

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, April 22nd. STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE'S COURT. A bill relating to the jurisdiction of the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court in the City of Charlottetown was brought up from the House of Assembly by Hon. Mr. Brecken and was passed through the several stages without amendment.

LAND PURCHASE ACT. A bill to amend the Land Purchase Act 1875, was again referred to committee and was reported agreed to.

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

Hon. Mr. Dodd, on moving for the second reading of a bill to amend an act to incorporate the City of Charlottetown, said the subject had been brought to the notice of the Legislature by a memorial of the Mayor and Common Council praying for an extension of power to levy taxes in order to increase their revenue. By the present law they could only tax real estate to the extent of 7 1/2 per cent. upon the rental. Besides this the citizens had to pay school and other taxes. The Council also had power to tax horses and carriage and that tax was collected one year, but for several years it had been lost sight of, as was also the tax on dogs. He believed, however, that a considerable amount of revenue could be derived from that source as well as from dog tax. He believed there was better order in the city years ago when they had only three or four policemen, than there was now, for cows, pigs, and dogs were often allowed to run at large. There was a petition upon the table, signed by upwards of 600 citizens, praying that this bill might be passed. He (Mr. Dodd) was the only representative in this House of the City and Royalty, and he occupied a peculiar position. He believed the act required to be amended so as to give the City Council power to raise more revenue for improvements; but at the same time a large part of the revenue they had was not expended as it should be. This bill, however, would confer unlimited power of taxation. The goods upon merchants' shelves, household furniture, the watch in a man's pocket, bank stock, everything would be liable to taxation. They might put on 25 per cent. or any amount they thought proper, and he thought it was too much power to give any City Council. At the same time he wished to see the city improved, and was willing to give them more power than they had. The City Council made a great mistake in reference to the city gas lamps. They had a contract with the company at 20.00 per lamp, but when coal rose they wanted 24.00. The Council would not give that and the lamps were not lighted. Subsequently, when the citizens desired the lamps to be lit they made a contract with the company to take gas by the metre, and now they were paying \$40.00 per year for each of the 73 lamps. They were now in debt between \$3,000 and \$4,000 to the Gas Company. The expenses of the city were increasing every year, and many of the merchants had enough to do to pay their taxes and live. He intended to submit an amendment to exempt goods upon merchants' shelves and household furniture from taxation. The bill so amended would give the City Council power to raise as much revenue as they would require for many years to come. He would rather impose an income tax, and it would be far more just, as the taxes were levied and proposed to be levied, merchants had to bear, and would bear the burden of taxation, while men with large salaries paid little or nothing. Under the bill all incorporated companies would be taxed, and vacant lots in the city, which were being next to nothing, could be taxed. Perhaps three town lots were taxed for \$100 rental, while a man with a quarter lot and a small house upon it was taxed for \$70 rental.

Hon. Mr. McGill was of opinion that to tax merchants' goods upon their shelves was making an arbitrary distinction. An income tax would be more general and less objectionable for professional men receiving perhaps \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year and men receiving large salaries, who now paid little or no tax, would have to pay their proportion of the city revenue as well as merchants. The City Council had not availed themselves of the horse and carriage tax which would have yielded at least \$2,000. A large portion of the taxes were not collected, and perhaps the reason was that they were levied upon the householders instead of the owners of property. Tenants were constantly moving, and by that means the taxes were lost. vacant lots should also be taxed. Perhaps the city revenue was not as well expended as it might be, but the accounts would compare favorably with the Government accounts upon the table. With regard to the gas lamps, perhaps the Council had committed an error in judgment, but no improper motives could be attributed to them. He thought there were sufficient guard thrown around the powers of taxation conferred by the bill, as a certain number of Councilors would require to be present at a meeting before they could put the law in operation. He would support a proposition of general income tax. Many of those who had large incomes were paying little or nothing.

Hon. Mr. Munn considered that the City Corporation should have greater power of taxation, as there were many improvements required in the city. He believed that in a few years municipal corporations would be established in the country, and it would, perhaps, be unreasonable for country members to oppose this bill. He felt, however, that the bill would operate unfairly, but the amendment which his honor from the city intended to introduce would remove the objection. It would be unfair to tax merchants' importations. Incorporated companies would be taxed according to their dividends, and if there were no dividends, then they would be taxed whether they had any profits or not.

