to come to Dover, though Gravesend was publicly named to throw people off the scent. It is further asserted that even in Buckingham Palace the Emperor's bed-chanber was guarded by two Cossacks, one sleeping immedietly inside, the other immediately outside the door, and that he brought with him his own bed and bedeclouthes for fear of been put in arsenicated sheets. That he used his own bedclothes is certain, but the reason for his so doing is very problimatical. However it is pleasant to think that his visit to England passed away without any disagreeable incident, and that he is understood to have enjoyed himself."

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Gold 111⅓.

Congress to-day passed a general bill, authorizing all persons to lay Atlantic cables. The bill is a general cable bill against all monopolies.

Several vessels that arrived from Europe to-day, report large quantities of ice and icebergs on the voyage.

LONDON, June 10, p.m.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* indicates as the result of yesterday's vote in the French Chamber, that the committee of thirty now have received an imperative mandate, forcing them to properly organize either the septenate without proclaiming the Republic, or to constitute the definite Republic under President McMahon. It is probable that the commission will organize a septenate, and the Assembly will ratify its decision, otherwise the majority hitherto with the Government will shift to the Left which, in all probability, would cause McMahon to resign.

LONDON, June 17.—The weather throughout England to-day is wet and favorable for crops.

The fire in the forest of Fontainbleau, near Paris, was extinguished after destroying ten acres of timber.

The prospects for the future crops in India are greatly improved by copious rains now falling through the country; 300,000 persons are being fed by the Government.

Advices from Algiers states that a body of Moorish insurgents invaded that city, but the French troops repelled them. Twelve of the insurgents were killed, and a number injured.

A battle between the Republicans and Carlists at Estella, Spain, is reported in progress.

The Orleanist papers in Paris do not deem the recent rejection of Rochefoucald's Monarchial resolution by the Assembly utter defeat.

The members of the Right and Left Centres of the French Assembly are commanded by the Parisian Republican journals for voting against the Monarchy.

A deputy in the French Assembly claims that seven members represented as voting 'urgency' were not present, and that a rectification of the vote would make it 539 affirmative to 340 negative.

It is reported that the preliminary steps for an alliance of the Left and Right Centres has been taken.

The Duc de Bisaccia has resigned from the French Cabinet.

The Brazilian telegraph cable has been successfully laid, and England now communicates with Lisbon, Maderia and Cape de Verde Islands.

The Ascot stakes were won by Lord Lonsdale's Coventry; the Prince of Wales stakes by Sir R. Bulkley's Leolinus, the Ascot gold vase by John Osborne's Organist.

Sir Charles Fox, the celebrated English engineer, is dead.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Two young men—Cross and Wadleigh—were drowned at Montreal yesterday. A third—Arthurs—was rescued.

Canon Baldwin gave notice in the Diocesan Synod (Episcopalian) yesterday, that an address would be sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury expressing disapproval of the conduct of 483 clergymen who favors ed concession.

A third of Louisana is still under water one or two feet deep, and 70,000 to 80,000 people are destitute. Much sickness prevalls and, unless the people obtain relief, the suffering during the summer will be beyond precedent.

LONDON, June 18.—Stephen Glynne, brother-in-law of Mr. Gladstone, is dead. W. H. Gladstone, son of the ex-premier, inherits the estate of the deceased.

Bad weather delays Concha's attack on Estella, Spain.

The Spanish Gyvernment is in negotiation with the London Credit Mobilier for a loan of 50,000 000 reals.

Meterological observers in Calcutta, India, give notice of the approach of a cyclone, and the inhabitants are preparing for it. The shipping in the harbor has been warned and all the precautions taken.

Many deputations waited on the Pope on Tuesday and yesterday, and presented congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of his ascension, which was observed with the usual ceremonies.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A serious accident occurred on the South Carolina Central Railroad yesterday, an excursion train being thrown from tne track, causing the death of several and severe injuries to others.

