A Cherished Relict.

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH PRONOUNCED AGAINST JESUS CHRIST.

The following is a copy of the most memorial judicial sentence which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the world, namely, that of death against the Saviour—with the remarks which the journal "Le Droit" has collected, and the knowledge of which must be interesting in the highest degree to every Christian. It is word for word as follows:—

Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, intendant of the Lower Province of Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross.

In the seventeenth year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius, and on the 24th day of the month of March, in the most holy city of Jerusalem, during the pontificate of Annas and Caiphas.

Pontius Pilate, intendant of the Province of Lower Galilee, sitting to judgment in the presidential seat of the Prætors, sentences Jesus of Nazareth to death on a cros between robbers, as the numerous and notorious testimonies of the people prove.

1. Jesus is a misleader.
2. He has excited the people to sedition.
3. He is an enemy to the laws.
4. He calls himself the Son of God.
5. He calls himself falsly, the King of Israel.
6. He went into the temple followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands.

Orders from the first centurion Quirrillis Cornelius to bring him to the place of execution. Forbids all persons, rich or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus.

The witnesses who have signed the execution of Jesus are:

1. Daniel Robani, Pharisee.
2. John Zorababel.
3. Raphel Robani.
4. Capet.

Jesus to be taken out of Jerusalem through the gate of Tournes.

This sentence is engraved on a plate af brass, in the Hebrew language, and on its sides the following words: "A similar plate has been sent to each tribe."

It was discovered in the year 1280 in the city of Aquilla, in the kingdom of Naples, by a search made for Roman antiquities, and remained there until it was found by the commission of arts in the French army in Italy. Up to the time of the campaign in Southern Italy, it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians near Naples, where it was kept in a box of ebony. Since then the relict has been kept in the chapel of Caserta. The Carthusians obtained, by their petitions, that the plate might be kept by them, which was an acknowledgement of the sacrifices which they made for the French army. The French translation was made literally by members of the commission of arts. Denon had a *fac simile* of the plate engraved which was bought by Lord Howard, on the sale of his cabinet, for 2890 francs. There seems to be no historical doubts as to the authenticity of this. The reasons of the sentence correspond exactly with those in the Gospel.

A Baronet in the Dock.

A TRIAL FOR FORGERY THAT CREATES A STIR IN DUBLIN.

The trial of Sir Walter Nugent, charged with forgery, will create a stir. He is an Irish baronet of high family and a Justice of the Peace. His appearance in the dock on a chimerical charge is startling enough at first sight, but the circumstances of the case are even more extraordinary. It would seem that his wife, who is a daughter of Sir Richard Moore O'Farrall, is the real culprit. Lady Nugent has, however, fled, and the police are unable to discover her whereabouts. Early in March Sir Arthur Nugent's account at the Royal Bank was overdrawn by £11. About that time he wrote to the bank, demanding to have a bill discounted for £1,600, and offering the name of Mr. Robert Caddell, a trustee of his wife's marriage settlement as well as his own. He intended to repay this bill in six months with money which was to come to his wife. The handwriting of this letter was that of Lady Nugent. Later on another letter was received by the bank—they having agreed to grant his request—written in this same handwriting, acknowledging the receipt of the bill reached the bank signed accordingly, and was duly discounted and placed to the credit of Sir Walter Nugent. Not long after that time a cheque for £1,000 was presented, signed by Sir Walter himself (he admits having signed this one), and was cashed out by the proceeds of this discounted bill. The whole £1,600 were exhausted during that month of March. On the 27th Sir Walter wrote again to the bank that an unexpected call had been made upon him for money, and said:—'My wife's trustee, Mr. Caddell, has consented to join me in a six months' bill for £1,500.' He demanded that £1,500 be placed to his account upon a six months' bill bearing his own and Mr. Caddell's name. The bank wrote in reply to his communication, and received a letter by return of post from Sir Walter to say that Mr. Caddell was coming upon a visit to Sir Walter Nugent. The letter was a trap—one of many. Mr. Caddell had never signed the first bill, nor ever heard of it, and the signature was a forgery. Another skilful feint made was that Lady Nugent sent a sum of £113 to be placed to her account in the bank. This she did to show that they were not in any immediate pressure for money at the time they were seeking for the second bill. The letter in which this valuable deposit was enclosed, was in the same hand the demand for the first $1,000 had been written, and was Lady Nugent's. The defence set up by Sir Walter is that the forgery was committed by his wife, and that he was not responsible. Bail was taken in four surities of £500 each.

A gentleman in the New York Swamp met a rather 'uncertain' acquaintance the other day, when the latter said: 'I'm a little short, and would like to ask you a conundrum in mental arithmetic.' 'Proceed,' observed the gentleman. 'Well,' said the 'short' man. 'suppose you had $10 in your pocket and I should ask you for $5, how much would remain?' 'Ten dollars,' was the prompt answer.

DRESSED IN A POEM.—A Paris letter says: 'At the recent Mackey ball the toilet of the hostess was a poem.' So? Kind of an airy costume for a ball, too; but then we are glad to know that it was a poem. Just think, suppose it had only been a two-line paragraph. Oh, dear, oh, dear.—*Hawkeye.*

The Preacher and the Nut.