Hon. Mr. Strong said it should be taken for granted that the Mayor and Council who applied for the bill knew the requirements of the city; but they must remember that a petition of 600 citizens, many of them influential gentlemen, was upon the table. He considered that the principle of the bill was sound. The citizens should have control of the city, and not be interfered with by the Government or Legislature; but it appeared the citizens wanted the Government still to hold the reins and say what the corporation should or should not do. The ground of objection taken by the citizens was that they had not the right men in the right place. If they had the right kind of men in the City Council they would not object to giving them the power the bill would confer, but they had the power in their own hands, and if they had not the right men it was their own fault. If they would not take an interest in the civic elections, or could not elect proper men, then the citizens were not fit to govern themselves, and the corporation should be abolished, and let the Government take the management of their affairs. When compared with other towns that Charlottetown was very lightly taxed. Halifax was taxed \$19.10, per head of the population; St. John \$15.50; Fredericton, which has the nearest point of equality, \$11.60; Charlottetown, \$2.00. Charlottetown was able to pay, as much as Fredericton, perhaps more.

Charlottetown required, and must have improvements, and the citizens would have to put their hands in their pockets as the people of Fredericton had done. He understood that they did not intend to increase the taxes but to equalize them, which was doubtless necessary. In almost every other city there was an income tax. Those in receipt of large salaries should contribute to the support and improvement of the city. In some places there was a poll tax, but here a large class went free. The City Council should be more diligent in collecting the taxes which they had power to impose. It was evident that they were not doing their duty in this respect. The bill would impose a tax upon Bank Stock, and, therefore, country members, whose constituents held such stock, were interested in the measure. He did not think it was fair to tax bank stock held by persons in the country. They already paid for protection, for the cost of insurance was deducted from the profits.

Hon. Mr. Dodd was willing to give the City Council more power of taxation, but was opposed to levying obnoxious taxes. He was not in favor of taxing bank stock, but if such a tax were imposed stockholders in the country had as much right to pay it as those in the town had because they derived as much benefit from it, as they had their property protected, at the expense of the city. The fire department was very expensive. The new engine had cost \$6,800, and had been partly paid for by private subscription. There was a large amount of public property in the city, and the Government had only granted the paltry sum of \$300.00 to the fire department. If the public property were taxed in the same proportion as private property, it would yield a considerable revenue to the city.

The bill was then read the second time and referred to committee—Hon. Mr. Reid in the chair. Hon. Mr. Dodd submitted his amendment to exempt goods and household furniture from taxation, and it was adopted. Hon. the President said the Legislature should be very careful in granting such extensive powers, as the bill would confer. The people of Charlottetown, before the city was incorporated, were constantly complaining that they did not get their share of the appropriations, and they were still manifesting a desire to get their hands into the public chest. The petition of 600 citizens should be respected, but they appeared to be more favorable to the bill than when it was introduced. Citizens who owned a large amount of property did not object to the bill, and it would cause them to take more interest in the civic elections.

Hon. Mr. McDonald considered that the citizens had a right to tax themselves, but they had no right to tax the country, as they would do by taxing bank stock. Hon. Mr. Munn presumed the act would not be put in force till after the next election for City Councilors. With that understanding he would support the bill, but otherwise he would oppose it. He thought the bill should contain a clause to prevent tavern keepers from becoming City Councilors.

Hon. Mr. Dodd did not see the force of the arguments used by his honor from Murray Harbor with regard to Bank Stock. The stock of all incorporated companies should be placed upon the same footing. Hon. Mr. McDonald contended that, as holders of Bank Stock had to pay for insurance, and did not require the protection of the Fire Department, they had no right to pay taxes. Merchants' goods were more exposed to danger from fire, but according to the amendment they were to be exempt from taxation. Hon. Mr. Walker said merchants' goods were also insured. His honor had better withdraw his stock from the Charlottetown Banks, and invest it in Souris, as an act had been passed several years ago to incorporate banks there.

Hon. Mr. Strong agreed with his honor from Murray Harbor that a tax upon Bank Stock was not equitable. A man living in Summerside, and contributing to the support of that town, and having stock in the Banks in Charlottetown, would be doubly taxed. It had been said that the inhabitants of Charlottetown paid a large part of the revenue, but he believed they did not pay more to the general revenue than the same number of inhabitants in the country. He could not see that the inhabitants of Charlottetown had any special claim upon the general revenue, except what they might have on account of the public buildings being therein, and they had always received some assistance from the revenue upon that account.