President Rarias, of Gutaemala, has ordered Commandante Gonzalez to be shot on the score of criminal disobedience to the military laws of the Republic.

LONDON, June 18.—The directors of the Bank of England, to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at 2½ per cent.

PARIS, June 18.—Deputies of the Left Centre publish a note again inviting an alliance with the Right Centre, in order that both parties may establish a Republic. The Left Centre offer all necessary guarantees, and declare if the alliance they seek is refused, the Right Centre will be responsible for the possible return of the Empire.

The Government has commenced prosecution of the proprietors of *La Figaro* and *La France*, for reprinting articles written by Rochefort. The Minister of Justic orders a commission to prepare a new law for regulating the press.

MADRID, June 18.—An engagement took place at Alcora between Carlists under Prince Alfonzo, brother of Don Carlos, and the Republicans. The former defeated the Republicans, with the loss of 10 killed and 85 wounded. The insurgent loss is much heavier.

Don. Enrique, son of Henry of Bourbon, was killed at the head of a body of Carlist Zouaves.

OTTAWA, June 17.—Hon. A. J. Smith has declined portfolio of Minister of Justice, and Mr. Fournier has accepted it.

Mr. Geoffrion takes the porfolio of Internal Revenue.

The charge of perjury against Mr. MacDougall, of Three Rivers, has been dropped.

A telegram received from Victoria, B. C., states that Mr. Walkem, Premier of that Province, yesterday left for London, as a delegate to lay before the Imperial Government the grievances of Pacific slope concerning the Canada Pacific Railway.

All the Ministers have left for their homes, excepting the Premier and Messrs. Ross and Laird.

OTTAWA, June 18.—The International Division of Sons of Temperance commenced their twenty-ninth annual convention here yesterday. The attendance is large, and composed of delegates from all the provinces of the Dominion and every State of the Union. Resolutions were unanimously carried urging the necessity of prohibition of liquor traffic as being the only means of successfully grappling with intemperance.

Mr. O'Leary, representative of the Irish Labor League, arrived here to-day, and was accorded an interview by the Premier.

Advertisements will be at once issued by the Public Works Department, inviting tenders for the construction of a telegraph line across the continent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Beans.

10 BBLS. American WHITE BEANS, hourly expected from Boston.

F. T. NEWBERY.

June 22, 1874.—2w

Refined Sugar.

15 BBLS. CRUSHED,
20 do American Granulated,
25 do Yellow Refined.
Very Choice and Cheap.

F. T. NEWBERY.

June 22, 1874.—2w

TOBACCO.

FAVORITE BRANDS, landing ex *Hadji* from Montreal.
15 Boxes "Princess Louise," "Sensation,"
30 Caddies "Black Diamond," "Neptune," "One Star."

F. T. NEWBERY.

June 22, 1874.—2w

25 nest TUBS,
30 boxes CLOTHES PINS,
10 doz. BUTTER PRINTS,
60 doz. BROOMS.

SIMON W. CRABBE,
Sign of the Stove.

109 Queen Street, Charlottetown,
June 22, 1874. 4in

Molasses.

25 PUNS BRIGHT BARBADOES,
5 do. CIENFUEGOS.
Imported direct and highly recommended.

F. T. NEWBERY.

June 22, 1874.—2w

ALE, PORTER, &C.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE in Bottles,
MACEWAN'S SCOTCH do.
Allsopp's Pale Ale on Draught,
GUINNESS'S STOUT, (Bottled by Burke.)

CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

Queen St., June 22, 1874.—4in ne h

Sole Leather! Sole Leather!

1200 Sides now in Stock.

Canada and Pictou manufactures, No. 1 & 2, in round Lots, CHEAP.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874.—1in pat arg

CHEESE! CHEESE!

40 BOXES, per latest Steamers from Montreal

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874.—1in arg

WOODENWARE.