This story appeared in an American Presbyterian paper which comes to this office: 'A Campbellite preacher was proving to the people that their church was the only possessor of the truth. He said—'Brethren, you see this hickory nut; it has a shuck and a shell. Now this 'ere shuck is the Methodists; it isn't of any 'count; we just throw it away. Now we come to the shell; it is hard and gritty, but ain't good for nothin'; we throw it away. That shell is the Presbyterians. They ain't of any 'count; God'll just throw 'em away. Now,' said the preacher, growing eloquent, I'll show you the Campbellites; 'tis right inside the shell. That is the Campbellite truth; that is our doctrine. I'll just crack the nut and show it to you. With that he broke the nut, and then, with a look of blank amazement, he exclaimed: 'Well! if it isn't rotten!'

A Thrilling Adventure.

TWO BOYS CARRIED DOWN THE NIAGARE RIVER TOWARDS THE FALLS—SAVED AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

BUFFALO, May 5.

Eddie Davidson, a lad of Mohawk street, son of a ship-owner, and a companion went rowing on the Niagara river at black Rock on Sunday. The boat got caught in the ice and drifted down the river nearer and nearer the falls. They floated until darkness overtook them. They could hear the roar of the terrible cataract, and despite their desperate efforts the boat drifted on. They finally resolved to use their efforts in forcing the boat towards the American shore, regardless of the ice-jam. Rain fell to add misery to the darkness, and at one time they gave up and tears filled their eyes. This but acted as an escape valve to their pent-up fear, and they again took hold of the oars and pulled the boat through the floes more vigorously than before. finally, as the roar of the falls came nearer and nearer, their boat grounded, but in the thick darkness the boys hardly believed they were ashore, and were not convinced until they had driven the boat half out on dry land. It was late, no lights were to be seen, and they made a shelter of the up-turned boat. On Monday morning they found themselves below Lasalle. After vainly trying to row the boat up stream they gave it up, hoofed it to Tonawanda, and came on by train to gladden two disturbed households.

How to Stop a Paper.

The following, from one of our exchanges, so fully and clearly expresses our views on the subject that we copy it without comment:—"You have an undoubted right to stop a newspaper when you feel disposed, upon payment of arrearages. Do not hesitate to do so on account of the 'tenderness of feeling' for the editor. Don't you suppose he would stop buying sugar of you, or meat, clothing, dry goods, etc., if he thought he was not getting his money's worth? and why should you not exercise the same privilege with regard to him? And when you discontinue a paper, do so manfully. Don't be so spiteful as to throw it back to the postmaster with a contemptuous 'I don't want it any longer!' and have 'refused' written on the margin, and have the paper returned to the editor. No gentleman ever stopped it in that way; no matter if his head is covered with gray hair, that should be honourable. If you do not longer wish to receive a newspaper, write a note to the editor like a man, saying so—and be sure that the arrearages is paid. That is the way to stop a newspaper.'

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—Rev J. G. Hennigar, writing to the *Wesleyan* on the death of Mrs. M. Pickles, relict of the late Rev. M. Pickles, which occurred a short time ago at Andover, narrates a curious circumstance that took place during the lady's sickness—when she seemed to have a presentment of the death of her brother, Mr. Benjamin Wilson, which occurred at Amherst. Mrs. Picklos was a sister of Mrs. James Harris. Rev. Mr. Hennigar writes: Of her elder she talked a great deal, as they had been very intimate in their childhood and youth, and desired very much to see him. One day, however, she said, 'I cannot think of him to-day as among the living.' The next day and the next she said the same thing, adding, 'Of course that cannot be; no doubt he is living' Next morning she asked her nurse, 'Who did you say was to be buried to-day?' 'Why no one,' was the reply. 'Well,' she said, 'It is strange; I thought that some one told me there was a man to be buried to-day, and I saw the corpse and it looked very much like my brother.' Strange to say, some time after intelligence was received that on that very day she first spoke of him, as seeming to her among the spirits of the dead, he died, and on that very day she thought she saw a funeral, he was buried.

THE DEAD MEAT TRADE.—We regret to hear that a hitch has occurred at the outset in the carrying out of Mr. Symes' arrangements for the shipment of meat from Halifax to England. Mr. Symes, as stated in the 'interview' report published several weeks ago, made a contract with Messrs. Dickey & Buckley, of amherst, for the supply of 160 tons dressed beef per month for three years, to be shipped at Halifax, the first shipment to be made on the 9th of May. Arragements were made to ship by the Nova Scotian, and refrigerators were fitted up for that purpose. The required quanity of meat was supplied by Messrs. Dickey & Buckley, but owing to some misunderstanding between the parties the contractors refused to deliver it to Mr. Symes. Messrs. Dickey & Buckley determined to ship the meat in the Nova Scotian on their own account, and Mr. Buckley's son took passage in the steamer to attend to the sale on the other side.—*Hx. Chronicle.*

In one of the expeditions of the Afghan campaign of 1878 two men were wounded, and, though under fire, Archibald Forbes, the English war correspondent, undertook the task of bandaging their wounds and looking after them until the arrival of the medical officer. This gallant conduct was mentioned in a despatch by Brigadier General Tylor; and when it was announced that an Afghan medal was to be issued Mr. Forbes sent in an application for one. His claim has been rejected because the Secretary of State for India is 'of opinion that the service on the performance of which that claim is based was not of such a character as would entitle you to the decoration.' Mr. Forbes thinks this rather an enigmatical decision.