The House was then resumed and progress reported. Hon. Mr. Strong said, in reply to a question by Hon. Mr. McGill, that a copy of the report of the Board of Works would be laid upon the table, if one could be made before the session would close. It would take the Secretary several days to make a copy, and he regretted that his honor had not asked for it at an earlier period of the session. Adjourned until Monday next at eleven o'clock.

Monday, April 24th. A bill respecting the jurisdiction of the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court, and a bill to amend the Land Purchase Act, 1875, were severally read the third time and passed. A bill for vesting in the town of Summerside the land and premises therein mentioned, was brought up from the House of Assembly by Hon. Mr. Yeo. Also by Hon. Mr. Sullivan, a bill entitled "The Official Oath Act, 1876," and a bill for changing the place for holding the Sheriff's Court in Charlottetown for purposes of elections.

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN. A bill to amend an Act to incorporate the City of Charlottetown was again referred to a committee.

Hon. Mr. Dodd regretted that the House of Assembly had not agreed to the amendment made by this House. While he wished to see the power of the City Council increased, he could not support the bill as it originally came from the House of Assembly. Gentlemen who were anxious for the passing of the bill said, they did not want to tax merchants' goods, but if that was the case, why did they want the power to do so? The city revenue had been so badly expended heretofore, and the powers of taxation were so great under this bill that it was impossible to say what length they could go. If 7 1/2 per cent. was not sufficient, why not ask for what would be sufficient instead of asking for unlimited power?

Hon. Mr. Walker agreed with his honor from the city. To tax goods was quite different from taxing Bank Stock. How could a man coming into a shop, tell what the goods upon the shelves were worth? Stock might remain on hand for years and was it to be taxed every year? He would not support the bill without the amendment. It was class legislation of the worst kind. He would not object to a reasonable increase of taxation for city improvements. If the corporation had made good use of the funds and power they had, there would be no need to give them more. The late Mr. Hutchinson, first Mayor of Charlottetown, made more improvements with the small amount of funds at his disposal than had ever been made elsewhere. Hon. the President would be surprised if merchants and dealers would not oppose this bill, for it would be a great hardship to have goods upon their shelves taxed, and they would not be able to get rid of them. He had no doubt but the City Council were in need of funds, but they were asking for most unreasonable power. He was surprised that the measure had reached its present stage.

Hon. Mr. Strong had never heard of goods being taxed in the manner proposed by this Bill, and he thought those who introduced the measure should have provided some practical means of carrying it into effect. There was some consistency in a property tax, or an income tax. It would be quite consistent to tax a man's profits, but he could not see how a man could go into a store and ask a merchant what quantity of goods he imported. The goods might be of a very perishable nature, and might be very unprofitable, and the importer might be a very poor man. If he were satisfied that the principle was sound and practicable he might be induced to support the measure. It was said that merchants should be taxed because their goods required protection from fire and otherwise, but were they not taxed already for that purpose? If goods were to be taxed upon the principle explained to him this morning it was very unsatisfactory. There was no consistency in it. To tax a man's profits would be a sound principle; and young men—clerks in stores, and others—had a right to contribute to the city revenue. The Corporation of Summerside were asking for a similar privilege, but as far as he was concerned, he would not grant it to them till they would show what they meant by it. If they would show that there was consistency and soundness in it, he would not oppose granting it. He did not think that 600 petitioners, many of them influential gentlemen, would have signed a petition against the measure if they had not good reason for doing so. At the same time if he were satisfied that the power proposed to be granted by the bill would not be exercised in any improper way, or upon an unsound principle, he would not oppose the measure.

Hon. Mr. McGill observed that there was a great diversity of opinion with respect to the measure both in the Legislature and outside. There was a petition of 600 citizens against it, and another petition equally respectable, was presented to the House of Assembly in favor of it. He admitted that the mode of taxation proposed was unusual. He would rather see an income tax levied. Still, however, he would be inclined to let the bill pass, and if the citizens had not confidence in the present City Council let them go to the polls and put in others. It would be the means of causing the people to take more interest in civic affairs. Though he considered the bill objectionable in some respects, yet he did not intend to do so. He was in favor of considering the restrictions upon the Councilors, they might allow the Bill to pass. It would not go into operation until after the election of Councilors in August. The measure was not far away, and if the Act would be found oppressive it could soon be repealed. The City required improvements which could not be made without a petition of 600 citizens. The objectionable features in the bill but with the guards thrown around it there was not much to fear.

