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The Examiner.

Ch'town, June 15, 1874.

NEW ELECTION LAW.

"AN Act respecting the election of members of the House of Commons," (passed during the late session of the Dominion Parliament) will go into operation on the first day of July next. The leading provisions of this Act should be familiar to "THE PEOPLE." In order that the readers of the EXAMINER, at least, may make themselves acquainted with its most prominent features, we lay before them the following summary.

First, then, the property qualification of candidates is no longer necessary. Any British subject, of the full age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has never been proved guilty of a criminal offence, may "set up" for a candidate; and, if elected, may take his seat in the Commons. In the next place, voters throughout the Dominion, will be those qualified to vote at the election of members to serve in the Local Assembly of each Province respectively. Prince Edward Islanders were well nigh deprived of their "manhood suffrage" for an indefinite period. Clause 41 (not 42, as at first printed) of the Act provided that in this Province persons qualified to vote for the election of members to serve in the Legislative Council, only, should henceforth be the electors qualified to vote at the election of members of the House of Commons,—until such time as the Local Legislature had provided for the registration of voters. This provision was, happily, struck out. On motion of Hon. Mr. Haviland, it was resolved by the Senate, in Committee of the Whole:—

"That the 40th clause of the said Bill respecting the Election of Members of the House of Commons, be amended by striking out of the words "Elective House" wherever mentioned in the 40th clause; and inserting instead thereof, the words "House of Assembly," or "Legislative Assembly;" and by striking out the words "Except Prince Edward Island," in the said clause and also by striking out the 41st clause of the said Bill."

Public nominations are abolished. Instead of a public nomination, a written notice, signed by twenty-five *bona fide* electors, will be given the Returning Officer at any time previous to or at the time fixed for the nomination. This notice must be accompanied by a letter from the candidate, (if he is in the Province) in which he shall signify his consent to the nomination; if not in the Province, his absence shall be stated in the notice. In either case, the notice of nomination must be accompanied with a sum of fifty dollars, as a pledge that the nomination is made in good faith. Any candidate may withdraw before the issue of the election, by filing a declaration of his desire so to do with the Returning Officer. Votes which may have been cast for such retiring candidate, shall be null and void. Voting shall be by ballot—between the hours of nine in the morning and five in the evening of the day fixed by the Governor General in Council for the election. During the whole day, no person shall be admitted within the polling booth, but the Returning Officer or his deputy, the poll clerks, the candidates, and not more than two accredited agents of each candidate. In case no accredited agents are present, then two electors may claim to act in that capacity. Each polling booth shall contain one or more apartments, in which an elector may mark his ballot paper without being seen. Before the ballot opens, the ballot box shall be inspected by the candidates or their agents. Then it is to be closed and locked up until the close of the poll. The voter, on presenting himself at the polling booth, shall have his name, address, and qualification recorded by the poll clerk. The Deputy Returning Officer shall then hand him a paper on which the names of all the candidates are printed. This paper the voter will take to one of the private compartments of the booth, and mark a cross opposite the name of the candidate for whom he votes. He shall then place the paper in an envelope with which he will be furnished, and having enclosed it, he shall hand it back to the Deputy Returning Officer, who shall drop it into the ballot box He shall then immediately leave the booth. Voters unable to read, or incapable, by reason of blindness or other physical cause, of making marks opposite the names of candidates for whom they wish to vote, shall have the marks made for them by the Deputy Returning Officer, in the presence of one agent of each candidate.

As soon as the poll is over; the box is to be opened in the presence of the candidates or their agents, or, in the absence of either, in the presence of at least three electors. The ballots shall be counted; all spurious ballot papers, and any ballot paper which has a mark on it which may indicate the name of the vote, and any ballot paper which may have more marks than there are candidates to be elected, shall be thrown out. Objections raised to any ballot by a candidate, or his agent, shall be heard and determined by the Returning Officer or his deputy. A record of such objections shall be kept in case of a subsequent investigation. There shall, however, be no clue of how an elector has voted; and no elector shall, in such subsequent investigation, be required to tell for whom he has voted. After the Deputy Returning Officer has counted all the ballots, they are to be replaced in the box, which shall then be locked, sealed, and forwarded to the Returning Officer. A certificate of the number of votes polled for each candidate, is to be given to the Deputy Returning Officer's candidates, or their agents. On "Declaration Day," the Returning Officer shall open all the ballot boxes, and declare the result of the election. If it should happen that the vote be equal in any case, then the Returning Officer is to have a casting vote.

The prevention and punishment of corrupt practices, occupies much space in the Act. Corrupt practices, proven, will invalidate an election. "The offences of bribery, treating, or undue influence, or any of such offences, as defined by this or any other Act of the Parliament of Canada, personation or the inducing any person to commit personation, shall be corrupt practices within the meaning of the provision of the Act." Bribery is punishable by a fine of two hundred dollars. No liquor shall be dispensed or sold on the day of election. The law reads:—"No spirituous or fermented liquors or strong drinks shall be sold or given at any hotel, tavern, or shop, or other place within the limits of any polling district, during the whole of the polling day at any election for the House of Commons, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every offence, and the offender shall be subject to imprisonment, not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the Judge or Court, in default of payment of such fine."

