

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 2, 1875.

O'CONNELL.

It is no wonder that the Irish people agree together that the hundredth anniversary of O'Connell's birth shall not pass without ample recognition of the benefits his country derived from his great abilities, his untiring zeal, and self-sacrificing patriotism. When we reflect on the reforms which he did so much to obtain, the rights for which he always so ably and often so successfully contended; the injustice, the oppression, which he so relentlessly exposed; the cruelty and corruption which he dragged from high places, and blasted with his splendid eloquence,—we must acknowledge that their cause for gratitude is great. Unhappy is that country which has not had its heroes; but more unhappy still the people who forget to remember their toils when their warfare is accomplished, and are sluggish to keep their memory green when they have ceased to live to enjoy the liberty won by them for their descendants.

One need not be an Irishman to admire the great Liberator. Though his end was special, the stand which he took to accomplish it was on the broad ground of human rights. The trust doctrines of civil and religious liberty run through all his utterances, and are to be found exemplified in his actions. He had drunk of the spirit of his age, and realized the brotherhood of man.

O'Connell is a representative man. He is thoroughly Irish. Like the leaders of the French Revolution in some ways, he differed from them in many striking respects. While they sought inspiration in dreaming on heroes of other races, in a distant age, and of the liberty of classic days, O'Connell found food for his enthusiasm in meditations on the history of his native land, and the story of her buried freedom. The legends of his country were as poetry to him, and the relation of her sufferings a testament of blood. The hills and dales, the sublimity of her mountains, or the soft beauty of her valleys, pleaded with him for the people. The form of Erin, as the Irish imagination has loved to depict it, pale with the oppression of centuries, and a harp with none but melancholy chords, was ever present to his fancy. Each spot of ground hallowed by the associations of ancient days, teemed with incitements to his ardent mind. The poverty of the people touched him most of all. He entered into their griefs, and sympathized with them. No cold political schemer, but one of ourselves, through the sense of oppression,—bound to the same faith, warmed by the same passion, inspired by a kindred ideal. Had his character not been so truly in union with that of his nation, he could never have obtained so great an influence over its people. His power was that of a hero, in the olden sense of the word. The people believed in him. This country, the English nation, the world, must turn with gratitude to the constant assurance of this man, in the ultimate triumph of his cause, by the moral force of his claims. At any time it was necessary only that he should speak the word, to have plunged the land into the horrors of civil war. But he fought with ideas, not with the sword. Strong in his belief in human sympathy, he appealed to it, and needed not to crouch himself in the fastnesses of his mountains. There are few nobler spectacles than his wise forbearance, his patient confidence. Year after year he elected to hope, and refused to be guilty of the "crime of despairing of his country."

Through the persecutions of the authorities, over the hatred and scorn of the aristocrats, amidst dangers in plots, in entanglements, sometimes forsaken by those on whom he depended, he continued his purpose course. In public, in private, at the bar, in the senate, by the cottagers fireside or the social board, the wrongs of his country were never forgotten. Restless as the mountain winds which swept the surface of his native lakes, his passionate eloquence thrilled through the hearts of the multitudes who hung upon his words on Tara's hill, and learned from him to believe that they had triumphed, because the "voice which had been raised for the country, had first been breathed in prayer to the Lord." No disappointment could deject him and threats were powerless to subdue. His demands for justice were as obstinate as his faith that it would be obtained; and the best effect of his life, has been the proof that no power can withstand the moral onset of an assailant, armed with the force of a righteous principle, doing battle in the sacred name of the liberty of man.

Towards the close of day, when the heavens are covered with dense and gloomy vapors, bewildered by the fitful wind, or driven, like the horses of fallen warriors before a conquering host, how frequently has it occurred that suddenly all is changed. The sun, bursting through the dark mists, tears the discordant aspect of the sky to a grand and simple unity. Languid streaks of ghastly light on the torn edges of clouds, disappear. Haggard lines of vapor, which stretched despairingly away to be lost in obscurity, now band themselves together, as massy phalanxes, destined to obey a common law. From horizon to zenith the atmosphere is flashed with the prophetic glow, which asserts itself as the precursor of a brighter day. So, when Ireland's great chief arose, he shed over the despairing lives of his countrymen the genial hues of hope; and, garnering to himself his hearts, spoke in the name of his people, teaching them to feel with him that their cause must prove successful, because it deserved to succeed.