Correspondence.

☞ *We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.*

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In your issue of the 9th an attack is made upon the Steam Navigation Co., by an anonymous writer, over the signature of "Enquirer," the sum and substance of which is that the boats of the Company leave too early in the mornings for the convenience of travellers.

You follow up this letter by an editorial in your issue of yesterday in disparagement of the Company. Your editorial is the sequence of the letter of "Enquirer;" both were probably written by the same individual.

As President of the Company I claim space in your paper to reply. I will not allow misrepresentations to be made over anonymous signatures; or unfair editorials thereon to pass unnoticed.

I can furnish "Enquirer" with the information he asks for; and which, in your editorial endorsing his statement, you imply could not be obtained. Perhaps you will inform me to whom your enquiries were addressed—unless your memory fails you whether they were made at all!

"Enquirer" asks: "Have the P. E. Island Steam Navigation Company received an increased subsidy this year?" I answer, NO!

Next: "What is the amount the Company receives?" I answer: Ten thousand dollars a year for carrying the mails daily between Summerside and Shediac and back; and four times a week between Charlottetown and Pictou and back, during open water. This subsidy has not been increased.

"Enquirer" states that the "Summer Time Table has been published," and that passengers are knocked up at 5.30 a. m. to leave for Pictou. The "Summer Time Table" has not been published. The Directors find it necessary during the month of May, in order to insure daily connection with the trains from Pictou Landing to Halifax, to start at 5.30 a. m. After May the steamers will leave Charlottetown for Pictou at 7.30 a. m.

The reason for the early start during May is that the Straits are usually obstructed with drift ice at this season of the year, also land fogs arising from evaporation cause delay, and I may almost say that this is the only season of the year when merchants are pressing for their new supply of goods after the long winter. As an instance of the necessity for this early departure, I may state that the *St. Lawrence* which left Charlottetown at 5.30 a. m. on Saturday last, did not get back to Charlottetown until 10 p. m.

To use "Enquirer's" language, it is a wanton misrepresentation to say that the boats are delayed coaling at Pictou for want of labor. The boats can coal up in an hour when necessary. But when there is a large freight to take out and deliver checked to Railway, and receive another cargo from the cars—often of very small pieces, and that must be handled with care, the Captains may not be able to leave on sharp time in returning to Charlottetown; but this occurs in the summer very rarely. Except during the months of May, October and November, the freight traffic is quite limited.

The contract of the Company will expire in 1882. I presume they will try to renew it, because there is not sufficient trade to induce a steamboat company to contract to carry the mails with regularity without a liberal subsidy, and if such was withdrawn, the public would surely have to pay increased rates to make good the deficiency, there certainly not being sufficient business to keep up competing lines of steamers. I merely state these facts for the consideration of the public.

Now let us go back say 17 years. At that time the people were looking for some better mode of conveyance than by such vessels as the "Fairy Queen" and "Westmoreland" which had superceded the sailing schooners; and Islanders were constantly reproached with living in "Sleepy Hollow" and not caring to maintain communication with the mainland.

A few merchants determined to improve this means of intercourse, and contracted for the steamer "Princess of Wales" They were surprised at the result. Their profits when "she alone" occupied the ground were very good. Public opinion demanded another steamer. The Company met the demand and put on the St. Lawrence; double expenses did not bring double business and the profits were largely reduced. Since that time the Railway and competing lines of steamers have still further reduced profits so much that probably the stock of the company is now about par. As men of business we don't mind this—it is often the course of trade; but we do mind being nagged at and misrepresented by the press. Our steamers are commanded by men in whom the public have entire confidence. The pilots, mates, petty officers and engineers are all selected men to whom the company pay the highest wages going. The steward's departments are well attended to.

The company do not insure, and it is their interest to keep their boats in good seaworthy condition, and as Captains Evans and Cameron are shareholders, with their interests in the boats uninsured, it must give the travelling public greater confidence than if highly insured.

All the company want is fair play, nothing more. We spend $40,000 a year in wages and expenses between Charlottetown, Pictou, Summerside and Shediac. How much do other lines of steamers, owned in other places, leave or spend in P. E. Island!

Your obedient servant,
DANIEL DAVIES.
Prest. S. N. Co.

Ch'town, 11th May, '81.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—As general agent of The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association of St. John, N. B., I beg leave to offer the following information for the consideration of 'Timothy Timid,' and the people whom he appears to represent, in answer to his letter in last Saturday's EXAMINER.

The Association referred to adopts a combination of an improved plan of the Co-operative or Assessment principle, and the Safety Fund System; avoiding the dangers and defects of the old "Reserve" plans, and the weakness and uncertainity of the co-operative plans.