The hiring of teams, and the payment of railway fares, is also strictly prohibited. "The person so offending shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars to any person who shall sue for the same; and any voter hiring any horse, cab, cart, wagon, sleigh, carriage, or other conveyance for any candidate, or for any agent of a candidate, for the purpose of conveying any voter or voters to or from the polling place or places, shall *ipso facto*, be disqualified from voting at such election, and for every such offence shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars to any person suing for the same."

Threats of violence, which may impede the free exercise of the franchise, are forbidden, and punishable by a fine of two hundred dollars. The gift or loan of money, or the offer of any valuable consideration for the purpose of inducing a candidate to vote or refrain from voting, is a misdemeanor, and subjects persons so offending to a fine of two hundred dollars. Any person who, in return for such considerations, either votes, or induces others to vote, is liable to the same penalty. No person who receives money in return for services rendered at an election, shall be permitted to vote. No elector will be allowed to take his ballot paper from the polling booth. The offender against this provision shall forfeit two hundred dollars:—"Every candidate who curruptly by himself or by or with any other person on his behalf, compels or induces or endeavors to induce any person to personate any voter, or take any false oath in any matter wherein an oath is required under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable for such offence, be liable to forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars to any person suing for the same."

Every candidate guilty of corrupt practices shall, "during the seven years next after the date of his being so proved or found guilty, be incapable of being elected to, and of sitting in the House of Commons, and of voting at any election of a member of that House, or of holding an office in the nomination of the Crown or of the Governor, in Canada. If any candidate personally engages at his election as canvasser or agent a person known to him to have been found guilty of corrupt practices, the election will be void. Any person other than a candidate found guilty of any corrupt practice shall, during the eight years next after the time at which he is so found guilty, be incapable of being elected to, and of sitting in the House of Commons, and of voting at any election of a member of the House of Commons, or of holding any office in the nomination of the Crown or of the Governor, in Canada. Stealing or tampering with the poll books, shall be punished as felony. Clauses 1, 2, 3, provides that no payment (except in respect of the personal expenses of a candidate) and no advance, loan or deposit, shall be made by or on behalf of any candidate at any election, before or during or after such election, on account of such election, otherwise than through an agent or agents, whose name or names, address or addresses, have been declared in writing to the Returning Officer, on or before the nomination day, or through an agent or agents to be appointed in his or their place; and any person making any such payment, advance, loan or deposit, otherwise than through such agent or agents, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. A statement of all expenses is to be sent to the agent within one month after the election. A detailed account of the candidates expenses must be made out and sent to the Returning Officer within two months after the election; and within fourteen days after its reception the Returning Officer shall advertize it at the expense of the candidate. A false statement of account is to be punished as a misdemeanor.

DEATH OF HON. CHARLES McPHERSON.—We learn, with regret, that Hon. Charles McPherson, who has been in poor health for a long time died last evening at his residence in Fredericton. Mr. McPherson sat in the House of Assembly prior to the Union, and was at one time Surveyor General of the Province. He was again elected for York in 1870, at the General Election. He was a worthy and estimable man, of fine social disposition, and will be universally regretted, for he had hosts of friends all ovsr the Province.—*St. John Telegraph.*

GOOD HEALTH.

"*The Guide-book to Health, Peace and Competence, or the road to Happy Old Age, by W. W. Hall, M.D., New York. Author of 'Soldier Health,' 'Sleep,' 'Journal of Health,' etc., etc. D. Archibald, General Agent for P. E. Island.*

This is a useful book. There is nothing more precious than good health. It is one of God's best gifts. But how lightly is it prized? How few take the trouble to learn the simple laws of nature which preserve it? How many ignorantly and thoughtlessly drive it far from them—banish happiness and suffer till their end of life?

This "guide-book" should be studied. It suggests thoughtfulness about health, and dispels much of the ignorance which invites disease. It is intelligible to all. It is full of useful hints, which may be acted upon by all. What a boon it would be to Charlottetown, were its citizens and corporation to act upon the following:—

"Hard water," as it is commonly called, not only lays a foundation for *many tormenting chronic complaints*; but it fails to soften meat and vegetables in preparing them for food; and for cleansing purposes it involves expense for additional soap or other alkaline substances, and increased labor in its application."