Hon. Mr. Walker said it was true that there was an election of Councilors every year, but in one year a great deal of injury might be done. As to putting in better men he did not know that any better could be chosen. What he objected to was giving such power to Councilors. It was preposterous to place in the power of any body of men to tax citizens as they thought proper.

Hon. Mr. Dodd said the City Council were asking for more power than the Government had. He was sorry to have to oppose the bill, for he was willing to give the Corporation more power than they had, but there should be some limit. He would rather give them power to tax real estate 15 per cent. than allow them to tax goods. The citizens were already heavily taxed, and they were liberal in giving to those who were unfortunate. If the Councilors would collect the taxes upon horses, carriages and dogs which were not so objectionable, there would not be so much necessity for this bill. He was opposed to the bill in its present shape, and would therefore move that the President take the chair.

Hon. Mr. Walker moved an amendment that the President take the chair, the chairman report the progress of the bill, and sit again. The question on the amendment passed in the affirmative and progress was reported accordingly.

Hon. Mr. Dodd said he would support the bill, but otherwise he would oppose it. He thought the bill should contain a clause to prevent tavern keepers from becoming City Councilors.

Hon. Mr. Dodd did not see the force of the arguments used by his honor from Murray Harbor with regard to Bank Stock. The stock of all incorporated companies should be placed upon the same footing.

Hon. Mr. McDonald contended that, as holders of Bank Stock had to pay for insurance, and did not require the protection of the Fire Department, they had no right to pay taxes. Merchants' goods were more exposed to danger from fire, but according to the amendment they were to be exempt from taxation.

Hon. Mr. Walker said merchants' goods were also insured. His honor had better withdraw his stock from the Charlottetown Banks, and invest it in Souris, as an act had been passed several years ago to incorporate banks there.

Handsoma Villa RESIDENCE & FARM. I AM INSTRUCTED BY L. DUNSEY, Esq., to offer for sale by public contract, that Handsoma Villa Residence and Farm, at present occupied by him, and known as the "Riverside Hotel," very beautifully situated about four miles from the City, by the North River Road, and 2 1/2 miles by the ice. The Farm contains 110 acres of Land in one square block; 40 acres of which are cleared and covered with mussel-mud; 25 acres are left to stump, and the balance covered with wood. The Dwelling House is two-stories high, 56x36 feet, containing 14 rooms—Kitchen and Wash House. The out-buildings consist of a stable, cow-house, sheep-house, cart-shed, four-horse stalls, and four hay racks. There are also wells on the premises, and a never-failing supply of mussel-mud close by. The property being bounded on three sides by the waters of the North River. This Property for beauty of situation is unrivalled by any Villa Property in the neighborhood of the City, being situated on a point of land directly opposite the entrance to the harbor; it commands a splendid view of Hillsborough Bay and Harbor, as well as charming views of the River scenery and the surrounding country, also affording first-class facilities for bathing, fishing and shooting. If not disposed of by Monday, the 7th AUGUST next, the Property will be sold at auction on that day at 12 o'clock. For terms and particulars apply to WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer, July 3, 1876.

BOARD & LODGING FIVE or SIX Gentlemen Boarders may be accommodated in a comfortable house, situated near the residence of Dr. Johnston, Kent Street. Apply at the office of "THE EXAMINER." Ch'town, July 10, 1876.

Prince Edward Island STEAMERS. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Nova Scotia. Leave CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY mornings at 5 o'clock, commencing on Monday, July 10, with train for Halifax. Fare to Halifax, \$1.00. Picnic Parties of twenty and upwards can obtain Return Tickets at Charlottetown Office to Pictou and back same day, for \$1.00 each.

Cape Breton. Leave PICTOU for HAWKESBURY every MONDAY & THURSDAY, on arrival of morning train from Halifax, connecting both ways with Stage and Steamer "Neptune" to and from Sydney and Bras O'Loke. Returning to PICTOU same nights connecting with a m. train TUESDAY & FRIDAY for Halifax.

New Brunswick, Canada, and United States. Leaves SUMMERSIDE every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown, connecting at Shediac with trains from each of above named places, and at St. John with Steamers of the International Co. for Portland and Boston. Also, leave Charlottetown for Shediac direct, about midnight every Sunday.