It is at once simple, safe and economical, and has the sanction of the best insurance authorities. The leaflet of the Association is prepared with the utmost care, and contains a thorough explanation of the system which is so *simple* that it can be readily understood by any one of ordinary intelligence. There is nothing to mystify, and nothing kept back.

The Safety Fund invested in our public public securities and held independently of the Association in the hands of the Receiver General of Canada will certainly keep the members *safe* against loss by failure of the Association to keep up a membership that would, on assessment according to the table rates, produce sufficient to pay a claim.

This system gives the protection of Life Insurance at actual current cost and under it, large accumulations or reserves in the hands of the Directors not being needed, the members retain the money they save on account of the small payments required and the division of the interest of the Safety Fund, reducing the cost to the members, and by degrees becoming equal to the payment of all dues and assessments, makes it the most *economical* system ever invented.

The managing Directors of the Association, appointed under the Act of Incorporation, are gentlemen of known respectability and integrity, stand high in business and professional circles and are well known to prominent business men here. In an editorial comment on the Association, in the *Christian Visitor* of May 4th, the Editor, speaking of the Directors, says: "These are worthy names and give assurance that the business will be equitably and honorably transacted."

For the special benefit of "Timothy Timid" I would say that the assessments are made over the whole membership at once and not by classes. A more careful perusal of the leaflet will demonstrate this.

Hoping I have answered to the satisfaction of the people and "Timothy Timid"—their spokesman—and thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space,

I am yours truly,
T. C. WALLACE,
General Agent.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Genuine Life Insurance is a humane and beneficent institution, based upon the average duration of human life and the interests of invested capital, in keeping with the providential government of God and the scientific principles of trade and commerce, and the moneys paid for it are, to a very great extent, a sacred trust belonging to the widows and orphans. The great majority of intelligent, thinking people will admit that it is important and necessary to those who have wives, children, sisters or mothers dependent upon their daily labor, as owing to the extreme mutability of human affairs, misfortune or death may at any moment overtake them and leave the dependent ones, the dear ones, upon the charity of a cold world. Therefore, genuine Life Insurance, equitably and honorably conducted, is calculated to benefit humanity at large.

The extract from the *Chicago Times* in last evening's EXAMINER, showing up the speculative frauds practiced by a host of so-called Insurance Companies in the State of Pennsylvania is, I fear, calculated to create alarm and distrust of Life Insurance in general in the minds of some of your readers, who may not take the trouble to analyze the statements or reflect whether or not they have anything to do with us in Canada or not.

It has been known in insurance circles for some time that speculative life insurance was being carried on to a considerable extent in the United States—particularly in the State of Pennsylvania—by a lot of "Plug" companies, which are not Insurance Companies but benefit societies, taking risks on anyone from 5 to 90 years of age. These fungus affairs are not subject to Governmental supervision owing to the American courts having decided that *they are not Insurance Companies.* Strenuous endeavors have and are being made to ferret out these concerns and have their officers prosecuted criminally for fraud, etc. Considerable progress has been made in the desired direction, and it is to this that the *Chicago Times'* telegram refers.

The Insurance law of Canada is a strict, jus law, which requires a deposit of money, or approved securities to the extent of at least $50,000 from every company doing business within its boundary. It also makes other provisions for the security of Canadian insurers. The Minister of Justice has decided that no company is exempt from this law. We have no "plug" or "speculative" Canadian companies that I have ever heard of, and under the existing stringent law, I fail to see that we are at all likely to have any.

If the people of Canada will patronize their home companies, they need not fear Pennsylvania Plug Companies, or any other speculative gambling American companies, for as I showed above, under our strict laws such swindles are hardly possible with us.

I would just say to the reader, do not be led to condemn one of the finest institutions of our country, on account of the Pennsylvania frauds. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space, I am,

Yours truly,
T. C. WALLACE.

Charlottetown, May 14, 1881.

"The Great American Desert."