That the water of this city is 'hard,' is demonstrated to every cleanly person every day. That it is unfit for drinking purposes, was declared by Professor Dana Hayes more than two years ago. Country horses, of good taste, will not touch it. A prominent stock-raiser of the town—a physician—has water drawn from Spring Park for his cattle. And yet thousands of our citizens are compelled to drink the "slow poison" which is obtained from our street pumps!! In conversation the other day, one of our most skilful doctors, admitted that the debility, fever, and diptheria which prevails, was due, in great part, to the use of bad water. True, many persons buy water from the watermen. But these aristocratic gentlemen will not deign to visit the outskirts—the poor districts—of the city. White, the waterman, was, last summer, asked, no less than four times, to take water to a house within the limits of the city proper,—a house not one hundred yards out of his regular route—and each time he refused the request. This circumstance is mentioned for the special benefit of our City Councillors. Dr. Hall says, "the *first consideration* is pure, soft water," and we trust our City Fathers may immediately take steps towards supplying it to those who need it most—*the poor people of the town.* We advise our citizens (who have to contend against the influences of poisonous water) to buy Dr. Hall's "Guide to health," and read it carefully. Those who are so fortunate as to reside in the country, should also obtain it. They will learn from it how to appreciate the pure air and water with which they are blessed.

"FUN BETTER THAN PHYSIC."

A neat, well got up little book, with the above title on its back, and "Everybody's Life Preserver," by the well-known Dr. W. W. Hall, author of the "Journal of Health," "Health by good living," etc. We can safely recommend to the heads of families the purchase, and, what is of more importance, the careful perusal of this work. What we like about it is its detestation of quacks and quackery. The maxims are the result of good sound sense, and a series of observations derived from experience. One great rocommendation is, that it is written in that plain, simple style, so as to be intelligible to the simplest capacity. We cannot do better in recommendation of the work, than to copy a few of the maxims for getting and retaining health:—

We believe in fun more than physic, hence we "still live," and lively as a cricket, too.

Heat rarifies all noxious gases and odors, and sends them to the clouds; these are most pernicious at sunrise and sunset; hence building fires in the family sitting-room at those hours, will, other things being equal, exempt families from epidemics, chills, and fevers, and perhaps even cholera itself.

Bearing about in one's heart the sweet memories of a mother's care, and affection, and fidelity, often has a resistless power, for many a year after that dear mother has found her resting place in heaven, to restrain the wayward and the unsettled from rushing into the ways of wicked and abandoned men.

Many a cold, cough, and consumption are excited into action by pulling off the hat or overcoat as to men, and the bonnet and shawl as to women, immediately on entering the house in winter, after a walk. An interval of at least five or ten minutes should be allowed; for however warm or "close" the apartment may appear on first entering, it will seem much less so at the end of five minutes, if the outer garments remain as they were before entering. Any one who judiciously uses this observation, will find a multifold reward in the course of a lifetime.

We think that the perusal of the foregoing will have the effect of rendering the book acceptable to our readers.

NEARLY A FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The train ran off the track at Blueshank switch on Friday night last, and the fireman barely saved his life by jumping. On examination, it was found that the straps had been taken off, and the rails moved about six inches out of its place. When the engine came along, it, as a matter of course, ran off on the sleepers. Fortunately, the spot was muddy; or, in all probability, we should be now compelled to chronicle a fatal railway accident. There can be no doubt that the person who "shifted the switch"—if not a lunatic—did so with a maliguant design. The authorities will, we understand, make vigorous efforts to discover the scoundrel. We trust they may succeed.

HOW TO COOK DUCKS.—It came to pass that on one occasion a gentleman hunter and a gourmand, too, stumbled across a wild man in his lair. With the hospitality of a savage, the wild man invited the new comer to dine with him on a magnificent wild duck which he proposed roasting. It was a lovely sight to see how the noble bird, turning slowly before the fire, was just assuming a delicate golden tint. "Looks nicely, dose it not?" said the savage, "but I shan't roast it." In vain did the guest plead for roast duck. Remorselessly the savage tore the bird from the spit, cut off the legs, wings, divided up the bresat, and pitched all pell-mell into a stew pot. Sad, even despairing, the hungry guest, a remonstrance on his lips, saw the wild creature thrown into the pot, a pinch of salt, then a few whole peppercorns, two tablespoonsful of olive oil, then a half tumbler of Bordeaux wine, and last the juice of a lemon. Then the untamed man stirred it and let it simmer for half an hour. Somewhat doubtfully the guests tasted the dish Oh! ecstacy, it was delicious! Full of enthusiasm, that worthy man has disseminated the receipt.

ICELAND.