CANADA AS IT IS.

It is a pleasing proof of how much attention our country is attracting in England to see in *Blackwood's Magazine* for July a very excellent article on "Canada as it is." The writer states that he was a resident a long time in Canada, and his writing shows that he was observant of the country where he lived. The writer evidently thinks very highly of our country at present, and of its probable future. We give elsewhere a few extracts.

LORD DUFFERIN'S SPEECH.

We publish elsewhere, in full, LORD DUFFERIN'S speech on "Canada," at the dinner given to him by the Canada Club in London. It has attracted much attention in England. All the principal papers have leading articles on it. The *Times*, which has always been spiteful towards Canada, yields a sort of growing ungracious assent to what Lord Dufferin says; and is evidently preparing, not that our country does not need its patronage, to be very generous to us.

We hope that this speech will be carefully read in this Province; and that it may do something towards awakening feelings of patriotism and nationality, which are of rather slow growth among us. We scarcely yet realize that Canada is our country, and that we are Canadians. Nor is this much to be wondered at. It is not easy at once to change either the feelings or the language of a lifetime; and to weld isolated and dependent provinces into a united nation is not the work of a few years.

Lord Dufferin's speech opens with some very decided and truthful remarks upon the prevailing tone of our people with reference to home connection. He points out that there are two feelings prevalent in the minds of Canadians—one, jealousy of their legislative independence; the other, desire for continued British connection. It would be too much to say that the problem has yet been solved how these two principles are both to be preserved. Its solution will probably be the great question of the future for both British and Canadian statesmen. But it is something to know that this is the question we want solved, and that both annexation and independence are practically out of Court.

We observe that some of our contemporaries, especially those on the other side of the border, dispute this, and think that Lord Dufferin has over-estimated the strength of the feeling attached to Great Britain. Now, no doubt there are individuals here and there—perhaps in some places a good many of them—whose opinions on this point differ from those of the majority of Canadians. But Lord Dufferin was speaking as a practical statesman. He was treating of public opinion; not of men's private fancies. And as a proof that his estimate of public opinion is quite correct, we ask, is there a constituency from one end of Canada to another, which would return, or even give a chance to an annexationist candidate? Would it not ruin any public man, were he to avow such views? The same may be said with reference to Independence. Many may be of opinion that the relations between the mother country and the Dominion may or must gradually be modified; but no one proposes to do this immediately, or in any way to sever the connection between what may be in time the two countries of Great Britain and Canada.

One part of Lord Dufferin's speech should be specially studied; that in which he speaks of his confidence in Parliament and of what a constitutional ruler owes to the Opposition as well as to his Ministers. One of the worst symptoms of our political condition, is the reckless way in which party spirit tries to disparage, not the views alone—but that is right enough—but the character, motives and ability, of those who may be opposed to it. In other countries, men of all parties feel that the character of their public men should be jealously defended; that a high standard should be set up, and both sides required to come up to it. More than that, men and journals of all parties, would feel it a national disgrace, and would really regret it, were a dishonorable action done by any man in public life, whether friend or opponent. Too often amongst us the reverse is the case, and party rejoices to find anything bad about its opponents. It is quite right for the Opposition to point out the faults of the Administration of the day, the defects in their policy, or any shortcomings they may be guilty of. It is quite another thing to set them down as rogues or incompetents, and to take a malicious delight in belittling them in every possible way. Such a course panders to the worst tastes of the people, lowers the whole tone of public manners and morals, and degrades the country in the opinion of the outside world. Certainly, if we think of it, when the press of a country adopts this plan, it forces those who care about their country into an unpleasant dilemma. The press, is the instructor of the people. Often, if we are to believe it, there is no honesty and ability among our public men. So that either our rulers are rogues, or our teachers are slanderers. Lord Dufferin points out the true ground to take. We may differ most strongly from a person without calling in question either his intellect or his morals.

