

Mr. Peter Sinclair.

This is a subject upon whom we do not propose to waste much space. He stands now with one foot on land and one on sea. He would fain venture another voyage o'er the political billows to Ottawa;—and yet their are "private reasons" why he should stay at home and attend to his farm. While in this state of mind it is hardly worth troubling him much.

Yet it may do some good to group together the few facts of his career which are worthy of mentioning, and to try and see what—if anything—he has done for the good of his country since he entered political life, and whether or not he has proved "a failure."

As a politician, Mr. Sinclair has invariably sailed south by north. Professing to be a "Temperance man," he always sent around the "whiskey keg" or the "rum bottle" just previous to an election—till the law prohibited him from doing so. Professing to be a rigid economist he developed the "Dashaway Policy" as poured in the celebrated letter to the whilom editor of the *Summerside Progress*. Protesting against the building of the railway while in Opposition, he ordered the construction of the Railway Branch as soon as he could after he became a member of the Government. Protesting against the Railway Contractors whom he joined in denouncing while in Opposition, he employed the self-same contractors to build branches—and increased their pay for doing the work. Protesting against Confederation, he connived with Laird to take the Province for ONE AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS LESS than were afterwards obtained through the instrumentality of Messrs. Pope, Howland and Haviland. Believing that the fifteen per cent tariff of the Liberal-Conservatives would yield more revenue than the seventeen and a half per cent. tariff of the Grits, he voted for the latter, and now pretends to be a Free Trader. Lastly, professing that he ought to stay at home; that "private reasons" exist why he should retire from politics just at this particular juncture, he has, for the past year, been touching his hat to electors with whom he is unacquainted, and bidding for support in the contest now near at hand, openly.

Having written so much about Mr. Peter Sinclair, we find the subject exhausted.

A Few Facts and Figures.

The following table shows the large increase in the cost of Civil Government since Messrs. McKenzie and Cartwright attained to power:—

In 1872-3 Civil Government cost	\$750,900
In 1883-4 do do	883,700
In 1874-5 do do	909,300
In 1875-6 do do	842,000
In 1876-7 do do	812,200

This increase from \$750,000 to \$812,000 is very large even for the "economical Government," especially when it is remembered that in 1870, Mr. McKenzie was raving about the extravagance of the Liberal Conservatives after the following fashion: "Why, the Ministry were packing the public buildings from the attic to the cell—two or three in every room—till one could hardly find his way through them. The last time he was at Ottawa he found four men at the door waiting for the little man's behests inside."

Mr. McKenzie gave the packed officials more room by building for them a costly addition to the Public Buildings, and by adding to their salaries the aggregate sum of \$161,300. And so the anchors of "Reform," "economy" and "purity" drag, and the vessel drifts to ruin.

The following list of figures represent the cost of the Immigration Department:—

In 1872-3, Immigration cost	\$227,400
In 1873-4, " "	318,600
In 1874-5, " "	302,300
In 1875-6, " "	289,900
In 1876-7, " "	210,000

Now let us see how the expense, as shown above, compares with the result. Here are the figures:—

Immigrants.	Cost.	Cost per head.
1872-3	36,907	\$7 51
1873-4	33,804	13 33
1874-5	16,038	18 90
1875-6	10,901	26 50
1876-7	7,743	27 00

In 1872-3, when Liberal-Conservatives were in power, it cost Canada \$7.51 for every immigrant who came into the country under Governmental auspices. In 1876-7 when Reform-Economy, Prudence and Patriotism—as represented by a Grit Government—reigned, each immigrant cost the country \$27.00—or an increase per head of \$19.49.

Let the following figures tell how the party of "Economy" improved upon the economy of the Liberal Conservatives in the matter of collecting the revenue:—

Revenue collected.	Cost of collecting.
1872-3.....\$13,053,900	\$568,000
1873-4.....14,410,600	658,300
1874-5.....15,387,000	682,700
1875-6.....12,841,300	721,000
1876-7.....12,556,800	721,600

The cost of collecting each \$100 of Customs revenue has therefore been as follows:—

1872-3.....\$4 35
1873-4.....4 56
1874-5.....4 44
1875-6.....5 61
1876-7.....5 75

In the Excise Department we have the same story to tell. The figures are as follows:—

Revenue collected.	Cost of collecting.
1872-3.....\$4,527,000	\$171,700
1876-7.....4,974,000	211,000

The cost of collecting each \$100 of Excise revenue has therefore been as follows:—

1872-3.....\$3 80
1876-7.....4 24

The Cardigan Election.

Mr. Ferguson was, we are pleased to learn, unanimously nominated at a meeting held at Dundas on Monday evening. Our informant says there will probably be a large meeting at Cardigan Bridge this evening; and we have little doubt that Mr. Ferguson will their again be unanimously nominated.

The Unkindest Cut of All.