Iceland, says James Bryce, in the "Cornhill" for May, is most easily described by negatives. There are no trees, though apparently there were plenty in the tenth century, when we hear of men hiding among them and being hanged by them. No corn is grown, nor any other crop, except a few turnips and potatoes, which taste only half-ripe. The only wild quadrupeds are the blue fox (who has probably come, as the white bear now and then does, on ice-floes from Greenland), and the reindeer—the latter introduced about a century ago and still uncommon, ranging over the desert mountains. There is no town, except the capital, a city of 1,800 people, no other place deserving to be called even a village, unless it be the hamlet of Akureyi, on the shore of the Arctic Ocean, with some fifty houses; no inn (save one in the village whose resources consist of two beds, a single jug and basin, and a billiard table); no hens, ducks or geese, except wild geese; no pigs, no donkeys, no roads, no carriages, no shops, no manufactures; no dissenters from the established Lutherism; no army, navy, volunteers, or other guardians of public order, except one policeman in Reykjavik; no criminals, only two lawyers, and finally no snakes. 'What, then, is there?' Snow mountains, glaciers, hot springs, volcanoes, earthquakes, northern lights, ravens, morasses, and above all, deserts. Or rather—there is the desert! For Iceland—and this is a point which none of the books of travel bring out—Iceland is really one vast desert, fringed by a belt of pasture land which lies along the more level parts of the coast, and here and there runs up the valleys of the great rivers into the interior. And a desert in Iceland does not mean merely a land waste and solitary, such as large parts of Scotland and Ireland have become (especially since deer forests grew to be so profitable), but land that has always been and always be desolate—land bare and drear, treeless, shrubless, grassless, where not a sheep or a pony can browse, and where by consequence man can never plant his dwelling.

Of this great central space a part is occupied by glaciers and snow fields. One tremedous mass, out of which the highest peaks of the Island rise, covers an area of some four thousand sqauare miles, has never been crossed, and never will be. The mountains are not very high; but then the level of perpetual snow is only some 3,000 feet above the sea, and the larger glaciers descend almost to the sea level. Other parts are filled by volcanic mountains, surrounded by fields of rugged lava, sometimes like the great Oado Hraun, spreading over hundreds of miles, and not only barren but waterless. The rest is an undulating waste of black volcanic sand and pebbles, or, perhaps, what is most dismal of all, an expanse of bare earth, strewed with loose blocks of stone, from among which no herb springs, over which the nimble pony can hardly pick his way. On the lava fields one may have at least shrublets of dwarf birch and willow, nestling, with a few tiny ferns, in the chinks and hollows of the mouldering rock, but on these stony wastes all is desolation—not a flower, not an insect, not a bird, except the sombre raven, Odin's companion; least of all, a sign of human presence. A far less imaginative people than the Icelanders might easily have peopled such a wilderness with trolls and demons.

TERRIBLE DEATH.

A young man named Hendrickson lost his life in Salt Creek Township, Mason County, Ill., recently, under very painful circumstances. It seems that he went into a well for the purpose of taking up a curbing. The well was dry, and some eighty feet deep, and he had succeeded in removing but a few pieces when the old curbing burst, and he was buried beneath about twenty feet of coarse gravel. The conclusion of every one that he must have been killed immediately was natural. A large number of the neighbors were collected, and efforts were directed to the recovery of the body. Owing to the danger of working in the well, on account of the nature of the soil and the difficulty of putting in proper curbing, digging was not commenced until next morning. In the afternoon, the men in the well imagined they heard groans from the buried man, but this seemed so incredible that at first no reliance was placed in the report. Work at night was impossible, from the danger to the diggers, and consequently it was suspended at dark, but resumed again early on the second morning. Over a hundred men gathered at the mouth of the well, when the diggers announced it as being an unmistakable fact that the man was still alive, and his groans were distinctly heard. The most desperate efforts were made to reach, and if possible, save him from his position and agony. As they got near to him the men in the well plainly heard the sufferer earnestly praying for death to relieve him from his excruciating torment. "Death! Death! O Lord!" he was heard to exclaim. About three in the afternoon, when hope ran high, and he was almost reached, the attempt to remove some of the planks of the broken curbing caused a new caving in of a small amount of sand, and nothing more was heard. With almost superhuman labor he was at last reached about seven in the evening, but too late—the body was still warm, but life was extinct. The diggers succeeded in uncovering his head, but found the body pinned down by the fallen and broken curbing, and as night had set in, were obliged to relinquish their labor until morning. Next day labor was resumed, and the body was brought to the surface about noon. The head was found bruised, the left lung crushed, and the right hip bone driven apart from the backbone by the timbers which had pinned him down.

POLAND PROSPEROUS.

A remarkable instance of a country, in spite of recent political convulsions, becoming rich and prosperous, beyond the most sanguine expectations, is afforded in the case of Poland. The most trustworthy evidence of this is given by the report of Consul General Mansfield, which has just been made public. Polish fabrics of every kind are gradually driving out of the market, both for the kingdom itself and the Empire of Russia in general, a vast number of articles of inferior quality hitherto imported from Germany, and the industrial production for exportation into Russia is assuming very large proportions. In many cases the contractors can hardly meet the demands. Labor has risen in price in the same ratio, and active and intelligent hands find ready employment at a remuneration quite out of proportion with the price of living. The population is undergoing a steady increase, no emigration takes place for America or elsewhere, and the number of Israelites who run away to escape military service, is more than counterbalanced by the return of exiles from Russia, Siberia and abroad, under the provisions of various imperial amnesties. —*London Paper.*

THE VICE REGAL SPEECH AND THE DOMINION VOLUNTEERS.