Lord Dufferin is one of the few real orators now to be found in English public life; and when he touches upon the natural beauty and resources of our country, his words have the ring of true eloquence. Merely as a piece of literature, the speech is worth studying. It would be well if some of those politicians, who seem to confound oratorical power with mastery over abusive language, would give their attention to it, and see how a gentleman and a scholar can give pleasure, instruction and reproof (for there is plenty of this last in Lord Dufferin's speech) in language at once powerful and graceful.

We are glad to see that Lord Dufferin looks forward to completing his full report among us; and so long as the British Government sends us statements of the true state, and keeps us free of mere hangers on to Royalty, such as we have been threatened with, we shall not complain of the appointment of the Governor-General being in other hands than our own.

Inventories filed at London, Ont., have been of such frequent occurrence lately that the London, England Insurance office has notified their agents that they will withdraw their business from that city after the 1st of August.

A despatch from Helena, Montana, says the United States Commissioner has released the parties arrested for the murder of Assinibois, but now questions are raised on the ground of there not being sufficient evidence to justify their extradition.

THE LAND ARBITRATION.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Chibbers arrived here, and the arbitration court will very soon begin its work. We confess that we await the results with some anxiety. The EXAMINER has always been favorable to compulsory sale, but not to confiscation. The proprietors should receive a fair price—neither more nor less—for their lands. Knowing how uncertain arbitrations are, we strongly counsel that arbitration should precede compulsory legislation; that is, that the Government and proprietors should arbitrate upon the price of the land and when that had been decided, that then the Compulsory Act should be passed. However, both Government and Opposition thought it better to adopt a course which can only be described as "going it blind." We trust that it may be proved that they were right and we were wrong.

We observe that Hon. J. C. Pope, than whom there is not a more clear-headed business man in either Government or Opposition, anticipates the worst from the present Act. We are decidedly of opinion, that when the country through jealous suspicions, drove Mr. Pope almost out of public life, it did itself much more injury than it did to him. We imagine there are very many who would feel easier to-day, if Mr. Pope's clear head, and firm, strong hand were engaged in the guidance of public affairs.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

To-morrow the important duty of selecting a Mayor and five Councilors will devolve upon our citizens. During the past year, Civic affairs have not been satisfactorily conducted. Few improvements have been made; and yet we are informed that the city is now paying interest on a debt of £6,000—contracted within the past twelve months. This shows how necessary it is that the people should try to secure the election of public-spirited men of business.

But there is an additional reason why they should this year, take an absorbing interest in Civic politics. The Water Works Promoters Association have at last succeeded in bringing the question of introducing a plentiful supply of pure water, to a square issue. This, of itself, is a great advance on the retrogressive ideas which prevailed last year. Whether the Association succeeds or fails in securing the election of its candidates, it may, at least, be congratulated on having brought the question—on its broadest basis—unhindered by any scheme whatever—precisely before the people.

It is, however, to be hoped that the Association's candidates will be triumphant returned. Every elector who feels that a plentiful supply of pure water will benefit the city—will insure better health to citizens, will reduce the risk of fire, will save thousands of dollars now expended in purchasing water by the bucket, will tend to greatly lower the rates of insurance and to raise the character of the city to the level of other modern towns, will vote on the Association's platform—that a feasible plan, prepared by a competent Civil Engineer, be advocated, adopted, and, if possible, carried out,—will vote for the Association's nominees.