Ranch life in Kansas is not unlike a similar life in Colorado—with the exception, instead of living in wooden houses as in Colorado, ranchmen use dug-outs. The winds are pretty high, and wooden houses blow away sometimes, but dug-outs do not, although the roofs go as the "winds listeth" occasionally. No one ever knew of a "dug-out" falling. Three "cow-boys" were sitting at their dinner one day in a dug-out near us, when the wind arose outside and gently played around the gable of the roof till it lifted it about six inches. Then the cow-boys also arose, and grabbed on to the rafters to hold it down, and in a few moments found themselves on the other side of the Pawnee River with part of the roof. Things were on the rise all that day, and kept going up till mid night, when they fell down to par. A Dutchman, who had made a little pile in stockraising, and who lived about three miles from our ranch, built a snug house—he got too proud to live in a dug-out. He moved into it just a week before the "big blow." Before the blow had blowed over, he had moved back again into the dug-out, himself and family. The wooden house moved away also, either to Texas or Colorado, He never could trace up the whole of it, but part was found in a big draw about five miles from his ranch. He believes dug-outs are the safest, and so do we, for we reside in one. We are a kind of a subterine animal now, half under ground and half over, and lead a kind of "high life below stairs in the cellar kitchen." Stone houses stand the racket; and a wooden house, if well anchored, or "guyed" to the ground with iron rods, does pretty well but cannot always be relied on. After heavy rains, the creeks rise very high and with great rapidity, and overflow, not only their own banks, but parts of the surrounding prairie. A few years ago, when the first "wheat boom" set in in Western Kansas, hundreds of settlers flocked in from East, South and North A great many of them built, or "dug," on the edges of the banks overhanging the creeks. "The rains descended and the winds blew," and in the middle of the night the Kansas deluge took place. The settlers had great times getting out of the windows, or through the roof. There were not so many drowned as in the other "Deluge," but there were some very *narrow* escapes, especially when whole families crawled through 12 x 14 window lights. "It was not a good night for crawling out either. They do not build so close to the banks now. Prairie scenery is not greatly diversified perhaps. A long wide expanse, as far as the eye can see, of perfectly level sward, now and then gently undulating, till it becomes what is called "rolling prairie" might appear to some, accustomed to water views and woodland scenery, a trifle monotonous. It is not so to us, who like a change, and have left for ever *almost* a woody wintry country, and the prairie with all its level, its apparent sameness is not without its attractions. For instance, the different soil, the various graves, the buffalo wallows the Indian mounds, the old trails, the Antelope paths, and the music of the rattlesnakes, which like the bag-pipes by the way sounds better at a distance.

In fact, we feel quite at home in the great American desert, and it is just as well—perhaps—to have this adaptability to circumstances, as part of our mutual disposition. It is wanted out West.

HARRY HOTSPUR.

Anti-Jewish Feeling in Russia.

Professor Dragmanoff writes from Geneva that the significance of the recent anti-Jewish rising in Russia is much underrated. It is extended throughout the Ukraine, which is full of Jews, between whom and the peasantry there has been an undying hatred for centuries. The trouble does not originate in religious animosities; it is purely social. It is the beginning of a social war long foreseen by those familiar with the condition of the Ukraine, and it may assume frightful proportions. Of the three million Jews in Russia, the immense majority are crowded together in the towns and cities of the south and west. In many towns they form a majority of the population. Through their hereditary avocations as usurers, spirit-dealers, traders, etc., they have made themselves masters alike of the indebted landlords and of the unfortunate peasants. It is the deep-rooted hatred of the peasant for the money lender which is breaking out in the Ukraine.

NINEPENCE was the highest bid for a cart and pony, the property of Hastings Peet, put up for sale at Tralee, Ireland, under a decree for rent. The sale was postponed.

VEGETINE.

J. Bentley, M. D., says.

It has done more good, than all medical treatment.

NEWMARKET, ONT., Feb. 9, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.,

Sir—I have sold during the past year a considerable quanity of your VEGETINE, and I believe, in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about 17 years was much benefitted by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected.

Yours respectfully,
J. BENTLEY, M. D.

VEGETINE.

GOOD FOR THE AGED.

WILL YOU READ THIS.

CLIFTON, ONT., JAN. 16, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I advise you of the good results of your VEGETINE. My wife's father, now nearly eighty-five years old, was attacked with *erysipelas* in its worst form. His head and face were swollen so that he was blind, and one of his limbs was badly swollen and discoloured, and broke out in several places and discharged His physician said there was no remedy that could cure him, as he was such an old man. To gratify a son-in-law, he was persuaded to take your VEGETINE. Seven bottles cured him, and he is now a healthy old man.

Last spring I was troubled, with a disordered stomach, with a sallow skin, want of appetite, cold extremeties and headache. Satisfied that this condition of things arose from poverty of the blood. I took two bottles of VEGETINE; it cured me, and I am satsfied it is the best tonic and blood purifier in the market, and am only too happy to make known these facts to the world.

Yours very truly.
A. MENZIE

VEGETINE.

I have Much Pleasure in Testifying to its Efficacy.

TORONTO, ONT., Feb. 23, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir—I have much plesure in testifying to the efficacy of your VEGETINE for the cure of *Rheumatism.* Having been persuaded by a friend to try it, I took four bottles, from which I derived great benefit, and strongly recommend any person suffering from the same afflicting malady to try a course of VEGETINE.

Yours resp'y
JOSIAH GREEN, Chemist,
604 Queen St. and Cooksville, Ont.

VEGETINE.

It Has No Equal.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—Dear Sir: I do not like to write testimonials for advertised medicines. but the great benefit that so many of my customers have obtained from the use of VEGETINE compels me to say that with an experience of over 25 years, both in Great Britain and this country, I have never known such a useful remedy placed before the public.

J. D. L. AMBROSE,
Assistant of the Apothecaries Company of London, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Licentiate in Pharmacy of the College of Physicions and Surgeons.
Corner Notre Dame and McGill Streets.

ST. JOHN, N. B, April 11, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq, Boston:

I have sold VEGETINE ever since its introduction in this city, and from personal observation can safely say that it now takes the lead as a blood purifier.

RICHARD N. KNIGHT,
Corner King and Ludlow Steets.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE, P. Q.
Jan 8, 1880.

