PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, April 17.

A bill to incorporate the minister and trustees of Zion Church congregation, Charlottetown; and a bill to prevent obstructions being placed on the ice contiguous to Charlottetown wharves, were severally read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Laird, according to notice, asked the Leader of the Government whether it was the intention of the Government to take steps to have the natural products, manufactures, &c., &c., of this Province, exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia during the ensuing summer.

Hon. Mr. Strong replied that he had not observed the notice of the order book, and was not prepared to give an answer, but he would make enquiries and give an answer at an early day.

Hon. Mr. McGill asked the Leader of the Government, according to notice, when he would be prepared to lay a copy of the compulsory land bill upon the table of this House.

Hon. Mr. Strong replied that as it had not been introduced to the House of Assembly, it was impossible for him to say when it would be presented here. The bill was prepared, or was in course of preparation, but he was not aware whether it was to be printed or not.

Hon. Mr. McGill said it was extraordinary that the only bill promised in the Governor's speech was not yet introduced, when the Legislature was nearly four weeks in session.

A bill relating to amendment on appeals to the Supreme Court and recognizance of appeals from the County Courts was read the second time; and on moving that it be referred to committee,

Hon. Mr. Strong said that appeals from the lower Courts—Magistrates Courts—were frequently of little importance, and mistakes were often made in the appeal papers, and if the Judges proceeded according to the strict letter of the law a considerable amount of expense would be thrown upon one party or the other. The bill would enable the Judges, in cases of technical objections, to send the papers back to the parties to be rectified. The Judges would also be enabled to award the costs where they considered they were properly due. There was also an amendment in the appeal bond from the County Court to render it stronger in case of a party putting his property out of his hands subsequent to taking out an appeal, and before the judgement of the Supreme Court would be given.

Bill committed, Hon. Mr. Reid in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Laird would support the bill as he considered it a move in the right direction; but he observed that it affected appeals from the County Courts, and he understood that a new bill was to be introduced this session. He understood this bill as an intimation that such was not the case. This he regretted as the law was not giving satisfaction.

Hon. the President did not think the clause read was any improvement upon the recognizance of appeal which had been in operation for the past twenty years. He would like to see some more definite instructions for the guidance of magistrates.

Hon. Mr. Strong said it was proposed to repeal the appeal bond in the County Court act as it had been defective.

Hon. Mr. Reid understood that the amendment was recommended by the Judges of the Supreme and County Courts. He believed it would render it easier for Justices of the Peace to adjudicate upon local matters.

The bill was reported agreed to without amendment.

A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Marine Insurance Company of P. E. Island, was read the second time and referred to committee.

Hon. Mr. Dodd said the object of the bill was simply to enable the company to recover certain amounts from the stockholders in case they had not sufficient funds in hand to meet any loss that might occur.

Hon. the President remarked that it might change the conditions under which parties might have insured, which would be unfair.

Hon. Mr. Dodd understood that the act did not enable them to take proceedings against members of the Company who might refuse to pay in case of loss. It was to protect parties insuring in the office.

Hon. Mr. Laird was surprised that the defect in the act which was passed in 1863, was not discovered before. It appeared that the Company had no paid up capital, and while they all had a share of the profits, and were liable for losses which might occur, there was no provision for recovering the amount required from the stockholders. It was a question on his mind whether it was right to pass a bill to affect transactions already past. In this case it was just, but it was going to the verge of their power.

Hon. Mr. Dodd said the company were careful not to take in parties whom they did not consider reliable, and on whom they could not depend for the number of shares they might take, still there was an omission in the bill, though it had worked very well so far.

Hon. Mr. Munn remarked that some might have taken shares in the Company knowing that they could not be compelled to pay for losses, and there was difficulty in making them now.

Hon. Mr. Strong said that if the underwriters were not responsible under the act they should be made responsible, although it might disappoint the expectations of some who might expect all profits and no loss. The amendment was upon the principle of justice to those who were desirous of paying just demands.

Hon. Mr. Dodd said that when parties were dilatory, or not honest enough to pay their just dues, the law should make them pay. He must be a poor member of a company who would shirk his responsibility.

The bill was reported from committee agreed to without amendment.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 13.