A list of these gentlemen is published in another column. Theophilus DesRisay, Esq., is, it will be seen, the candidate for Mayor. Mr. DesRisay is not wedded to any scheme; but he has always been a consistent advocate of the introduction of water works. His judgment is good, his experience great, his leisure ample. William Murphy, Esq., is the candidate in Ward 1. Many persons affect to believe that Mr. Murphy is bound to carry out the Winter River scheme; but by simply referring to his published letters, every elector may be satisfied that such is not the case. Of his qualifications, nothing need be said. Every one agrees that he is one of the fittest men in the town for the office of Councillor. William Koughan Esq., seeks the suffrages of the electors of Ward 2. Mr. Koughan is a new man—of good abilities and sufficient public spirit. He is, moreover, enterprising and economical. He will see improvements introduced and the civic funds well husbanded. James Currie Esq., the candidate for Ward 3, is, admittedly one of the most intelligent men in the present Council. For Ward 4, Dr. Beer has consented to be put in nomination, and so well he is appreciated, that it is not likely he will be opposed. In Ward 5, Donald McKenzie, Esq., of the firm of McKenzie & Stumbles, is a candidate. The longer and more intimately Mr. McKenzie is known, the better he is liked. Behind an unassuming, reticent manner he hides sterling qualities of head and heart; and if he lives, and is at all ambitious, he will one day take a leading part, not only in Civic affairs, but also in the politics of the Province and of the Dominion. The electors of Ward 5 will do well if they elect him. He is worthy of their support both because of the sound, moderate principles he holds on the water question, and also because of his personal qualifications.

REVENUE.
Revenue, \$21,535,048 63
Expenditure, 17,436,508 98
Surplus, \$4,100,539 65

The Dominion Auditor, on being applied to for the March and April statements, he could not give the March statement, but could give a revised statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the first nine months of the financial year down to the 31st of March, and he could give the April statement separately. His revised statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the first nine months to have been—

Revenue, \$17,911,113 99
Expenditure, 16,993,517 68

THE WATER QUESTION.

An esteemed correspondent in *Clyman Dodge County Wis.*, writing July 21, 1875, remarks:—"On looking over the columns of the EXAMINER of 12th ult., I find the people of Charlottetown agitating the question of supplying themselves with a sufficient supply of pure water. In our little city of Watertown, there are many citizens who have artesian wells ranging from 75 to 150 feet, drilled through limestone rock; hole about five inches in diameter. Now, I see no reason why some or your enterprising citizens could not dig such wells. As your soil and rock is so easily drilled, I think many such wells could be dug among you at comparatively small cost. There are two such wells in the stock yards in Chicago some 1200 or 1400 feet deep, capable of supplying your city with sufficient water. As I have not the figures, I cannot give you the amount of flow per day, but it is enormous, as it supplies thousands of cattle daily."

The Dover Channel Tunnel Bill has passed its second reading in the Lords without opposition.

A native Japanese journalist who has evidently travelled in Europe has published an article on women's rights in his newspaper, in which he says that "from the practice of Europeans, it would appear that the power of the wife is greater than that of the husband and this error has been brought about by the want of the correct views of the dictates of nature." We will point out examples of this. In going through a door the wife passes first and the husband follows her, the wife takes the best seat and the husband the next best; in visiting the wife is first saluted; in forms of address the wife is first mentioned; whenever while men are in power the women are not permitted to be present; and are not permitted to smoke without the ladies' permission being first obtained. These and like customs are innumerable, and the power of the women is far greater than that of the men."

MORE RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.

CHAMBERS C. GEORGE, Esq., Civil Engineer, has projected a plan for affording to this Island additional railway accommodation. He suggests that railways, extending from the main trunk line, be built as follows—

- 1st. Belfast and Murray Harbor.
- 2nd. East Point Extension.
- 3rd. Cavendish Branch.
- 4th. New London Branch.
- 5th. Cape Traverse Branch.
- 6th. Kensington and Malpeque Road.
- 7th. West Cape Extension.

Respecting the Belfast and Murray Harbor Railway he submits—

1. To the southward of the present line of Government Railway there is an unexplored tract of fertile and highly improved country towards Belfast and Murray Harbor districts, which would furnish heavy traffic both in passengers and freight to any railway, either through or in the vicinity of these districts.

2. Local railways constructed by companies may be operated at very small cost for working expenses, as they may be closed when snow offers serious obstruction.

3. Railways built and managed by local companies may, by suiting the traffic to the wants of the people, be so worked as to derive the utmost traffic from and afford the greatest advantage to the country traversed.