[From the Ottawa Citizen.]

The graceful and statesmanlike speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor General on Monday last, must prove peculiarly gratifying, not only to the corps to which it was more particulary addressed, but to the entire volunteer and militia forces of the Dominion. There was a manliness, and honesty permeating every sentence uttered thoroughly in keeping with the record of His Excellency since arriving in Canada as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen. Himself in hearty sympathy with the people, and possessing a great national sense of the responsibility of his position—a man of large experience and refined culture—Lord Dufferin, whilst ctmplimenting in the highest terms, the regiment to which Her Excellency had but an hour before presented a set of colors, was not slow to utilize the event as one presenting an opportunity of expressing his warm sympathy and regard for the forces throughout the various provinces. With that candor which has already made him popular with the masses, a popularity not alone achieved by the circumstances of position, he took occasion to tell the assemblage, and through them the country at large, that he was aware in remoter districts, and amongst a more scattered poputton, where there do not exist the same facilities for frequent drill, nor the stimulus of repeated parades as at head-quarters, we must be content with such a varying standard of efficiency; but whatever allowances have to be made on that account, he felt certain that there was not a Canadian regiment between the Atlantic and the Pacific that was not animated with the same loyalty to the Queen, the same patriotism, the same anxiety to do their duty as were the officers and men of the Foot Guards. He hoped it would be understood that in the presentation of colors which had taken place, there was no intention of paying a capricious compliment to a peculiarly favored corps. And his Lordship was right, when adding that he believed the men of that corps would be the first to resent any invidious distinctions; for there is, and for years has been, an *esprit de corps* manifested upon the part of all Canadian volunteers highly creditable to them, and it is pleasing to know that this spirit is increasing, and will continue to increase, if a few envious critics or disappointed agitators do not, by their interference mar the harmony now existing. The volunteers of Canada are too sensible, however, to allow petty considerations to destroy what is fast becoming a powerful citizen soldiery, and must prove a powerful adjunct to the regular forces should occasion ever require active military service. In evident allusion to events which have lately transpired, were the closing words of his Excellency when remarking that he was aware there were persons to whom all display of this kind was distasteful, and who, in the name of so-called Republican simplicity, would abolish every outward sign and symbol of the great 'imperium.' But on reflection he thought this philosophy would be found faulty, and if pushed to its logical conclusion in all the relations of life, would destroy much of the ease, amenity and decorum of social intercourse. At all events, a great historical people like ourselves, might be pardoned for clinging to those ancient usages which are the landmarks of constitutional progress, and for this reason he thought it his duty to retain, without, however, adding to them in the slightest degree, the observances which he found established by his predecessors, in which the Foot Guards played so conspicuous a part, and in doing so were acting in harmony with Canadian sentiment. His Excellency further said that, were it otherwise, he would of course be willing to modify the customary procedure, but the readers of history would remember that it was the least constitutional of European monarchs who thought jack boots and a hunting coat a dress good enough to meet Parliament in, and he was quite sure it was understood and felt whenever the Governor General came down in State to open the session, that the solemn forms gone through on that occasion, were parts of no idle and vain ceremonial, but the manifestation on the part of a proud and free people of their veneration for constitutional Government, and of their deep sense of all that is implied in the annual re-assembly of their representatives in the great Council of the Realm And without doubt the sentiment of Canadians is one favorable towards maintaining in most particulars the observances of the Mother Country, and re-producing here, in so far as political and social limitations will permit, the admirable system of Great Britain. Those who, in their desire to attain public or political notoriety, commence by sapping the foundation of existing volunteer and military arrangements, certainly commit a very grave error, and are responsible for an attempt to create envy, ill-feeling and jealousy, where naught save the warmest ties of friendliness are observable. To say that in Canada we have regiments adapted for any service, is to tell the volunteers at large that they must strive to emulate the example set by such corps, and must endeavor to become efficient and able to co-operate with such whenever occasion requires. The Governor General's Foot Guards are a thoroughly trained and well disciplined body, and if there is one weak point about the volunteers of Canada, it is in lack of discipline. Here a Canodian starts in life, ten chances to one at an early age, and knowing that the future depends upon himself, he naturally arrives at manhood with the firm conviction that Jack is as good as his master, and it is difficult for him to divest himself of the same independence of feeling upon being called to fulfil the duties and obey the mandates of military law. For this reason, then, the man who fans ill-feeling, or encourages envy between various regiments or arms of the service, does a grave wrong to society. The modern system of warfare exacts the strictest subordination, and it has been truly said that by subordination, as by universal intelligence, parts apparently the most averse and discordant, are operated on, and combined in the strictest unison with ease and advantage; the submission of individuals in every rank produces uniformity and energy in the whole, and enables the directing power to work for the public benefit. The kindly, well-timed remarks made by his Excellency the Governor General, should have the effect of dispelling any temporarily rising cloud, and should cause those who desire to act the role of agitators, to discover some real national grievance other than the existence of the Governor General's Foot Guards. We sincerely trust that the speech in question may exercise a beneficial effect over all classes, and particularly the volunteers and militiamen, and that with a representative of Her Majesty ready to co-operate at all times with the people in solving the problem of national progress, those in power and those out of power may work in harmony towards building up a great nationality—not only a dependency but an ally of the mother country—on this side the Atlantic.