The following bills were read the first time and passed, viz: A bill relating to amendments on appeals to the Supreme Court, and recognizance of appeals from the County Courts; and a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Marine Insurance Company of P. E. Island.

A bill to incorporate the trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Montague was again referred to committee, and several amendments proposed by hon. Mr. Munn were adopted. Further progress was reported.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

A petition of the owners of the steamboat 'Elfin,' praying for an act of incorporation, was presented by hon. Mr. Wightman and laid on the table; and a petition of tenants on Lot 3, praying for an act to enable them to purchase the freehold of their farms, was presented by hon. Mr. Strong.

A bill to abolish dual representation was read a second time, and on motion that it be referred to committee,

Hon. Mr. McGill said it simply provided that no member of the Dominion House of Commons should hold a seat in the Local Legislature, and it provided for giving information to the Governor in Council in reference to the vacation of a seat. In all other Provinces of the Dominion dual representation was abolished, and he thought it should be abolished here, for it was impossible for a man to be attending to his duties in Ottawa and in Charlottetown at the same time. They all felt the inconvenience of having the Legislature meeting so late into the season, and he believed the meeting was deferred in order to accommodate one gentleman who held a seat in this Legislature and in the Parliament of the Dominion. The Legislature should have met in time to amend the land purchase bill, and have it sent to Ottawa while our representatives were there. The Governor General was going to Ireland for three months, and the bill would have to stand over till his return, and probably till next year.

Hon. Mr. Strong did not think it was necessary to go into the bill, as a bill was coming up which would embody the principle contained in it, and also go much further. He could not take exception to anything his honor had said with regard to dual representation.

The bill was referred to committee, and after a few remarks progress was reported.

A petition was presented by hon. Mr. McEwen, that he considered it desirable to have a telegraph line established to Rustico and New London, but the subject had not been brought to the notice of the Government in any way.

Hon. Mr. Strong also said in reply to a question asked yesterday by hon. Mr. Laird, that the Government had no official notification respecting the Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia.

Hon. Mr. Reid rose to present a petition of certain inhabitants of Lot 5, Prince County, praying for the opening of a road to the railway station.

Hon. the President said that as it involved an expenditure of money, it was contrary to the rules of this House to receive it. It should be sent to the Executive Council.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock, p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. Mr. Reid, on rising to present a petition of about 9000 Roman Catholics of this Island, praying for an amendment of the school act, so that their children may be taught in accordance with the requirements of their church, said, that last year when this question was discussed many hon. members said the R man Catholics did not want any change in the school act, but they must now be convinced that such is not the case, for the petition was signed by, he believed, nearly all the Roman Catholics electors on the Island. There was also a petition signed by about 800, a king for something to be done for the city school. The government had not made provision for the education of the youth of the city, and therefore the necessity was forced upon His Lordship the Bishop of taxing his people to erect buildings in which to give the children of the city a suitable education. It was the duty of the government to provide for their education, but they neglected it, and therefore the necessity was forced upon the Roman Catholics, who were not a wealthy people, to go to this great expense. Since His Lordship came to Charlottetown, he had expended about $60,000 for education, and about as much more for buildings. He therefore felt that they had a claim upon the government for what they done, and which the State was in duty bound to do. Roman Catholics, though they had not more than 20 or 30 children in the city schools, had to contribute towards the support of these schools, which was a great hardship. They now asked the government to assist them in educating their children, in the way their church required. The Prince of Wales College was generally admitted to be a protestant institution, and was it fair that Catholics should contribute towards its support while they derived no benefit from it? They had to support St. Dunstan's College, which was admitted to be a good institution. Many Protestants as well as Catholics had been educated there for a very small consideration. The government had undertaken to educate the youth of the Province, and he (Mr. R.) charged them with not doing their duty faithfully. It must be admitted that the Roman Catholic schools were superior to the government schools, and it was unfair that Catholics should have been forced to establish and maintain such schools at their own expense. The report of the School Visitor would show that the government schools of Charlottetown were in a most disgraceful state, and he (Mr. R.) would not be surprised if the Grand Jury would be induced to visit them as they did the Lunatic Asylum. When the coalition government was formed four or five years ago, and at various other times, promises had been held out to the Catholics that their claims would be recognized, but it appeared to him that there was no disposition on the part of the government to do so. It would be better for the Catholics to form an independent party and stand alone till some party would come to their aid. He believed many Protestants were of opinion that religion should not be taught in schools, but Roman Catholics were of a different opinion. And why should they legislate for Protestants only? If the government assumed the responsibilty of educating the youth of the colony they should regard the conscientious convictions of all denominations, and not enforce a system which was disapproved by 40,000 of the inhabitants of the Province. There was reason to hope, however, that if the Roman Catholics did not obtain redress from the Colonial Legislature, the day was not far distant when the Dominion Parliament would take up the question and settle it. They (the Catholics) had no desire to change the educational system, except so far as to enable them to have their children educated in accordance with the teachings of their church. They wanted to participate in the benefits of what was expended by the government for education. Protestants might have the might, but they had not the right, to impose a system upon Roman Catholics which they disapproved of. If Catholics had the majority they would scorn to impose a system upon the Protestants to which they were conscientiously opposed. The Protestant minority of Quebec, and the Catholic minority of Ontario were differently used, and the people were living in harmony, as they would do here if this question was settled to the satisfaction of the Roman Catholics.