4. At the favorable tariff thus attainable by the proposed lines, the local companies may, by suiting the traffic to the wants of the people, be so worked as to derive the utmost traffic from and afford the greatest advantage to the country traversed.

5. It is believed that local railways may be built to a great extent upon the co-operative principle, farmers taking stock in the railway for payment for land, damages, fencing, shepherds, grazing, &c.

6. In order to encourage the taking of stock by farmers, it is proposed to issue to each stockholder each year a ticket entitling him to carriage for himself, family or goods over the railway for payment for land, damages, fencing, shepherds, grazing, &c.

7. It is believed that joint representations from this and other districts where similar local lines exist, and where it is hoped companies on similar basis will be formed, being fairly made to the Local Legislature, a general act providing for subsidies of five thousand dollars per mile in payment for land, damages, fencing, shepherds, grazing, &c. has been done in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

8. The proposed railways will, when built, operate greatly to increase the traffic upon the main trunk line, and therefore it may fairly be hoped that the General Government will not be averse to afford some assistance, either as bonus to assist in defraying cost of construction, or in subsequent arrangement for operating the proposed line.

These suggestions (which apply with equal force to all the projected railways) are worthy of the serious consideration of the people of Belfast and Murray Harbor particularly, and the people of the Province generally. The success of the main trunk line warrants the belief that railway extension through the wealthy and thickly populated settlements of the Province is feasible and advisable. And, if so, why should it not be undertaken? Why should not our people unite their efforts to obtain so great a boon? Some persons affect to believe that the Dominion Government will build the required railways. But we may wait till doomsday, and then see a branch line constructed under the orders of the authorities at Ottawa. Neither will the Local Government be likely to undertake the work. Both Governments may, however, assist;—may give liberal subsidies in aid of Companies.

FINANCIAL.

The statement of revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the financial year ended 30th June, exclusive of the months of March and April, which have not appeared in the *Canada Gazette*, show the revenues have been—

Revenue, \$21,535,048 63
Expenditure, 17,436,508 98
Surplus, \$4,100,539 65

Deducting the eight months' statements which were published in the *Official Gazette* from this, it would give for March—

Revenue, \$ 344,539 77
Expenditure, 1,788,303 78

This seems extraordinary, as the revenue of the other months averaged between \$1,500,000 and \$3,000,000. The April statement now furnished by the Auditor shows—

Revenue, \$1,711,113 99
Expenditure, 2,115,267 98

The effect of the March and April statements is to reduce the surplus shown on the other ten months' transactions from \$4,000,000 to \$2,500,000 in round numbers. This is suspicious, as the month of March, 1874, shows a revenue in excess of the expenditure almost equal to the entire apparent revenue of March, 1875, while the revenue of April, 1874, was nearly three times as great as the expenditure. This is sufficient to lead the public to suspect that either the monthly statements, as published in the *Official Gazette*, are not in any way reliable, or the finance Minister is cooking the accounts to cover up the effects of his own gloomy forebodings and the excessive taxation which he imposed on the people during a period of stringency.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Canadian Copyright Bill has been passed by the Imperial House of Commons.

Prof. Goldwin Smith has been elected a member of the Ontario Press Association in virtue of his connection with the *Nation* and has been chosen as Essayist for the next year.

In returning thanks for the honor, Mr. Smith said that "though new states, but that there seemed to be a lack of young men to supply the place of the present leaders. The papers were now however, the place where the discussion took place, and full Parliamentary reports were not given, with the exception of the *Nation*, by leading English newspapers. In fact, the press of the Dominion was so poor that he did not see where that power was going to stop. A change has come over the spirit of the age; formerly newspaper power had been the advent of some revolutionary changes, but now education was so far advanced that matters were wanted by all classes to be discussed in a calm, argumentative, historical and critical way, and that was the manner in which things should be discussed by the Canadian Press."