GERMANY "AT PEACE!"

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks: "The Peace Society and all respectable enthusiasts who believe in early disarmament will learn with some regret that the increasing development of the enormous works of Kerr Krupp at Essen has made it necessary for him to advertise for a gigantic loan for the special enlargment of the profitable business he carries on in the manufacture of guns. The amount to secure is £1,500,000, secured on the works as a first charge, and bearing five per cent. interest; but the issue of the first allotment of £900,000, which was to be closed on Tuesday, was made at ninety-six, and the special attraction offered to capitalists of repayment by a sinking fund, which is arranged so that by means of successive drawings the whole loan is to be cleared off between 1876 and 1883 at the rate of £110 returned for each £100 of principal subscribed. It is understood in Germany that the already vast works at Essen have for some time past been unable to meet the increasing demands on them made partly for the rearmament of the German army and fortresses, and partly for foreign States. There are large orders, for instance, from the Turkish Government out-standing, not to mention other States whose promises of payment are more tempting than those of the Porte. A fact like this, which may be measured in solid coin, advanced in great part from the savings of careful capitalists, may perhaps weigh against the opinions we have recently been favoured with, that the cause of arbitration has made real progress since the grand experiment at Geneva of which we are so proud."

THE NEW CABLE.

The London *Times* refers to the sailing of the steamer *Faraday* from Gravesend, with the new Atlantic cable, as a piece of news full of interest to the world of science and business. The *Faraday* is the first vessel ever constructed expressly for cable-laying, and ship-builders, engineers and electricians are anxious to see how she will acquit herself. She proceeds first to Nova Scotia, where she will make the shore connection and will then sail to New Hampshire, at or near Rye Beach [already arrived], paying out cable by the way. The *Ambassador*, 3000 tons, will accompany her with the shore ends. Some difficulty has been predicted in making the connection at Newfoundland, as other companies have enjoyed the monoply there. The Newfoundland Government has the right to terminate the monoply, and it is understood will do so in response to the application made by the owners of the new line. Having got rid of her first load of cable, the *Faraday* will return to England, take the second instalment on board, and lay the line between Ireland and Newfoundland. The whole work will be completed in August, if everything goes on well. It is owned by the Direct United States Cable Company, whose capital is £1,300,000, subscribed for wholly in England, France, Germany and Belgium. The company propose to make the rates to and from America two shillings a word, or less. This well be a great reduction from the present prices.

DANBURY AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES.

It is, I believe, no longer a secret that the purpose of Mr. Bailey's visit to Europe is to restore harmony among the members of the British royal family. The trouble arises, it appears, from the fact that the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh each claims precedence of the other, and when one enters the dining-room before the other, or sits near to the head of the table, the defeated being refuses to eat and goes up stairs and lets down her back hair and screams. There is, therefore, not only grievous annoyance to the neighbors, who don't like such howling, but grave danger that one of the two lovely creatures will starve to death. Victoria has tried to induce them to behave, but in vain, and now Mr. Bailey has gone over to see what can be done about it. Immediately upon his arrival in England he will go to Windsor Castle, ring the front door-bell, and tell the hired girl to ask the girls down into the parlor. His general idea will be then to suggest that the two shall be shot up through the floor of the dining-room at the same moment, by means of a couple of stage traps and then be seated at a circular table. If this is not accepted, he will then suggest that they shall take turns about, or draw lots, or have their meals sent to their rooms. If they prove intractable, his notion is that he will write to the Czar, explaining the matter to him, and insisting upon his compelling his daughter to behave, and he will then advise Disraeli to cut off the allowance of the girls until they reform. Then he will bid them good-by, and take his umbrella from the rack in the entry and go home to dinner, unless the folks at the castle ask him to stay. It is a high and holy mission, worthy of such a philanthropist, and when he rerurns with a glow in his heart and Victoria's annual subscription to *The News* tied up in the corner of his pocket-handkerchief, he may very justly feel that he has not lived in vain.—["Max Goolor," in The Danbury News.]