Hon. Mr. Walker on rising to present a similar petition from the Roman Catholics of Charlottetown, said the petitioners were hardly dealt with, inasmuch as they were paying for the support of the government schools and were not receiving anything for their own. His Lordship saw the whole school system in disorder. Many children were running about the streets uncared for, and growing up in ignorance, and therefore the necessity was forced upon him of erecting buildings and providing for their education. His Lordship should be encouraged in such a laudable act. If they were asking for money contributed by Protestants it would be different, but they were only asking for a fair share of what they were contributing themselves. Why should Protestants refuse Catholics the same rights and privileges as they enjoy themselves? It was said by some that parents and clergymen were the parties to give religious instruction but he denied it. Many parents with families in Charlottetown had nothing but their daily labor to depend upon, and had no time to attend to the education of their children, and Catholic clergymen were so much engaged that they could not attend to teaching except an hour on Sunday. A half an hour's teaching in school every day would be worth more to a child than all he would get at home. The children attending the Christian Brothers' school were so well behaved, and so different to what they were before, that even strangers coming to town observed the difference. It was because they were Catholic children that the Government would not grant anything to assist in their education, but it was hard that they were not allowed the same toleration and the same justice as in other countries. The buildings they had erected would be a credit to any city in North America, and none who were educated in them were any disgrace to them. Many gentlemen of high standing and respectibility had been educated in St. Dunstan's College, but it received no government support because it was a Catholic institution. There was no religious test in St. Dunstan's College. The students went to any place of worship they preferred. The Professors of the Prince of Wales College were not required to undergo an examination by the Board of Education, and why should other teachers with certificates equally good, be required to undergo an examination?

Hon. Mr. Wightman would confine himself in his remarks to the country schools; and he would endeavor to follow the golden rule. The system of free education had been in operation since 1854, and no system had ever given so much satisfaction. Both Protestants and Catholics were pleased with it when it was introduced, and he believed the Catholics in the part of the country where he resided were satisfied with it yet, though many were not satisfied that his Lordship the Bishop had to expend so much for education in Charlottetown. They were aware that if sectarian schools were established, in many districts of the country, where there were not enough of Protestants or Catholics to support two schools, they would be deprived of the benefits of the free education system. At present there was harmony in the country schools, but the change sought for would be the means of sowing seeds of discord. He believed there was necessity for doing something to improve the schools in Charlottetown, and it was the duty of the government to take the matter in hand. His Lordship the Bishop had done a very laudable act in providing for the education of so many poor children, and if the government would grant a sum of money to assist him, he would not oppose it, and neither did he think his constituents would object to it, but the teachers would have to comply with the rules of the Board of Education. If they would do so, he felt assured that no member of the House would refuse to recognize their claims. The Prince of Wales College was regarded by some as a Protestant insitiution, but though it was doing good work, if the disendowment of it would satisfy the Roman Catholics he would not oppose doing so. He would be as willing to give to St. Dunstan's College as to the Prince of Wales', if they were both on the same footing. He thought it was the duty of the legislature to endeavor to satisfy the claims of the petitioners.