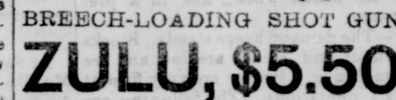
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I find the sale of your VEGETINE constantly increasing, and from the favorable reports I receive from my customers, I consider VEGETINE the best preparation in the market, for a blood purifier and general tonic.

Yours respectfully,
J. A. DAWSON,
Cor. St. Lawrence and St. Jean Baptiste Sts.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

CLIMAX,



$6.50.

BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN

ZULU, $5.50

We guarantee the barrels to be of *Decarbonized Steel.* These guns are made from army rifles, re-bored and stock remodeled. TO ENSURE POSITIVE SAFETY every gun is fired with a double charge by our own employees. Of the hundreds tested not one has failed. All these guns in future will bear he brand "TESTED."

HAMILTON, January 24th, 1881.

MR CHAS. STARK,

DEAR SIR,—We the undersigned have tried the "Climax" guns purchased from you by Mr. Blakeslee, and do not hesitate to say that they are the cheapest gun we have ever seen, and would be very cheap at double the price. We have done some very good shooting with them, and do cheerfully recommend the 'Climax' gun to any one wishing a good gun.

Yours respectfully,
H. CRAFT.
JOHN DOWLING.
MATTHEW BEASLEY

Send 6 cts. for our 96-page Illustrated Catalogue of Firearms, Watches, Plated-ware, Jewellery, &c.

CHARLES STARK,
5, Church Street, Toronto.

May 13, 1881.

TAKE NOTICE

PARTIES indebted to me for subscription to ARGUS, either by Book Account or Note of Hand, will please settle the same with Mr. C. P. Fletcher, Queen Street Music Store. Those who owe, and are unable to pay at once. had better call and make arrangement so as to avoid any legal expenses.

J. H. FLETCHER.

Ch'town, March 18, 1881.

IMPORTANT

TO FARMERS!

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to inform the Farmers of P. E. Island that he has rented a portion of SCOTT'S CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE, on Kent Street, where he is prepared to exhibit and sell a number of first-class

Agricultural Implements AND MACHINERY,

consisting in part of

THE ST. GEORGE CULTIVATOR,
BELL'S ST. GEORGE PLOUGHS,
BRANTFORD MOWER & REAPER,
KIRBY MOWER & REAPER, &c

all af which will be sold at LOW PRICES and on reasonable terms.

Farmers in want of THE BEST CULTIVATOR should call and examine the "ST. GEORGE" before purchasing. It is decidedly the best cultivator made in the Dominion. From the construction of the wheels and axle it is lighter in draft than any other. It has wrought iron axle, wooden hubs with bored pipe boxes, wrought-iron steel-laid teeth, and is self-adjusting.

Over three hundred (300) of these implements are now in use on this Island.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases

DONALD MACKENZIE.

Ch'town, April 15, 1881.—4i

SEEDS! SEEDS!

WE are now offering a very large quantity of Choice Timothy, Clover and Garden SEEDS, Red, White and Alsyke Clover, Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, Cabbage, Lettuce, Onion, Cucumber, Radish, Tomato, Peas and Beans of various kinds.

We have just received a large supply of CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASSWARE, with a General Assortment of GROCERIES, all of which we offer cheaper than ever.

Give us a call.

W. P. COLWILL.

Ch'town, April 28—1m wky.

"PRINCE OF WALES."

This splendid Cart Stallion will travel the following route this season:—Leaving the Subscriber's Stable on Monday, 2nd May, for Mr. T. Donald's, Malpeque, at noon, calling at B. Bearistoe's, Esq.; thence to Mr. Joseph Duggan's Ponds, New London, over night; Tuesday, 3rd, to Clifton, at noon; thence to Mr. John Simpson's, Hope River, over night; Wednesday, 4th, on to Wheatley River, to Mr. Seamans' over night; Thursday, 5th, on to Hooper's Corner, at noon; thence to Mr. James Dixon's, Charlottetown Royalty, over night; Friday, 6th (Market Day), at the North American, Charlottetown, over night; Saturday, 7th, on to Mount Stewart, until Monday, 9th; thence to 5 Mile House, Lot 48, over night; Tuesday, 10th, to Southport; thence to North American, Market Day, until 5 o'clock, p. m.; thence to North River Corner, over night; Wednesday, 11th, to North Wiltshire, via Cornwall, to Mr. George Clow's, over night; Thursday, 12th, to Johnson's Mills, Malpeque Road; thence to Hunter River, at Mr. Devine's, over night; Friday, 13th, on the Malpeque Road, to Mr. Samuel Pound's; thence to County Line Station, at Mr. John Hughes', over night; Saturday, 14th, through Freetown to Ross' Corner, Wilmot Bridge, Townsend's Corner, and home.

The above route will be travelled fortnightly during the season, health and weather permitting.

N. B.—If a slight alteration occurs in stands or route, it will be announced in hand bills after first round.

"PRINCE OF WALES" is a dark spotted gray, four jet black legs, stands 17 hands high, with great style of action, heavy bone, clean limbs, and weighs about 1650 lbs. He took two first prizes in Prince County, and was awarded second prize by some of the Judges at the Colonial Exhibition in Queen's County last fall. I will leave that with the public.