10 doz. WASHBOARDS,
20 nests TUBS, (4 ea)
100 doz. PAILS.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874.—1in pat arg

100 CASES

BRANDY, SCOTCH WHISKEY, IRISH do old TOM GIN, Schiedam SNAPPS, John Bull and Stoughton BITTERS. To the trade cheap.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874.—4in n era her

Paper Bags & Wrapping Paper.

75 M. PAPER BAGS, assorted sizes,
60 reams WRAPPING PAPER.

F. T. NEWBERY.

June 22, 1874.—2w

Pails, Tubs and Wash Boards.

To arrive per *Scud* from Boston:
35 Doz. PAILS, Painted & Varnished,
10 nests TUBS,
10 doz. WASH BOARDS.

F. T. NEWBERY.

June 22, 1874.—2w

Starch and Corn Starch.

JUST RECEIVED.

25 boxes Benson's CORN STARCH,
20 do Benson's No. 1 Blue Starch.
Cheap and Good.

F. T. NEWBERY.

June 22, 1874 —2w

KEROSENE!

55 CASKS American and Canadian, (Warranted). The cheapest ever offered

F. T. NEWBERY.

June 22, 1874.—2w

Manilla Rope.

In Store and Landing Ex. *Columbia.*
50 Coils MANILLA 6 and 9 thread, ¼ to 2¾ inch.

F. T. NEWBERY.

June 22, 1874. 2w

Wooden Ware.

RECEIVED per Steamers *Somerset* and *Hadji*—
50 CHURNS, American,
75 doz. BUCKETS,

RAISINS.

IN STORE—
50 Boxes Fresh Layers.

F. T. NEWBERY.

June 22, 1874.—2w

A LECTURE

WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel,

BY THE

REV. JOHN LATHERN,

ON

Tuesday Evening, 23rd inst.,

COMMENCING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Subject:—"Henry Ward Beecher and the Pulpit of the Age."
Admission fee 12 cents.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874.

Sole Leather.

150 SIDES No. 1 and No. 2. Logans.

F. T. NEWBERY.

June 22, 1874. 2w

NAILS. NAILS.

Received per *St. Lawrence* & *California*.
150 KEGS NAILS, assorted, for Sale Low.

SIMON W, CRABBE,
Sign of the Stove.

109 Queen Street, Charlottetown,
June 22, 1874. 4in

CORNMAEL.

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

F. T. NEWBERY.

June 22, 1874.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

RECEIVED per Schr. *Robert Byron*,
150 rolls Roofing FELT,
50 bbls PIICH,
35 rolls Tarred PAPER,
10 rolls Dry Carpet PAPER.

S. W. CRABBE
Sign of the Stove.

Queen Street, Charlottetown,
June 22, 1874.—4i

Sugar & Molasses.

TO Arrive, *Sea Foam*, from Halifax.
16 hhds } Bright Crocery Sugar,
33 bbls }
10 puns } MOLASSES,
11 tierces }
For Sale Low.

HYNDMAN BROS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874. 6w

NAILS.

75 KEGS 12d, 10d, 4d and 3d.
For Sale Cheap.

F.T. NEWBERY.

June 22, 1874.—2w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION!

Household Furniture.

At the Residence of Mr. W. B. DEAN, on

Wednesday, the 24th instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

H. C. Sofas, H. C. Arm and other Chairs, C. B. Dining Chairs, B. W. Ext. Centre and Pembroke Tables, Black W. Whatnot, Book Case, Side Board, Refringerator, 8 day Hall Clock, Bedroom Setts, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Clothes Press, Lookingglasses, Washstands, Toilet Setts, Pictures, W. Curtains, Carpets, Mats, Oil Cloths, Stoves, Fire Irons, &c., &c.
See Handbills.

N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.

June 22, 1874.—1in

Salt. Salt.