"CANADA AS IT IS."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE contains an article on "Canada as it is," from which we quote the following respecting Prince Edward Island—

"The last province added to the Dominion, although small in extent, is no mean one. It is a fertile and smiling island, and has been likened to the Isle of Wight; and her fertile fields and smiling meadows may challenge comparison with that favored spot. Happy in her direct communication with the continent, and imbued with the feelings of all small communities, the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island were for some time loath to merge themselves into the population of the Dominion; but in the end the advantages of consolidation were seen, and good terms in respect to territory and money were struck, which intersect the Island, having been offered, she entered the Confederation in 1873. Close as the Island is to the mainland, the winter passage across the strait, half covered by ice, and the summer heat, presents difficulties of communication not unaccompanied with danger; and one of the first results of the necessity of more frequent communication will be the endeavor to establish a steam-ferry sufficiently strong and powerful to force a passage during the winter frosts."

The results of Confederation are touched upon—

"On all sides the effect of the consolidation of the provinces under a central government is seen in the impetus given to works of national importance. Besides the Intercolonial railway, the project of connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy has long been under consideration, and plans have been prepared for a channel, termed the Bay Verte Canal, across the narrow isthmus which connects Nova Scotia with New Brunswick. A more speedy route to England than that now taken by the Atlantic coasters, and the subject of much consideration. St. John's, Newfoundland, is spoken of as the port for passenger steamers from Liverpool to a railway on the southern shore, in conjunction with steamers to Spilligon, a port on the north coast of the Intercolonial railway being in the opinion of many, the most direct route between Europe and the American continent. Others, however, advocate Louisbourg, and where it is hoped companies on similar basis will be formed, being fairly made to the Local Legislature, a general act providing for subsidies of five thousand dollars per mile in payment for land, damages, fencing, shepherds, grazing, &c.

6. In order to encourage the taking of stock by farmers, it is proposed to issue to each stockholder each year a ticket entitling him to carriage for himself, family or goods over the railway for payment for land, damages, fencing, shepherds, grazing, &c.

7. It is believed that joint representations from this and other districts where similar local lines exist, and where it is hoped companies on similar basis will be formed, being fairly made to the Local Legislature, a general act providing for subsidies of five thousand dollars per mile in payment for land, damages, fencing, shepherds, grazing, &c. has been done in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

8. The proposed railways will, when built, operate greatly to increase the traffic upon the main trunk line, and therefore it may fairly be hoped that the General Government will not be averse to afford some assistance, either as bonus to assist in defraying cost of construction, or in subsequent arrangement for operating the proposed line.

These suggestions (which apply with equal force to all the projected railways) are worthy of the serious consideration of the people of Belfast and Murray Harbor particularly, and the people of the Province generally. The success of the main trunk line warrants the belief that railway extension through the wealthy and thickly populated settlements of the Province is feasible and advisable. And, if so, why should it not be undertaken? Why should not our people unite their efforts to obtain so great a boon? Some persons affect to believe that the Dominion Government will build the required railways. But we may wait till doomsday, and then see a branch line constructed under the orders of the authorities at Ottawa. Neither will the Local Government be likely to undertake the work. Both Governments may, however, assist;—may give liberal subsidies in aid of Companies.

The scheme is propounded by a practical engineer. It is worthy of discussion. Our columns are open to all those who care to discuss it in our way.

There is still something to be desired. The newspapers are of a far higher tone than the general quality of those of the United States; but they are still too personal in their attacks on public men, and their articles are sometimes written in a manner which is more forcible than elegant. Some of the leading papers, indeed stand deservedly high in the estimation of the more educated of their readers; but the tone of the press, in general, is not so high as that of the English and American periodicals, and has had a hard struggle for existence. Many of the articles from the pen of Canadian writers, indeed, are favorably compared with the best of the English magazine, and it is to be hoped that it will receive the encouragement which its merits deserve."

"With ten millions of inhabitants, with railway communication from Cape Breton to Vancouver, with a united and vigorous population imbued with English feelings, and retaining the good will which has been the basis of European society, Canada will be the home of a nation whose youth and energy will add strength to the parent stock and whose moderation and sound sense will be a useful counterpoise to the almost extravagant talent and restlessness of the American Union. For such a future Canada will be content to wait, satisfied with her present position, and remembering that the slowest and most gradual progress are ever the surest, and that the northern nations, whilst less rapid than others in maturing their history, have in the long run exercised a preponderating influence in the destinies of the world."