Returning, leave Shediac every morning (Sundays excepted) on arrival of night train from St. John, Halifax and Canada, for Summerside; connects there, without delay, with trains for all parts of the Island. Also, leave Shediac, Saturdays, on arrival of morning train six o'clock for Charlottetown direct. Passengers by these direct Steamers travel by day train to St. John.

AGENTS—Thomas Bolton, Halifax; Noonan & Davies, Pictou; A. Grant & Co., Hawkesbury; Hanford Bros., St. John. F. W. HALES. Ch'town, P. E. I., 17th July, 1876.

American & Foreign Patents. Gilmore, Smith & Co., Successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co. PATENTS procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge for services until patent is granted. Preliminary examination free. Our valuable pamphlet sent free upon receipt of stamp. Address, GILMORE SMITH & CO., Washington, D. C.

Arrears of Pay, Bounty, etc. FEDERAL Officers, Soldiers and Sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government which has been found to be due since final payment. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Certificates of Adjutant General U. S. A., showing service and honorable discharge therefrom, in place of discharges lost, procured for a small fee. Enclose stamp to Gilmore and Co., and full reply, with blanks will be sent free.

Handsome Villa RESIDENCE & FARM. **Prince Edward Island Railway!** **CHANGE OF TIME.** ON and after MONDAY, June 5th, trains will run as follows:— **TRAINS GOING WEST.** STATIONS. Express. Mixed. Georgetown 7.00 a.m. Cardigan 7.30 " Mount Stewart 8.50 " Royalty Junction 9.40 " Charlottetown 10.20 " Royalty Junction 10.30 " North Wiltshire 11.03 " Hatter River 11.16 " Kensington 12.30 p.m. Summerside 1.20 " Wellington 2.50 " O'Leary 4.54 " Alberton 6.00 " Tignish 6.30 " **TRAINS GOING EAST.** STATIONS. Express. Mixed. Tignish 6.15 a.m. Alberton 7.15 " O'Leary 8.19 " Port Hill 9.40 " Wellington 10.25 " Summerside 11.15 " Kensington 12.00 p.m. Hatter River 12.30 " North Wiltshire 1.57 " Royalty Junction 2.40 " Charlottetown 3.00 " Royalty Junction 3.20 " Mount Stewart 4.00 " Cardigan 4.18 " Georgetown 4.45 "

Souris Branch. **Going West.** STATIONS. Mixed. STATIONS. Mixed. Souris 6.00 Ch'town 6.23 Harmony 7.37 Royalty Junction 7.41 St. Peter's 8.50 " Stewart 9.00 St. Peter's 9.13 Royalty Junction 10.20 Harmony 10.30 Ch'town 10.40 **Going East.** STATIONS. Mixed. STATIONS. Mixed. Ch'town 6.23 Harmony 6.45 St. Peter's 7.41 Royalty Junction 7.45 St. Peter's 8.50 " Stewart 9.00 St. Peter's 9.13 Royalty Junction 10.20 Harmony 10.30 Ch'town 10.40 C. J. BETHGERS, Gen'l Supt. Gov. Railways. W. MCKECHNIE, Supt. P. I. R. Charlottetown, June 12, 1876.—Glas

Another Supply of Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, The Great Shoshonee Remedy, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma, Dr. Baxter's Chalybeate, an Iron Tonic, Dr. Larokah's Pulmonic Syrup, Pervian Syrup and Iron Combined, Wiltwell & Clark's Quinine Wine, Larsson's Calculluge, for Dropsy, &c., Radway's Renovating Sarsaparilla, Grant's Wild Cherry or Indian Bitters, Dr. Felt's Quaker Bitters, Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

FIVE CENTS. Room Paper selling at 5 CENTS per Roll! AT Harvie's Bookstore, QUEEN SQUARE. (April 17.)

THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST. The Great Dollar Weekly. No money spent in commissions. The subscriber gets value for every cent he pays. The Weekly Gazette, commencing the first of July, 1876, will be sent to subscribers for One Dollar a Year. The GAZETTE will be continued at its present size, and additional efforts will be made to make it the BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN THE DOMINION. At the suggestion of a number of friends, who express a strong desire to see the GAZETTE taken by every family in the Dominion, and the sound Conservative views of which have been widely and widely diffused, the publishers have decided that they will furnish it at the very low rate of One Dollar a Year. As this price leaves a very small margin over the cost of paper and printing, no commissions or premiums of any kind can be paid. The publishers confidently ask the assistance of those in political sympathy with the Great Conservative Party of Canada, to assist in extending the circulation of the GAZETTE. The GAZETTE is an Eight Page Paper, and contains weekly 48 columns of original and selected matter. SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY. REMEMBER IT IS ONLY One Dollar a Year. Subscribe yourself, and then get your neighbor to do so also. Address THE GAZETTE, Montreal. T. & R. WHITE, The Gazette, Montreal.

The Isolated Risk & Farmers Insurance Co. of Canada. CAPITAL, \$600,000. Deposited with Dom. Govt., \$100,904. THIS Company insures Farm Property, Dwellings and contents, Churches, Schools, and other isolated risks, on the Three Years System, at lowest current rates. Pays all losses caused by lightning, whether fire ensues or not. The agency having been transferred to the subscriber, he is prepared to take risks and renew outstanding policies on most favorable terms. FENTON T. NEWBERRY, April 24, 1876.—ly Gen'l Agent for P.E.I.

GOLD AND WHITE DRAWING ROOM PAPER, VERY CHEAP at Harvie's Bookstore, Queen Square (April 17.) Consumption Cured. AN old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, all Throat and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send (free of charge) to those who desire it, this recipe with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper. DR. W. C. STEVENS, Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y. Jan 17 '76.

DRY GOODS! Wholesale & Retail. Having received per PRINCE EDWARD and other steamers, A LARGE STOCK OF FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, House Furnishing Goods, Cottons, Cloth, Clothing, &c., all of which have been bought in the best markets, on the most advantageous terms, and will be sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICES. Inspection Invited. ROBERT ORR & CO. May 18, 1876. **CARDIGAN BRANCH OF THE NONPAREIL CARRIAGE FACTRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS!** Good Work Triumphant! NOTWITHSTANDING the Dull Times, and the demand for my make of Carriages, Sleighs, Threshing Machines, Fanners, &c. in King's County, has rendered it necessary, in order to supply the rapidly increasing demand, that I should extend my business into that County. I have, therefore, at the request of a large number of my friends and patrons, opened a BRANCH FACTORY AT CARDIGAN BRIDGE, which is conducted by a competent mechanic, who served his time in the "Nonpareil," and has since worked for several years in the United States—a mechanic who knows his business, and has such an interest in the work as to allow nothing but a faithful job to pass. He and several competent workmen will attend to the wants of the public in that County. The stock used in the construction of the work will be of the best imported, viz—American Hickory, Oak, Ash, Elm, Bass, Whitewood, etc., etc. The iron will be of the best English refined; and Norway and Swedish iron will be used for the parts requiring extra strength and durability. Also, in connection with the said branch is a PAINTSHOP, which is conducted by a first-class carriage-painter, who will attend to the painting of new and second-hand work for the public. N. B.—Persons wishing work done in the Carriage, Sleigh, or Farming Implement line, will please call and they will be treated courteously and fairly dealt with. All kinds of REPAIRING, including Mowing Machines, done. Prices Moderate; Terms Easy. ANGUS GREGOR, Proprietor. "Nonpareil," New Glasgow, } Feb. 21, 1876. } 9m