PEDIGREE—"Prince of Wales" was sired by "Old Clyde," dam by "Derby Gray" or "Farmers' Glory," imported from England; grand dam by "Old Salidan," imported; great-grand dam by that celebrated Coston Horse, imported. "Prince of Wales'" dam is now 23 years old, and raised 15 foals. I will defy any expert to find a limp in curb, spavin, splint or ringbone, and she can exercise herself pretty nimble yet

N. B.—Any person requiring information respecting "Prince of Wales" stock, will please apply to any of the undermentioned gentlemen:—Hon. Peter Sinclair, Malpeque Road, 2 year old stallion colt; Messrs. Montgomery and Morris, Bedeque, two year olds; Wm. Hacker, Wilmot; J. Kelly and Andrew Humphrey, Lot 19, yearlings, and a number of other testimonials too numerous to mention Of his stock 130 Mares will foal to him this spring.

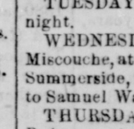
Terms—$5 for the Season. If paid the last round, $4. A special agreement can be made with the Groom in charge.

WILLIAM T. MILL,
Owner.
DONALD DUGGAN,
Mill's Point, Lot 19. Groom.

May2, 1881—3i dy & wky.

Imported Suffolk Punch Stallion

"CHALLENGER."



CHALLENGER will leave the owner's stable, Lot 16, MONDAY, the 2nd of May, 1881 for James McDougald's Lot 14 at noon, thence to Richad Gourld, Northam, remaining, all night.

TUESDAY, 3rd, at Jacob Goodwin's all night.

WEDNESDAY, 4th, at Archibald Gillis', Miscouche, at noon; thence to George Muttart's Summerside, from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M., thence to Samuel Waugh's all night.

THURSDAY, 5th, at Murdoch Ross', North Bedeque, at noon; thence passing through Mideleton to John Kelly's, remaining all night.

FRIDAY, 6th, will go to Aaron Collett's, Crapaud, at noon. Same day at Joseph Trowsdale's. Crapaud, all night.

SATURDAY, 7th, at Kelly's Cross, Melville Road, at noon; thence to John Deacon's, North Wiltshire, remaining till Monday morning.

MONDAY, 9th, at John Dark's, Malpeque Road, at noon; thence to John Ling's, Wheatly River, all night.

TUESDAY, 10th, to Mr. McCoubrey's New Glasgow, at noon; thence to G. B. McKay's, Clifton, all night.

WEDNESDAY, 11th, at Thomas Millman's, Long River, at noon; thence through Irish Town, to Robert Sutherland's, New London all night.

THURSDAY, 12th, at Woodside's near Bearisto's Mills, at noon; thence to Carruther's, Kensington, all night.

FRIDAY, 13th, at John McKay's, New Annan, at noon; thence to St. Eleanor's. thence to Albert Tantons, remaining all night.

SATURDAY, 14th, will return to the owner's stable, remaining until Monday morning.

The above route will be continued fortnightly during the season.

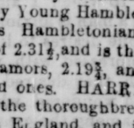
"CHALLENGER"

is a Dark Chestnut Suffolk Cart Stallion, stands 16 hands 2 inches, great power, substance, and grand action. Sire—Cup-bearer; dam-Sire, Mr. Cottingham's Talbot. Her dam, the late Mr. Barthrop's Hero, thus combining all the best Suffolk blood. In 1874 "Challenger" won £6 and a Silver Medal, as the best 2 year old Stallion of any breed; £7 at the Suffolk Show. and £10 at the Royal Show, at Bedford. These prizes were open to all England. 'Challenger' in competition with the whole Dominion won the first prize of $30 at the Montreal Exhibition last September; and a beautiful Diploma awarded by the New Brunswick Gov't at the Exhibition in St John. Thus it will be seen that 'Challenger' has had a surprising record as Prize Winner, while he has never been allowed to compete for prizes on this Island.

MONTAGUE GARDINER } Owners.
J. B. GARDINER, }

May6—3in

HARRY BAKER.



The well-known TROTTING STALLION, "HARRY BAKER," will make the Season of 1881 at CHARLOTTETOWN. Stable in J. W. PICKARD'S MACHINE YARD, North Side Queen Square. HARRY BAKER is a coal-black, stands 16 hands weighs 1200 lbs., and was sired by Reciprocity he by old General Knox; he by Vermont Hero; General Knox, dam by Young Hambletonian, grand-dam Harris Hambletonian. General Knox has a record of 2.31½, and is the sire of Lady Maud, 2.18¼, Camors, 2.19¾, and a great number of other good ones. HARRY BAKER'S first dam was by the thoroughbred horse Norfolk, imported from England, and is believed to be the finest horse ever brought to Nova Scotia; grand-dam by imported Stag. This horse has never had a proper day's handling for speed in his life, but has repeatedly shown trial in 2.35 and 2.34, and has a public record of 2.42 over a half-mile track, and it is believed by competent judges that with one year's training he would trot down in the twenties. As a stock-getter he has no superior. His colts in Cumberland County are all large, well-finished, with splendid action.