IN STORE, 1000 Bags, at

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874. 2w

LET EVERY ONE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT THE

FIRST TEA PARTY

OF THE SEASON IN

King's County,

will take place at

Grand River, Lot 55,

ON

Tuesday, the 7th July next.

Every one is expected to be there, and EVERY ONE interested will try to give every one else satisfaction.

JOHN McLEAN,
Secretary.

DeGros Marsh, June 22, 1874.—h 3in

Cream Tartar.

175 JARS, 5 lb. each warranted pure.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874. 1w

Butter Salt.

30 BAGS Just Received.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874. 2w

Montreal & Acadian S. S. Company.

WEEKLY LINE.

THE undermentioned Steamships will Form a Regular Weekly Line between

Montreal, Shediac, Charlottetown and Pictou,

S. S. COLUMBIA,
S. S. CANADA,
S. S. CALIFORNIA.

HYNDMAN BROS,
Agents.

Apply in Montreal to

DAVID SHAW,
305 Commissioners Street.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874. tf

Cornmeal.

500 BBLS. Kiln dried, per late arrivals from Boston.

CARVELL BROS.

June 22, 1874.—1i

Digby Herring.

100 BOXES, nice and Fresh, just received from St. John.

CARVELL BROS.

June 22, 1874.—1w

13 CASES

OF

AMERICAN CLOCKS

AND

TIMEPIECES,

JUST RECEIVED.

These Clocks are well assorted in

Patterns and Prices,

AND

Warranted to give Satisfaction.

W. W. WELLNER,
81 North Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874. 4in

Extract Logwood.

10 BOXES, quarter pound packages.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874. 2w

Bottle Ale & Case Brandy.

CONSIGNMENT, per Schooner *Charles A. Bovey*—
50 cases Martell's PALE BRANDY,
50 do Primette Castillian & Co., BRANDY,
50 bbls Bottled ALE, Pints & Quarts.
Wholesale at Lowest Prices.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874—2w

LEVER WATCHES.

A Large and Well Assorted

LOT OF

Gold and Silver

LEVER WATCHES!

Just Received.

ALSO,

A fine Selection of

COLORED & BRIGHT GOLD,

FILIGREE SILVER,

Gold Plated, Jet, and Horn Jewelry,

AT

WELLNER'S.

81 North Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874.—4in

MR. C. BYRNE,

F. V. M. A., &c.

Veterinary Surgeon,

OF

LONDON, GREAT BRITAIN.

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of P. E. I. that he intends to practice in this country, and trusts that by prompt attention and moderate charges to give satisfaction to those who may entrust him with the treatment of their sick animals.

Charlottetown, June 22, 1874.—3mo

Nails. Nails. Nails.

140 kegs 10dy, 4dy, and 3dy, of a superior quality and cheap.

CARVELL BROS.

June 15, 1874.—3w

Tea. Tea.

PER *Lady Rodney*, 135 Chests, selected specially for our trade, and we can guarantee quality.

CARVELL BROS.

June 15, 1874.—8w

ADVERTISE in the EXAMINER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

The Annual Examinations

will take place

On Wednesday & Friday,

24th and 26th inst.

THE Principal's Department will be examined on Wednesday, and the other Department on Friday, commencing each day at half-past ten o'clock.

The public are cordially invited to attend.

ON FRIDAY EVENING,

the 26th, there will be a

P. BL C ENTERTAINMENT,

consisting of

Instrumental and Vocal Music, Recitations & Addresses,

in the large

Hall of the Academy,

Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Admission, 20 cts,

W. E. DAWSON, Secy.

June 22, 1874.

SYRUPS!

PINE APPLE,
STRAWBERRY,
RASPBERRY,
SARSAPARILLA,
LEMON,
APPLE,
ASSORTED.

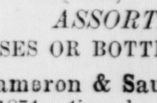
IN CASES OR BOTTLES.

Cameron & Saunders.

June 22, 1874.—4in ne h

English Mail Steamers.

ALLAN LINE.