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, Queen Square. THE subscribers have received per Steamers or Prince Edward and other vessels, from London, Manchester, Glasgow, and from foreign ports, a full and complete supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Latest Styles, Adapted to the Present Season. Customers and the public in general are invited to inspect our Stock of General Merchandise, now Complete in all the Various Departments. On Sale—Choice Congou, Sou-chong and Pekoe TEAS, of good strength and excellent flavor. Also several grades of Refined and Granulated SUGARS. All of the above sold at the lowest prices. W. & A. BROWN, June 12, 1876. **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 Kicham, 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. **CHOICE PERIODICAL FOR 1876.** THE **Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York.** Continue their authorized reprints of the Four Leading Quarterly Reviews: EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical). Containing masterly criticisms and summaries of all that is fresh and valuable in Literature, Science & Art; also, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. The most powerful Monthly in the English language, famous for STORIES, ESSAYS, and SKETCHES, of the highest literary merit. Terms, including Postage. Payable Strictly in Advance. For any one Review, \$4.00 per annum. For any two Reviews, 7.00 do. For any three Reviews, 10.00 do. For any four Reviews, 12.00 do. For Blackwood's Magazine, 4.00 do. For Blackwood and one Review, 7.00 do. For Blackwood & two Reviews, 10.00 do. For Blackwood & 3 Reviews, 13.00 do. For Blackwood & the 4 Reviews, 15.00 do. CLUBS. A discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to an address for \$12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$48.00, and so on. PREMIUMS. New subscribers—applying early—for the year 1876 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1875 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for. Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs. Circulars with further particulars may be had on application. The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., Nov 17 41 Barclay St., New York.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Of London, [ESTABLISHED 1803] Subscribed & Invested Capital, \$8,650,000. INSURES AT MODERATE RATES Stores, Warehouses, Dwellings, Churches, Merchandise of all kinds, Produce, Vessels on the Stocks, and other Property. DETACHED BUILDINGS taken for ONE, TWO, and THREE YEARS at special rates. Losses Adjusted and Settled Promptly. FENTON T. NEWBERRY, Mar. 20, 1876 Agent for P. E. I. \$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. May 17 76 ly **ROOM PAPER!** THE subscribers wishing to close out their **Whole Stock of Room Paper** THIS SPRING AND SUMMER, will sell at Prices Lower than can be purchased elsewhere. CALL and SEE, BREMNER BROS. [April 17 1876.] **The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE!** After lengthened experiments, **Dr. Samuel LaMert,** of 15 Gower Street, Bedford Square, London, has discovered an infallible remedy in all cases of Nervous and Physical Debility, Spasmodic, and Impotence, the results of Solitary Habits, excess or infection. The treatment is based on experience acquired during more than twenty-five years successful practice, and has rarely been found to fail. Patients residing in the Colonies, can be treated by correspondence, and the appropriate remedies can be forwarded, with safety and secrecy, by post. Dr. LaMert's work on **The Physiology of Marriage,** with a review of the causes that lead to domestic infelicity, and prevent the attainment of the legitimate objects of the married state may be had, price 25 cents, of J. H. Woolrich, Druggist, Halifax, N. S., of H. A. Parr, Druggist, Yarmouth, N. S., of Henry Elliott, Pictou, N. S., and of Bremner Brothers, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Aug. 3, 1875. **Prescription Free** FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist will supply. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper. DR. W. C. STEVENS, Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y. Jan 17 '76.

ROOM PAPER! THE subscribers wishing to close out their **Whole Stock of Room Paper** THIS SPRING AND SUMMER, will sell at Prices Lower than can be purchased elsewhere. CALL and SEE, BREMNER BROS. [April 17 1876.] **The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE!** After lengthened experiments, **Dr. Samuel LaMert,** of 15 Gower Street, Bedford Square, London, has discovered an infallible remedy in all cases of Nervous and Physical Debility, Spasmodic, and Impotence, the results of Solitary Habits, excess or infection. The treatment is based on experience acquired during more than twenty-five years successful practice, and has rarely been found to fail. Patients residing in the Colonies, can be treated by correspondence, and the appropriate remedies can be forwarded, with safety and secrecy, by post. Dr. LaMert's work on **The Physiology of Marriage,** with a review of the causes that lead to domestic infelicity, and prevent the attainment of the legitimate objects of the married state may be had, price 25 cents, of J. H. Woolrich, Druggist, Halifax, N. S., of H. A. Parr, Druggist, Yarmouth, N. S., of Henry Elliott, Pictou, N. S., and of Bremner Brothers, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Aug. 3, 1875. **Prescription Free** FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist will supply. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper. DR. W. C. STEVENS, Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y. Jan 17 '76.

ROOM PAPER! THE subscribers wishing to close out their **Whole Stock of Room Paper** THIS SPRING AND SUMMER, will sell at Prices Lower than can be purchased elsewhere. CALL and SEE, BREMNER BROS. [April 17 1876.] **The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE!** After lengthened experiments, **Dr. Samuel LaMert,** of 15 Gower Street, Bedford Square, London, has discovered an infallible remedy in all cases of Nervous and Physical Debility, Spasmodic, and Impotence, the results of Solitary Habits, excess or infection. The treatment is based on experience acquired during more than twenty-five years successful practice, and has rarely been found to fail. Patients residing in the Colonies, can be treated by correspondence, and the appropriate remedies can be forwarded, with safety and secrecy, by post. Dr. LaMert's work on **The Physiology of Marriage,** with a review of the causes that lead to domestic infelicity, and prevent the attainment of the legitimate objects of the married state may be had, price 25 cents, of J. H. Woolrich, Druggist, Halifax, N. S., of H. A. Parr, Druggist, Yarmouth, N. S., of Henry Elliott, Pictou, N. S., and of Bremner Brothers, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Aug. 3, 1875. **Prescription Free** FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist will supply. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper. DR. W. C. STEVENS, Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y. Jan 17 '76.