Farmers and others wishing to breed valuable colts, should call and see this horse. He will be here as soon as navigation opens.

For extended pedigree, terms, and further particulara, see posters.

Proprietor—DR. S. BAKER.
Groom—WM. EVANS.

April 15, 1881

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER PRINTING ROOMS.

"ROYAL HARRY."

THIS CELEBRATED STALLION will stand for the season at MR. JOHN McNEILL'S STABLE, Malpeque Road—two and a half miles from the city—and on Market Days at the owner's stable in the city.

"ROYAL HARRY" is undoubtedly one of the finest Stallions in the Dominion. At the Centennial Exhibition he won a Gold Medal and Diploma as best roadster and trotting Stallion, 5 years old, and last fall, two of his get were awarded prizes and diplomas at the Dominion and the New Brunswick Exhibitions. He is pronounced by judges to be the best stock-getter in the Province since "Saladin," to which horse he is closely allied, and his colts carry off a great many prizes at our Provincial Exhibitions, being always admired for their superiority in size, style and speed.

PRIZE.

The owner will give a purse of $50 for the best foal of "Royal Harry's" get at the Exhibition of 1882.

"Mambrino Star" and "Young Hambletonian."

The thoroughbred trotting Stallion "MAMBRINO STAR," and the well-known trotting Stallion "YOUNG HAMBLETONIAN," will make the season at Upton Stock Farm.

N. B.—Mares from a distance will be pastured at moderate rates.

Terms—For "Royal Harry," $10 cash, or $12 in November, secured by note.

For further particulars apply to JOHN R. MCNEILL, Groom.

JOHN T. JENKINS,
Owner.

April 22—dy ex 2aw wky ex & pat 6w

FARM FOR SALE

AT BAY FORTUNE BRIDGE.

THAT WELL KNOWN FARM AND SHIPYARD lately occupied by Alexander McInnis, shipbuilder. This is one of the best farms in King's County, and contains about (95) NINETY-FIVE ACRES. There is on the premises a well finished new House, containing eight rooms and large kitchen, with frost-proof cellar, stone wall. Also, snug Cottage, for use of hired help, with splendid Barn and Stables. Root House, &c. A never failing stream of fresh water runs through the property—of inestimable value for use of stock and other purposes.

This Farm has peculiar advantages, being situated at Fortune Bridge—a well known shipping place,—also the advantage of raising mussel mud on the spot.

For full particulars and terms of sale apply to Messrs. MCKINNON & MCLEAN, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Feb. 8, 1881.

MORTGAGE SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY the Twenty-third day of May next, 1881, at the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Eighth day of January, A.D. 1880, and made between James J. McNally, of Donagh Settlement, Lot or Township Number Thirty-six, in Queen's County, in the said Island, Farmer, and Catherine Jane McNally, his wife, of the one part, and James Murnaghan, of Glenfinnan, Lot Number Thirty-six in the said County and Island, Farmer, of the other part:

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of Land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Thirty-six, in Queen's County, in the said Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing on the east side of the Torentium Road, at the north-west angle of a farm now in possession of the heirs of the late Bryan Creehan; thence east for the distance of thirty-four chains and fifty links; thence north fourteen chains and twenty-six links, or to a Farm in the possession of John Murnaghan; thence west to the road, thence along the road to the place of commencement, containing Fifty Acres of Land, a little more or less, together with all houses, buildings, rights, members and appurtenances to the same belonging.

For further particulars apply at the office of SULLIVAN & MORSON, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1881.

JAMES MURNAGHAN,
Mortgagee.

April 21—4i wky.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS!

HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment!

Purity of Blood Essential to Health, Strength, and Long Life.

THE PILLS

surpass all other Medicines for Purifying the Blood, they are available for all as a domestic and household remedy for all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS. In Congestion and Obstruction of every kind they quickly remove the cause, and in constipation and disordered condition of the Bowels, they act as a cleansing aperient.

For Debilitated Constitutions and all Female Complaints these Pills are unsurpassed—they correct all Irregularities and Weaknesses from whatever cause arising.

THE OINTMENT

stands unrivalled for the facility it display in relieving, healing, and thoroughly curing the most inveterate Sores and Ulcer and in cases of BAD LEGS, BAD BREAST OLD WOUNDS, Gout, Rheumatism, and er Skin Diseases, it acts as a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and sold at 1s. 1½., 2s. 9d., 4s, 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box and Pot, and in Canada at 36 cents, 90 cents, and $1 50 cents, and the larger sizes in proportion.

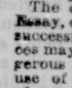
☞ *Caution.—I have no Agent in the United States, nor are my Medicines sold there. Purchasers should therefore look on the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.*

The Trade Marks of my said Medicines are registered in Ottawa, and also at Washington.

Signed THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
533, OxfordStreet, London.
Sept. 1, 1880.

A GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY IS THE LOSS OF

MANHOOD.



We have recently published a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical and permanent cure* (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicines or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Address
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL COMPANY,
41 Ann St., New York,
Post Office Box 4586. ap 1