Mr. Thomas Coffin is a member of Mr. McKenzie's Government. It is necessary to state the fact distinctly, for there are some people in Canada so ignorant as not to be aware of it. A week or two ago, believing then that the writs for a General Election would be issued immediately, he addressed his constituents in a brief letter—Mr. Coffin is a man of few words—declaring that he would again be a candidate. Then came a Grit convention in Shelburne, when, lo and behold! the ungrateful scamp, actually refused to re-nominate Mr. McKenzie's colleague, and selected in his stead Mr. Thomas Robertson, who was lately beaten by Mr. White for the Local Legislature. This is, indeed, the unkindest cut of all. It is unparalleled. Nothing like it is known. Has Mr. Coffin suffered vicariously? He has certainly no sinner of commission of his own to answer for. We must suppose he was thrown over because he was a member of the Government. 'Tis cruel, 'tis a hard fate, but 'tis true for all that.—*Mail*.

Mr. Blake's Retirement.

(From the Montreal Star.)

It is probable that Mr. Blake never had any great desire for public life in itself, or for itself, and his object in allying himself with a political party was one of a personal nature. We have always believed that he was the great iconoclast, and that he entered Parliament to help to destroy the great idol of the Conservative party. For this work he was well out by nature and education, and to his "burning eloquence," as an enthusiastic admirer has called it, was due in great measure the downfall of the Tory chieftain. And since the downfall of the chieftain some of Mr. Blake's greatest efforts at eloquence have been for the purpose of damning and debauching the reputation of Sir John. The duty has been well done, but it has been overdone, and the country is coming to the conclusion that the old chieftain is not so black as the great orator of the Grit party would paint him. The re-action is natural and no more than might have been expected. But the special work which brought Mr. Blake into public life has been finished—there is no more pulling down to be done—and this will probably account in a great part for his retirement from Parliamentary life.

It has often been thrown in the teeth of Lord Beaconsfield by the Radical party that he was getting fat on the money of the nation. As it happens he is a poor man, and whatever money he possesses came from his wife and a legacy left him some twenty years ago. In this he is not singular. Few Premiers in England have been wealthy men. Like the present Prime Minister, Canning and Gladstone got their money through their wives. Pitt was too poor to be able to afford to marry. Lord Palmerston till late in life was not wealthy, and only then through some property he possessed being suddenly found to be rich in minerals. His wife also brought him property as the sole heiress to the estates of her brother, Lord Melbourne, who was very well off. The late Lord Derby and the late Sir Robert Peel are the only two instances of really rich Premiers.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

ELECTORS, ATTENTION!

SEE THAT YOUR POLL TAX IS PAID, AND MAINTAIN YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE.

ANY person who fails to pay his Poll Tax before the Court of Revision is held in June and July, forfeits his right to vote on the Franchise. Read the following extract from the law, and secure, without delay, your right to vote when the time comes:—

1. Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered, to vote for members to serve in the House of Assembly of this Province for the Electoral District wherein he resides, who is qualified as follows, that is to say:

- (1.) Is a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, and free from any legal incapacity; and
- (2.) Has during the twelve months immediately preceding the first day of the sitting of the Court for the revision of the Lists of Voters for the House of Assembly, at which he may apply to be registered as a voter, been resident in the Polling Division for which he may claim to vote; and
- (3.) Has paid his Poll Tax for the year immediately preceding such sitting of the said Court of Revision.

Such is now the law. If your name is not on the Register you cannot vote, and your name cannot be placed upon the Register UNLESS YOUR POLL TAX IS PAID. It is no use grumbling about hard times. The Government which lays on the tax knows how to secure payment. You might as well pay first as last; and by paying right away you secure your right to vote and a chance to drive from power, when the time comes, the mixers and muddlers who now prostitute the Government of this country. As we say to one so we say to all who have not already paid their poll tax, "Pay without delay."

The Courts of Revision will be held in Queen's County on the dates named below; and the poll tax must be paid before they are held—payment may be made at the office of the Provincial Secretary:—

- 1st. Belle Creek, Lot 62, at or near the Schoolhouse, 18th June.
- 2nd. Eldon, County Court House, Lot 57, 19th June.
- 3rd. Green Marsh, at Cross of Douse's Road and Murray Harbor Road, 20th June.
- 4th. Pownal, at or near the Hall, Lot 49, 21st June.
- 5th. Fort Augustus, Lot 36, at or near Schoolhouse, Monaghan Road, 22nd June.
- 6th. Clifton, County Court House, Lot 21, 25th June.
- 7th. New Glasgow County Court House, Lot 23, 26th June.
- 8th. Brackley Point, Lot 33, at or near the Hall, by Chas. Kennedy's, 28th June.
- 9th. St. Peter's Road, County Court House, Lot 35, 29th June.
- 10th. North Wiltshire, Lot 31, at or near the Schoolhouse, 1st July.
- 11th. Springton, Lot 66, at or near the Schoolhouse, 2nd July.
- 12th. Crapaud, at or near the Hall, Lot 29, 3rd July.
- 13th. Bonshaw County Court House Lot 30, 5th July.
- 14th. Charlottetown, Court House, 8th July.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States House of Representatives had adopted the bill reducing the tax on tobacco to 16 cents per pound, and fixing the tax upon cigars at \$5 per thousand.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, have been awarded the contract for the new Acadia College and Academy—the former at \$21,000, and the latter at \$14,000—both to be completed in a year.