ROOM PAPER! THE subscribers wishing to close out their **Whole Stock of Room Paper** THIS SPRING AND SUMMER, will sell at Prices Lower than can be purchased elsewhere. CALL and SEE, BREMNER BROS. [April 17 1876.] **The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE!** After lengthened experiments, **Dr. Samuel LaMert,** of 15 Gower Street, Bedford Square, London, has discovered an infallible remedy in all cases of Nervous and Physical Debility, Spasmodic, and Impotence, the results of Solitary Habits, excess or infection. The treatment is based on experience acquired during more than twenty-five years successful practice, and has rarely been found to fail. Patients residing in the Colonies, can be treated by correspondence, and the appropriate remedies can be forwarded, with safety and secrecy, by post. Dr. LaMert's work on **The Physiology of Marriage,** with a review of the causes that lead to domestic infelicity, and prevent the attainment of the legitimate objects of the married state may be had, price 25 cents, of J. H. Woolrich, Druggist, Halifax, N. S., of H. A. Parr, Druggist, Yarmouth, N. S., of Henry Elliott, Pictou, N. S., and of Bremner Brothers, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Aug. 3, 1875. **Prescription Free** FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist will supply. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper. DR. W. C. STEVENS, Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y. Jan 17 '76.

ROOM PAPER! THE subscribers wishing to close out their **Whole Stock of Room Paper** THIS SPRING AND SUMMER, will sell at Prices Lower than can be purchased elsewhere. CALL and SEE, BREMNER BROS. [April 17 1876.] **The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE!** After lengthened experiments, **Dr. Samuel LaMert,** of 15 Gower Street, Bedford Square, London, has discovered an infallible remedy in all cases of Nervous and Physical Debility, Spasmodic, and Impotence, the results of Solitary Habits, excess or infection. The treatment is based on experience acquired during more than twenty-five years successful practice, and has rarely been found to fail. Patients residing in the Colonies, can be treated by correspondence, and the appropriate remedies can be forwarded, with safety and secrecy, by post. Dr. LaMert's work on **The Physiology of Marriage,** with a review of the causes that lead to domestic infelicity, and prevent the attainment of the legitimate objects of the married state may be had, price 25 cents, of J. H. Woolrich, Druggist, Halifax, N. S., of H. A. Parr, Druggist, Yarmouth, N. S., of Henry Elliott, Pictou, N. S., and of Bremner Brothers, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Aug. 3, 1875. **Prescription Free** FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist will supply. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper. DR. W. C. STEVENS, Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y. Jan 17 '76.

ROOM PAPER! THE subscribers wishing to close out their **Whole Stock of Room Paper** THIS SPRING AND SUMMER, will sell at Prices Lower than can be purchased elsewhere. CALL and SEE, BREMNER BROS. [April 17 1876.] **The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE!** After lengthened experiments, **Dr. Samuel LaMert,** of 15 Gower Street, Bedford Square, London, has discovered an infallible remedy in all cases of Nervous and Physical Debility, Spasmodic, and Impotence, the results of Solitary Habits, excess or infection. The treatment is based on experience acquired during more than twenty-five years successful practice, and has rarely been found to fail. Patients residing in the Colonies, can be treated by correspondence, and the appropriate remedies can be forwarded, with safety and secrecy, by post. Dr. LaMert's work on **The Physiology of Marriage,** with a review of the causes that lead to domestic infelicity, and prevent the attainment of the legitimate objects of the married state may be had, price 25 cents, of J. H. Woolrich, Druggist, Halifax, N. S., of H. A. Parr, Druggist, Yarmouth, N. S., of Henry Elliott, Pictou, N. S., and of Bremner Brothers, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Aug. 3, 1875. **Prescription Free** FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist will supply. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper. DR. W. C. STEVENS, Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y. Jan 17 '76.