President Grant has got rid of the most troublesome "Finance Minister" of the time—Secretary Richardson. The worthy gentleman has retired under a dense cloud of unpopularity, and his chief subordinates have taken their departure with him. The President stood by his Secretary of the Treasury as long as he could, and he did not yield until the demands for a more efficient financier became universal. The new Secretary is General Bristow, a gentleman of fair reputation and likely to prove a good officer, though not a brilliant one. The president in selecting him did not act upon the advice of the party, but simply upon his own idea of what was best. When Grant first tried his hand upon Cabinet-making, he declared that he would as soon be dictated to in choosing a wife as in selecting a constitutional adviser. This streak of independence has not been without its ill effects; but the present selection appears to satisfy the Republican party. Secretary Bristow will get a fair trial.

Finance is the most troublesome question the United States rulers have to deal with. The contest between inflation and contraction is not yet over, and it is quite likely that it will end in breaking up the Republican party. The great financial centres are in favor of hastening as rapidly as possible to specie payments. The "West," on the other hand, cries for more greenbacks. Much anxiety will be felt regarding the plans and projects of the new Secretary. There is a most inviting field before him for the exercise of financial genius and genuine practical statesmanship. How Gladstone would rejoice to grapple with such a "situation."—*Colonist.*

Great excitement prevails in Russian financial circles, owing to the discovery of defalcations, amounting to 2,000,000 roubles in the administration of the Moscow railway.

Mr. Disraeli's lack of health is causing considerable anxiety among his personal and political friends, and it is rumoured that he may find it necessary to withdraw for a few months from the duties of Premier, which, in the meantime, will be performed by Earl Derby.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

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

Per Sch. "Little Bell," from Halifax.

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

Per Sch. "Water Lilly," from Boston.

400 Bbls. FLOUR,
50 " PILOT BREAD,
20 " Refined PETROLEUM,
50 " CORNMEAL,
4 Cases MATCHES,
8 Boxes CRACKERS,
3 " CHEESE,
50 Sides SOLE LEATHER,
10 boxes TOBACCO,
6 bales OAKUM,
12 pkges OIL CLOTHING,
25 Coils MANILLA ROPE, from 2 to 3¼ in
6 Cases assorted PAINTS,
1 Bbl each, SPIRITS TURPENTINE and MACHINERY OIL,
Together with a large lot of Furniture.
50 bundles Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, &c,
20 pkgs. Buckets, Brooms, Clocks, &c.,
5 pkgs. Fishermen's Goods,
5 cases Glassware.

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

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

Per Brig "Selwyn" from Liverpool.

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

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

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

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.
Alberton, June 16, 1874.—3m

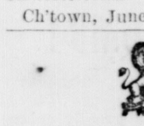
WANTED AT ONCE!

TWO APPRENTICES from the country, to learn the Blacksmith Trade. Also, one to go under instructions. I also want a first-class workman, to whom the highest wages will be paid, and work for the year round. Remember it is one of the best shops in town. The best of references can be given. Apply to

GEORGE H. FOSTER,
Lord's Wharf.
Ch'town, June 15, 1874.—3in a h

CASCUMPEC PACKET.

Government Service.



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

THOMAS COSTAIN, Owner.

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

Ch'town, June 15, 1874.

A PROCLAMATION

By His Honor Sir Robert Hodgson, Knight, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Prince Edward Island, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary of the same, &c., &c., &c.

[L. S.]

R. HODGSON, Administrator.

WHEREAS, on Wednesday, the 2[illegible]th day of May last past, between noon and the hour of two o'clock, p. m., at Hogg's Crossing, on the Railroad, two miles east from Summerside, a plank was, by some person or persons, placed upon the Rail, which caused the throwing off the track the Construction Train, and the destruction of four Cars, as also the injury of a Workman:

And, Whereas, on Thursday, the 28th day of May last past, at the Tracadie Cross Roads two planks were placed on the rail by some person or persons, with a view to the obstruction of the Construction Train, and which obstructions were encountered by the night Train from Mount Stewart:

Now, Therefore, in order to the discovery and punishment of any person or persons guilty of any of the aforesaid felonious acts, I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Council, to proclaim, and I do hereby proclaim and offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons, (not the actual party to the acts), who will give such information and evidence as will lead to the discovery, apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders.

Given under my hand and the great seal of this Island at Charlottetown, in the said Island, this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign.

By Command,
T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Colonial Secretary.

MURRAY HARBOR FERRY.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
May 29th, 1874.

Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until Wednesday, the 17th day of June next, at noon, from any person or persons willing to contract for the running of a Ferry at Murray Harbor, between the Basin Wharf on the north side, and Machon's Point Wharf on the south, (extending one run after calling at Machon's Point to the Store Beach, at least once a day, or when signalled for), for the term of three years, in terms of the Act 3d, William 4th cap 8.

The tender must express the rates of ferriage to be demanded for passengers, horses, cattle, sheep, calves and swine; also for vehicles, luggage per cwt., and produce per bushel.

The signatures of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the performance of the service, must accompany each tender.

"Tender for Murray Harbor Ferry," must be endorsed on the envelope.

T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Colonial Secretary.
June 8, 1874.