Hon. Mr. Bulger believed the Catholics of Charlottetown in particular had great cause for complaint. Every person must admit that the Bishop's schools were superior to anything in the city as educational institutions. Hon. members might hold different views, but he thought it was the duty of the House to give the petition fair and candid consideration. They should endeavor to redress a grievance which effected nearly half of the population of the Island. The School Visitor's Report showed that the Government schools in the city were in a disgraceful state. His Lordship the Bishop, from motives of Christian charity, had gathered the children from the streets, and, at great expense, had given them a proper training. None would deny that he deserved the highest esteem for doing so. He had, to a large extent, relieved the city of pauperism, and had trained up those children to become useful citizens. Catholics were now asking for a share of their own money, and surely it was not fair to refuse them. The question would have to be grappled with, and he hoped it would be satisfactorily settled. As to the country, Catholics did not wish to see two school houses in one district, as his hon. from Georgetown had said. He had attended a school in the old country in which religious instruction was given to Protestant children after the Catholic children went home, and there was never any difficulty or animosity about the matter. Catholics believed that the heart should be educated as well as the brain. If a boy's heart and brain were not educated together he would not make as good a citizen. He had said at his election, and would say now, that whatever party would settle this question satisfactorily should have his hearty support. If it were approached with calmness, and a desire to do justice, there would be no difficulty in settling it. They might talk of dissolving the House, but a question which had a better right to be submitted to the people had been settled without doing so. They only asked for a fair share of the money appropriated for education, and it was the duty of the Legislature to redress the grievance which the petitioners complained of. The question was agitated in New Brunswick and other parts of the Dominion, and the House of Commons had recently admitted that the Catholics of New Brunswick had a grievance. The sooner this question was settled the better for the general satisfaction and prosperity of the country.

Hon Mr. Laird said it was evident that the Roman Catholics considered this question of great importance, for a great deal of time must have been spent in getting so many signatures to this petition, and it therefore deserved very serious consideration. It appeared to him, however, that the petition contained a *fundamental error*, for the representatives of the people were to legislate for the temporal well-being of those whom they represented, but the petition asked them to appropriate a portion of the general revenue to teach the doctrine of a certain denomination. When the public accounts and vouchers were laid upon the table it was the duty of the Legislature to examine them and ask for an explantion of every item which did not explain itself or appear satisfactory. If the prayer of the petition were granted, and if he (Mr. L.) should ask the Leader of the Government to explain how a sum of money, which appeared in the accounts as paid to the Bishop for the support of his schools, was expended, what answer would he have to give? An hon. member might rise and say 'it was right—it was expended in teaching religion according to the doctrine of his church.' Another would rise and say "it is wrong, it is expended in teaching what is contrary to the teachings of my church." What an unseemly sight it would be! The members of the Legislature would be quarrelling over doctrines and creeds. The Government was bound to do equal justice to all; and if they gave money to one denomination they must give to all. He would just as strongly oppose giving public money of any other denomination as to the Roman Catholics. It was the duty of the duty of the Legislature to make laws for the good government of the whole community, and not to legislate in the interest of any particular denomination. He agreed with the first part of the petition, that parents had a natural and divine right to direct the education of their children. None would deny that it was the duty of parents to see that their children were educated; but if it could be more economically and efficiently done by forming themselves into a sort of society, they had a right to do so, and as the secular system was the only one on which different denominations could meet upon common ground, it was the only one that was practicable. The present secular system in this Province was established with the unanimous consent of all denominations; but it appeared that the times had changed, or the people had. He admitted that the system was not as successful as when it was first put in operation, and the Government were to blame for not amending it so as to adapt it to the requirements of the present day. In 1868 he had spoken upon the question in the House of Assembly, and blamed the Government of the day for neglecting the city schools. The supineness of the Government almost amounted to a premium upon denominational schools. It was a fundamental principle of self-government that every man should be educated, for a man without education should not be allowed to vote at elections. It was the duty of the Government to see that the work was done. If parents or churches neglected their duty the Government should devise a scheme by which the rising generation would be educated. He believed the time had arrived when the State should enact a compulsory system of education. If the Government undertook to educate the people, and devised a scheme for that purpose, they were responsible for the success of it. The state of the city schools was disgraceful, and the blame must be laid at the door of the Government. If steps were not taken to put them in a more efficient state, the Government would probably have a reminder from the Colonial Office as they had with respect to the Lunatic Asylum.