PASSENGERS' BERTHS are secured by us for above Line, by Telegraph, persons en route for Liverpool thereby avoiding the uncertainty of getting them when they arrive at Halifax.

Cabin Passage, $75,
Return Ticket, $140.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

June 22, 1874.—2in

AUCTION!

WE will Sell at Auction, TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at half-past ten, in front of Salesroom—
150 bbls. Tearose FLOUR,
100 do Oshawa Mills,
100 do Spring Extra,
25 boxes SOAP.
(To close a Consignment.)
100 sides SOLE LEATHER,
10 boxes TOBACCO.

CARVELL BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to notify the public that by the following vessels he has completed his Spring Supplies:

Per Sch. "Little Bell," from Halifax.

10 Hhs MOLASSES,
4 " SUGAR,
4,000 bush. SALT,

Per Sch. "Water Lilly," from Boston.

400 Bbls. FLOUR,
50 " PILOT BREAD,
20 " Refined PETROLEUM,
50 " CORNMEAL,
4 Cases MATCHES,
8 Boxes CRACKERS,
3 " CHEESE,
50 Sides SOLE LEATHER,
10 boxes TOBACCO,
6 bales OAKUM,
12 pkges OIL CLOTHING,
25 Coils MANILLA ROPE, from 2 to 3½ in
6 Cases assorted PAINTS,
1 Bbl each, SPIRITS TURPENTINE and MACHINERY OIL,
Together with a large lot of Furniture.
50 bundles Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, &c,
20 pkgs. Buckets, Brooms, Clocks, &c.,
5 pkgs. Fishermen's Goods,
5 cases Glassware.

Per Steamer from Shediac, and per Schr. "Winnie" from the Dominion of Canada.

20 boxes Horse NAILS,
150 kegs and boxes Cut and Wrought NAILS, and SPIKES, all sizes,
68 pkgs. DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, and CAPS, GROCERIES,
4 casks Boiled OIL,
2 cases Patent MEDICINE, &c.,
5 pkgs. DYE STUFFS,
1 case Canada TWEEDS,
10 boxes Edge TOOLS,
1000 rolls Room PAPER,
2 crates GLASSWARE,
25 boxes RAISINS,

Per Brig "Selwyn" from Liverpool.

60 chests TEA,
2 bbls. CURRANTS,
12 boxes SOAP,
11 " PIPES,
3 casks PAINT,
2 " LINSEED OIL,
4 bags RICE,
1 bbl. PURE OIL,
30 bundles OAKUM,
10 tons Refined and common IRON,
175 pieces PLOUGH METALS,
6 ANCHORS from 3 to 5 cwt.
1 cask CHAIN,
1 " ZINC,
35 boxes GLASS,
2 cases Ready-Made CLOTHING,
1 cask PUTTY,
10 casks and cases SHELF HARDWARE,
10 crates EARTHENWARE.

The above goods have been bought well and will be sold Cheap for Cash on approved credit.

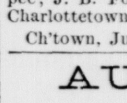
N. B.—The highest price will be paid for Fish at Cascumpec or Tignish.

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Alberton, June 16, 1874.—3m

CASCUMPEC PACKET.

Government ervice.



THE fast-sailing Schooner *Winnie*, will run fortnightly during the present Season, between Charlottetown and Cascumpec, calling at Shediac.

THOMAS COSTAIN, Owner.

Agents—Hon. G. W. Howlan, Cascumpec; J. B. Forster, Shediac; Carvell Bros., Charlottetown.

Ch'town, June 15, 1874.

AUCTION.

Building Lots in Summerside.

ON TUESDAY,

The 2nd day of July next,

I WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

SIXTY BUILDING LOTS!

in different parts of Summerside; commencing at 3 o'clock, p. m., in the field east of the Convent. Plans of the lots and every information given at my office.

Terms liberal. Sale positive.

RICHARD HUNT,

Summerside, June 15, 1874.