Girls Wanted,

AT THE

ISLAND PARK HOTEL.

Ten Girls as Waiters and Chambermaids, &c. Reference required. Wages, $5 to $8 per month.

J. L. HOLMAN.
Summerside, June 1, 1874.—tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Manilla!

The best and the cheapest in the market, and manufactured by the

Canada Cordage Co., Montreal.

WE SOLICIT ORDERS, at manufacturers lowest prices, and deliver at Charlottetown on the shortest notice.

Samples always in Stock.

We refer shipbuilders and all dealers to the accompanying certificate.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.
Ch'town, 15th June, 1874.

CERTIFICATE.

Having used largely during the past year MANILLA, the manufacture of the Canada Cordage Company, ordered through Messrs CARVELL BROS., and having submitted it to the severest tests, we highly recommend its use to all shipowners.

PEAKE BROS., & CO.,
JAMES DUNCAN & CO.,
HYNDMAN BROS.,
ARTEMAS LORD,
LONGWORTH & CO.,
BOURKE GILLAN & CO.,
WELSH & OWEN.
2mo

Paper Bags AND WRAPPING PAPER.

130,000 PAPER BAGS, Nos. ¼, ½, 1, 3 and 6, and 350 reams Grocery and Dry Goods WRAPPING PAPER.

CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, June 15th, 1874.—3w

COTTON WARP.

10 BALES Red, White, and Blue, assorted Numbers, New Brunswick manufacture.

CARVELL BROS.
June 15, 1874.—3w

FAVORITE BRANDS OF FLOUR.

200 BBLS. "TEAROSE," 300 bbls. "OURBRAND," Just Received, and qualities well known, and 500 Barrels different brands Spring Extras. All late arrivals, for sale.

CARVELL BROS.
June 15, 1874.—3w

BROOMS AND PAILS.

75 DOZ BROOMS, different sizes, 60 doz 2 hoop PAILS.

CARVELL BROS.
June 15, 1874.—3w

Nails. Nails. Nails.

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

CARVELL BROS.
June 15, 1874.—3w

Tea. Tea.

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

CARVELL BROS.
June 15, 1874.—8w

For Sale, at a Bargain!

A HANDY size ROW BOAT, only 1 year old, with fixings complete.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.
June 15, 1874.—1i

TENDERS FOR Government Works.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works until SATURDAY, the 27th inst., from parties willing to contract, and find proper security for the following Works:—

Building a new Bridge at Curtisdale, Malpeque Road. Tenders to specify cost of Stone Arch, and also cost of wooden Bridge. Specification can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

—ALSO,—

A new Bridge across John Stewart's Mill stream, Lot 48, near Forbes' Mill. Specification left at John Stewart's.

—ALSO,—

A new Cedar Bridge near Edward Henry's Mill, Greenville. Specification left at Mr Edward Henry's.

—ALSO,—

A new Bridge across Found's Mill Stream and the keeping in repair of old Bridge, until new Bridge is built. State price of stone and also of wooden Bridge. Specification left at R. Found's Mill, New London.

—ALSO,—

Repairs to Campbelton Bridge, across Marsh, near Stanley Bridge. Specification left with George Bell, near Bridge. The signatures of two good and sufficient securities, willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the work, must accompany each tender. Government not bound to accept the lowest tenders.

RICHARD WEEKS,
Superintendent Public Works
Ch'town, June 15, 1874.

BEER. BEER. BEER.

[From the "Hornet."]

THE ENGLISH WHISKEY WAR.

"O woman, in our hours of ease,
You know we'll do whate'er you please
We'll promise to renounce the sin,
Of whiskey, brandy, rum and gin,
To shun all clarets and refrain,
Whenever tempted, from Champagne!
But have some mercy, pray, my dear,
And leave, Oh! leave a man his beer."

For sale by the Subscriber:

100 doz Brighton Brewery Pale Ale
40 doz Arrol's Pale Ale,
25 doz Arrol's Sparkling Ale.

Also, Brighton Brewery Ale in barrels, hogsheads, and puncheons.

JAMES REDDIN.
June 15, 1874.—4i

AUCTION.

Building Lots in Summerside

ON TUESDAY,

The 2nd day of July next,

I WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

SIXTY BUILDING LOTS!

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

Terms liberal. Sale positive.

RICHARD HUNT.
Summerside, June 15, 1874.

"ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,"

QUEEN STREET.

At lowest possible Prices

CHOICE

GROCERIES,

MAGNIFICENT WINES,

GENUINE LIQUORS,

&c. &c. &c.

Warranted Pure and Unadulterated.

MACEACHERN & CO.
June 8.—1m

Notice.

I HAVE this day given the exclusive sale of my Nickel Fountain Pens to Wm. R. Watson, Esq., Wholesale Druggist, &c., Cearlottetown, for Prince Edward Island.

ISAAC JACOBS.
Ch'town, June 1, 1874.—4i pd