Debate adjourned.

A bill was brought up from the House of Assembly, by Hon. Mr. Haviland, and read the first time, relating to lunatics and the custody of lunatics.

Adjourned.

RANDOM READINGS.

'Pay me that six and eightpence you owe me, Mr. Malcroney, said a village attorney. 'For what?' 'For the opinion you had of me.' 'Faith I never had any opinion of you in all my life!'

Gentleman (calling at the house of a lady friend). 'Is your mistress in?'—Mary: 'She is, sur'—Gentleman: 'Is she engaged?'—Mary: 'Faith, she's more than that—she's married.

The happiness of life may be greatly increased by small courtesies, in which there is no parade, whose voice is to still not to tease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks and little kind acts of attention.

An amusing incident has come to light, musty with age, of the March of the British through Old Cambridge, Mass., to Concord. Passing a field where an old man was sowing seed, one of the red coats, in jest, said to him, 'You may sow but we shall reap.' 'Well, perhaps you may,' replied the native, 'for I'm sowin' hemp.'

Two lives rarely run so closely parallel as those of Robert and Mary Eessery, who had lived for many years at Orchard Hill Farm, near Bideford, Eng. They had been married sixty-five years when the husband fell ill. His wife attended to him assiduously, and when he died on Wednesday afternoon she exclaimed, 'Thank God he has gone before me!' It was not long, however, for the old lady sank back exhausted and died within five hours. Both the deceased were verging on ninety years of age

DYING WORDS.—Men must endure their going hence, even as their coming hither; ripeness is all.—*Shakespeare.*

'It is well'—*Washington*

'I must sleep now.'—*Byron*

'Kiss me Hardy.'—*Nelson.*

'Head of the army.'—*Napoleon*

'Don't give up the ship.'—*Lawrence.*

'Let the light enter.'—*Goethe.*

'Into thy hands, O Lord.'—*Tasso.*

'Independence forever.'—*Adams.*

'The artery ceased to beat.'—*Haller.*

'Is this your fidelity?'—*Nero.*

'Give Dayroles a chair.'—*Lord Chesterfield,*

'It is the last of earth.'—*J. Q. Adams.*

'God preserve the emperor.'—*Haydn.*

'A dying man does nothing well.'—*Franklin.*

'Let not poor Nelly starve.'—*Charles II.*

'What! is there no bribing death?'—*Cardinal Beaufort.*

'All of my possessions for a moment of time.'—*Queen Elizabeth.*

'It matters little how the head lieth.'—*Sir Walter Raleigh,*

'Clasp my hand, my dear friend, I die.'—*Alfieri.*

'I feel as if I were to be myself again.'—*Sir Walter Scott.*

'Let me die to the sound of delicious music.'—*Mirabeau.*

AUCTION SALES.

THE Subscriber has large and commodious Salesrooms, and is prepared to receive all kinds of Goods, Furniture, &c., which he will dispose of at best terms, and make prompt returns for. Sales of Furniture, Land Sales, &c., solicited.

Merchants wishing to work off unseasonable goods, we will assist you. Send them along to the Auction Rooms and we will convert them into cash.

WM. D. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Queen Street, May 3, 1875. 1m

New-hemp Oakum Co. Of Boston.

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

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

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, April 26, 1875.—2m

1874.

NEW GOODS AT THE BRITISH WAREHOUSE, Queen Square,

The Subscribers have received per Steamer *Prince Edward,*

A NEW SUPPLY OF British & Foreign MERCHANDIZE!

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

Lowest Cash Prices.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

Supplies continually received.

W. & A. BROWN.

October 5, 1874.

SELLING OFF!

THE CHEAPEST YET!

OUR RAPIDLY

Increasing Trade

REQUIRES US TO

Enlarge our Premises!

We have, therefore, decided to

Sell the remainder of our stock AT COST!