Our Gaspé correspondent writes us to say that the crops in the district are looking well, and promise a full average yield. Along the Gaspé coast the fishery is very good, but the accounts from the north shore fisheries are discouraging. Mackerel has struck in considerable quantities.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The St. Petersburg *Globe* announces, upon semi-official authority, that the Government has not abandoned the idea of having a session of Conference on the usages of the St. Petersburg. It says all the powers except Great Britain have accepted the invitation to participate and the Conference will meet in the spring of 1876.

"It is said," a German residing in New York, after experimenting for twenty years, has succeeded in discovering a method of manufacturing a very delicate article of leather from tissue paper, and is claimed that it can be made as thick as sole leather if desirable. The right to manufacture this article in the States has just been sold for \$250,000.

It appears from the Secretary's report lately read at the annual session of the various divisions of the Sons of Temperance in North America, that, numerically, Ontario ranks second among all the divisions, whether of the United States or the Dominion of Canada, its membership numbering 104,118. Eastern New York, with a membership of 12,555, taking the lead. In increase in membership during the last year Nova Scotia is first, there being a recorded addition to its forces of 2,800, while Ontario comes third on the list with an increase of 1,800. The New Brunswick ranks in the eighth place. This cannot but be gratifying to the temperance men of the Dominion.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VERY HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE!

AND GROUNDS.

I AM instructed by J. S. Carvell, Esq., to sell at Auction on the premises, a very handsome and eligible situated Residence lately occupied by him, and known as the "WEST END HOUSE," and commanding a delightful view of the Harbor and Rivers.

The grounds comprise nearly FOUR TOWN LOTS in extent, and are very handsomely laid out with Lawns, Shrubberies, Ornamental Trees, Walks, &c., and together with the dwelling-house, Ice-house, Barns, Stables, and other outbuildings, combine to make it the most desirable Residence in the City.

22nd Sale positive. No Reserve. No postponement. Terms at sale.

WILLIAM DODD, Auc^r.

Aug. 2, 1875. 2w

MONDAY, August 9th,

The Members of St. Lawrence Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, intend having an

EXCURSION & DINNER

AT THE ISLAND PARK HOTEL, SUMMERSIDE,

on Thursday, 12th August,

To which the public are cordially invited.

Return Tickets, including Dinner, \$2.25.

A Special Train will leave Charlottetown at 9.30 a.m.; returning, leave Summerside at 5.15 p.m. (Dinner, 10.00 a.m.).

Announcements will be provided.

Galbraith's Band will accompany.

Tickets for Sale at Brenner Bros., H. A. Harvey's, Apothecaries' Hall, W. R. Watson's, and the Office of Committee.

By order of Committee,

F. HERBERT BEER, Secretary.

Aug. 2, 1875.

AUCTION.

WE will sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, August, 4th, in front of our Sale Room, at 11 o'clock, the following viz:

200 bbls. FLOUR,

40 chests TEA,

20 half chests TEA,

30 puns WHISKY,

15 bbls. SUGAR (Bright),

30 bbls SUGAR,

20 bbls. SUGAR, [White Granulated],

150 boxes RAISINS, [Valencia],

100 boxes CONFECTORY,

30 boxes STARCH,

30 bbls. LAMP CHIMNEYS,

20 kegs SODA,

30 boxes BAKING LEAD, [Nixey's],

30 doz. BROOMS,

30 bbls. PICKLES, [Assorted],

50 boxes SOAP,

30 boxes CANDLES,

15 bbls. WHISKY,

20 sacks FIBRE,

20 sacks ALMONDS,

30 rolls LEATHER,

25 boxes T. D. PIPES,

20 tins GREEN,

20 tins PEPPER,

20 tins Cream TARTAR,

20 tins ALSPICE,

20 tins MUSTARD,

50 kegs WHITE STATION,

20