As we will require to suspend business for a time

Purchasers should Call at Once, AND GET BARGAINS!

ROBERT ORR & CO.

Queen Street, March 1st, 1875.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until the 20th day of MAY next, for the

Erection of a Brick Church in Charlottetown,

according to plans and specifications to be seen at my office, after the 20th inst. Good and sufficient security required for the due performance of the contract.

J. D. MASON,

Chairman of Sub. Committee. Post Office Ch'town, Lock Box, 46.

April 12, 1875.

FENCE POSTS & FENCING!

To arrive on the opening of the Railroad and Navigation,

3000 Juniper & Cedar Posts,

Assorted sizes,

5000 Pieces Spruce Fencing,

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

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

A. McNEILL'S Auction Room.

Ch'town, March 29, 1875.—tf.

Manhood Restored.

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

April 19, 1875.

Albion, Sydney & Lingan MINES.

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

Prices:

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

TERMS as usual.

G. W. DeBLOIS, Agent.

March 29, 1875. 2m

Wanted

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

By order of Trustees.

March 22, 1875.—tf

AT REDUCED PRICES.

PAINTS AND PAINT OIL!

W. E. DAWSON.

May 3, 1875.

Salt. Salt. Salt.

TO ARRIVE ex Barque HERTHA, from Liverpool, due here 1st May—

4,000 Bags Salt (extra strong sacks.)

Will be sold low from ship.

JAMES C. POPE.

Ch'town, April 12, 1875.—4w

WOOL. WOOL.

SHEEPSKINS! SHEEPSKINS!!

I WANT a large quantity Wool and Sheepskins the coming season. Farmers would do well to give me a call before disposing of their stock.

G. C. CARMAN, 11 Queen Street.

Ch'town, April 19, 1875.—6w

COAL. COAL.

A quantity of

Pictou & Sydney Large Coal.

on hand, and for sale at KOUGHAN'S SCALES.

April 19, 1874.

Flour to Arrive.

IMMEDIATELY on opening of navigation the following schooners will arrive at the ports named with cargoes of FLOUR—

Georgina, at St. Peter's Bay—560 bbls,
Lady Elgin, at Souris—750 bbls.
Annie, at Alberton—500 bbls.
Margaret, at Summerside—600 bbls.
Do. at Murray Harbor—400 Bbls.

All of which will be sold on arrival.

Terms—Three months on approved notes.

HYNDMAN BROS.

Ch'town, April 25, 1875.—1m

120 BOXES TIN!

IN CHARCOAL AND COKE!

SELLING AT Costs and Charges.

W. E. DAWSON & CO.

March 15, 1845.

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Contains the latest Local, DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS,

Full and Accurate SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORTS,

Selections from the raciest and most improving Literature of the day;

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When people see a man advertise they know he is a business man, and his advertizing proclaims that he is not above business, but anxious to do it. Customers, like sheep, are gregarious, and flock where they see others go. If nobody else were engaged in the same business, it would be important to tradesmen and dealers to advertize in the paper, because they are tempted to buy what they read of. But others are engaged in the same business, and even if they do advertize, it becomes the more important for you to do so; if they do not advertize it becomes doubly important.—*Anon.*"

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POWER & GORDON PRESSES,

And a good variety of

THE NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE,

we are prepared to do all kinds of

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SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, IN MONTAGUE.

SITUATED in the thriving Village of Montague, close to the Bridge,

FIFTY BUILDING LOTS,

fronting the Main Front Street, being excellent Business Stands, and as Business is daily increasing at Montague, Merchants, Mechanics and others, could not make a more profitable investment as such a chance rarely occurs in the Island.

If not disposed of before THURSDAY, the 20th MAY next, they will on that day be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 2 o clock, p.m.

For Plans and particulars apply at the office of John Ball, Land Surveyor, Charlottetown, or the owner at Montague Bridge.

P. GAUL.

Montague, March 15, 1875.—till sale

RAILROAD TIME!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES & CLOCKS!

GOLD CHAINS!

STUDS!

TOOTHPICKS!

EAR-RINGS, BROOCHES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PLATED SETTS!

Cruet Stands!

BUTTER COOLERS!

SUGAR BOWLS!

Butter Knives, Pickle Forks, &c.

LARGE ASSORTMENT JET GOODS!

ROBERT SNEESTON,

No. 91 North Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, Dec. 21, 1874.—6m

PLAIN JOB AND BOOK PRINTING done at the EXAMINER OFFICE.

D. & J.

32 Cases OF MEN'S & BOY'S STRONG BOOTS.

FOR SALE BY

DORSEY & JOST,

AT THE

Boot Factory,

South Side Market Square.

Received this Eall,

5000 PAIRS

Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Rubbers, Overshoes, Slippers, &c.,

For Sale Cheap.

Dec. 14, 1874.

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale (in Bond a choice Lot of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,

and three Cases CIGARS.

74 Boxes Tobacco, in Solace, Sunshine, Virginian, Navy and Black Diamond.

3 Cases Cigars in Victoria & Flor Gertrude.

Samples can be seen at Sale Room

N. RANKIN,

Corner Water & PownalSts

Ch'town, April 13, 1874.

FREEHOLD FARM ON LOT 44 FOR SALE.

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

WM. D. STEWART.

Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1874

NOW IS THE TIME.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE EXAMINER FOR 1875.

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

$10. WONDERFUL.! $10.

A FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED

SEWING MACHINE!

WITH

TABLE AMD TREADLE,

ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

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

A model of combined Simplicity, Strength and Beauty!

NEW AND NUMEROUS PATENTED ATTACHMENTS.

No complicated machinery to be constantly getting out of order.

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

Warranted for Five Years!

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

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

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

HOPE MANUFACTURING CO.

NEW YORK.

Nov. 30, 1874.—1y

FOREST AND STREAM!

A Weekly Journal of Sixteen Pages, devoted to

FIELD SPORTS,
PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY,
FISH CULTURE,
PROTECTION OF GAME,
PRESERVATION OF FORESTS,
YATCHING,
BOATING, and all
OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

It is the official organ of the American Fish Culturists' Association.

It is the only journal in this country that fully supplies the wants and meets the necessities of the Gentleman Sportsmen.

Terms $5.00 a year

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

Forest & Stream Publishing Co.

17 CHATHAM STREET, (City Hall Sq.)

New York.

Post Office Box 2832.

"At Egmont Bay."

THE Subscriber is prepared to take contracts for any quantity, or act as agent for parties in want of the following:

CEDAR OR JUNIPER FENCE POSTS, PAILINGS, SILLS, ASH AND SOFTWOOD, STAVES, HOOPS, &c., &c., &c.

Now is the time.

U. C. TRUDELLE

Egmont Bay, Dec. 21, 1874

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership hertofore existing between Philip R. Blatch, Donald McKenzie, and William W. Stumbles, jr., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

PHILIP R. BLATCH,
DONALD McKENZIE,
WM. W. STUMBLES, JR.

April 17, 1875.

The business will be continued by McKenzie & Stumbles. All persons indebted to the late firm, are respectfully requested to pay their accounts immediately to the subscribers.

McKENZIE & STUMBLES.

April 19, 1875. 3in

ALBERTON!

Building Lots.

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

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Alberton, Dec. 14, 1874. s eraj

English Congo Tea.

60 CHESTS more of that highly approved Congo Tea, for Sale at lowest figure.

N. RANKIN.

Nov. 7, 1874.

HERMANS & SON.

Bell-Hangers, Gun and Tin-smiths,

QUEEN STREET,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE,

BEG to return their thanks to the general public for the liberal patronage extended to them since their commencement in business, and ask for a continuance of the same. They keep constantly on hand:—

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

TINWARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS &c. &c. &c.

All orders in the above business will be punctually attended to.

Having lately made large purchases in the Cheapest Markets, intended for House Builders, such as

Gas Fitting, Water Closets, Bell Fitting, &c., &c.,

We are prepared to sell them at Rates as Low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.

To a generous public we would say, that all orders in this branch of our business will be attended to with dispatch.

A lot of First-class WATER COOLERS on hand. **Sayer's Crystal Blue** sold cheaper than ever. [Nov. 11, 1871.]

MR. BYRNE,

F. V. M. A. &C.,

Veterinary Surgeon, Of London, England.

BEGS to inform the public that he has opened an office and surgery at DesBrisay,s corner on the Market Square, and wishes to call the attention of all owners of horses, stock &c., to the following list of medicines, which are guaranteed to be genuine and made from the prescriptions used at the Royal Veterinary Colleges of London and Edinburgh.

The Black Drink,

A certain remedy for Colics, Gripes, and Stoppage of the Bowels or water of any animal.

Stimulating Liniment

For Bruises, Sprains, etc., etc.

A Liniment

For wounds of every description. No fly will touch the wound when dressed with this embrocation. An excellent dressing for cuts from the shoes in winter.

Emollient Liniment

For sore shoulders, sore backs, etc., the best remedy known as yet by the profession.

Physic Balls

Of all sizes, made of the best Barbadoes, Aloes,

Cough Mixture,

A guaranteed cure for Coughs of any kind.

Alterative or Condition Powders

For horses in low condition, the result of Influenza, or other lowering diseases.

Tonic Powders,

A fine medicine for horses whose appetite is bad or impaired.

Diuretic Powders,

Special attention should be given to the use of these powders in all affections of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, as many valuable horses are annually destroyed by the injudicious use of Diuretic medicine of inferior kinds and over doses.

Vermifuge Powders

For the destruction of worms of all kinds.

Cattle Medicines,

Clensing Drenches, Thriving Drenches after calving. Nourishing Drenches for calves, Drying Drenches for cows, medicine for Red and Black Water in cows, medicine for Scour in calves and sheep, dressing for Foul or Rot Foot.

SUNDRIES.

Blistering Ointment,

For reducing Enlargements, Spavins, Splints, &c. Medicine for the removal of Bots.

Mr. Byrne will visit the following places on the undernamed Roads and dates.

Georgetown Road—Pownal Village, 10 Mile House, Half-way House, Edmond's Finley's, Montague Bridge, on Wednesday, 6th January, and every alternate Wednsday.

Malpeque Road—Curtis Dale, Crabb's, 9 Mile House, Bagnall's, on Wednesday, 13th, and every alternate Wednesday.

St. Peter's Road—Lane's Forge, 10 Mile House, and Mount Stewart, on Saturday, 2nd of January, and every alternate Wednesday.

Rustico Road—Wheatley River Bridge, on Saturday, 9th of January, and every alternate Wednesday.

January 4, 1875.—1y

JOYFUL NEWS

FOR THE AFFLICTED!

GATES LIFE of MAN BITTERS

—AND—

COMBINED MEDICINES.

From the Roots & Plants of Nova Scotia.

COMPRISING TEN DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

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

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

Wholesale Agent at Charlottetown,

Wm. R. WATSON.

Exported by

CALEB GATES & Co.

Middleton, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia

Dec. 28, 1874.

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

AUCTION.

TO be sold by Public AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of MAY, A. D., 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the New Court House, Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the thirteenth day of January, A. D., 1866, and made between Patrick Egan of Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, Master Mariner, and Mary Egan his wife, of the one part, and Philip Large of the same place, Carriage Builder, of the second part: All the Freehold Estate and Interest of the said Patrick Egan, in and to, all that tract piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Charlottetown, aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the southern side of Euston Street, at the Division Line between Town Lots, number Eighty-one and Eighty-two, in the fifth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, and returning thence easterwardly along Euston Street, aforesaid, for the distance of forty-two feet, or until it strikes the western line of land, in the occupation of John Fennel, thence southwarly in a line parallel with Cumberland Street, one hundred and sixty feet to the rear or southern boundary of Town Lot number Eighty-two, aforesaid, thence westwardly along the said rear line, parallel with Euston Street, aforesaid, forty-two feet or until it meets the said Division Line of lots Eighty-one eighty two, and thence northwardly along the last mentioned Division Line one hundred and eighty feet, to Euston Street aforesaid, being the place o. commencement, and is the western half-part of Town Lot, number Eighty-two, in the fifth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown.

And which said mortgage has been assigned to me by Indenture, dated the twenty-first day of May A. D, 1872.

For further particulars apply to Neil McLeod, Esq., Charlottetown.

EDWARD J. HODGSON, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Feb. 22, 1875—till sale.