John B. Vanderheld threw himself to death before a locomotive running on a trial trip at a fearful speed on the Coney Island N. Y. C. railroad; and he nearly threw the locomotive off the track.

In commemoration of the marriage of her son, Mr. W. Astor, to Miss Paul, which was solemnized at Philadelphia the other day, Mrs. John Jacob Astor made to the New York Children's Aid Society a donation of \$1,500 for the purpose of paying the expenses of finding good and permanent homes in the West for 100 of the destitute boys of New York.

The coadjutor Bishop of St. Paul, the Right Rev. Bishop Ireland, has taken a very active part for five years past in establishing colonies for Irish Catholics in Minnesota. A fourth colony has just been purchased in Nobles County, and is called Avoca, after Moore's beautiful poem of that name. The Irish are taking to the land all over the country.

A boy only ten years of age, named Brewer, has committed suicide at Bridgewater, Eng. His mother had threatened him with chastisement, and he ran away. The mother pursued him across two or three fields, until they reached a deep pond of water. The boy jumped into the deepest part of it, and the mother being unable to reach him, he was drowned in her sight.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been reviewing the results of disestablishment in Ireland, and, as might be expected, his general conclusion is, that so far Mr. Gladstone's measure has by no means realized the anticipations and predictions of its promoters. It has failed, he says, to extinguish sectarian animosities. Not only are the Roman Catholics and the Protestant Episcopalians "as far off from each other as ever," but even the Presbyterians, who it was supposed would be eager for brotherly co-operation with the Disestablished Church, "seem quite as much, if not more than before, separated from" the now emancipated institution.

A Plea for the Ladies.

This troublesome problem, "How to Make a Living?" is growing more profound every day. We look at it carefully; we study it; we turn it over on all sides again and again, and after all we find ourselves just as far from the solution as when we started. The unknown quantities are so numerous, the conditions of the problem so obscure, that we find it impossible so far to make any clear statement. No wonder our brains become confused and our hearts become weary. I do not think that Canada's daughters are as much agitated on the question of the so-called woman's rights as their more restless sisters over the line, some of whom have the mistaken idea that the ballot-box will surely bring them to their desired haven. I for one—and I am a thorough American, too—do not care to risk my fortunes on any such stormy, uncertain sea; but I do hold, and that most persistently, that women have a right to fill any position they are capable of filling—and that covers a wide range. The sisterhood of workers who are dependent upon their own efforts for their daily bread—minus the luxury of butter—cannot help feeling indignant at the slur put upon them by their being shut out merely because they are women. There is no justice in it. Men who hold the narrow theory that woman's brain isn't sufficient for these things must forget, I think, that women were their mothers. Why may not women be in the county offices, and in the law offices as assistants, and in the banks as paying tellers and cashiers? Too public a position for a woman? Now, you know just as well as I do that this is a flimsy excuse. I have known women in the States who occupied these very positions, and they always filled them creditably. A gentleman, who had consented to employ a lady in his office, said to me some time after: "I never had my books more neatly and accurately kept, and this is the first year in five years that the returns were made out and sent up to the State Board in time." Besides this, he added, "I think it would pay me to employ a lady in this office if I had nothing for her to do, for there's never been any loafing or lounging here since Miss R.—came, and the room has taken an air, somehow, that it never had before." He saw the advantage the lady had been to him, and he was willing to acknowledge it. The lady in question had been violently opposed, but she held her own in a quiet and womanly yet determined way, brushing off the unkind slurs and thrusts as she would brush the dust from her garments, and she conquered. The hot prejudice in time cooled down, and even her opposers had to own themselves mistaken. She proved herself thoroughly capable of performing the duties the office called for, as assistant to the County Clerk, and that office was never choked with tobacco smoke or made foul with tobacco juice. The presence of a woman there checked the ready oath, and put a stop to all loafing in the office.

You never heard of a woman making off with the funds entrusted to her care, or of her being obliged to absent herself from her post in consequence of a night's spreeing. Comparisons are odious I know, but they are necessary sometimes to strengthen an argument. Oh! how indignant I have been often; to see great strong men at the desk, not infrequently making grand confusion of their papers, because their heads were muddled by the whisky and dissipation of the night before. When I have seen such an one, how I have longed to take him up, by no means tenderly, and put him on a Western farm to break prairie, raise wheat or stock, and to take his place myself at the papers—a position to which I had as fair a right as he. I am surprised that there should be such a prejudice here in Canada against women occupying such places, when a woman wields the gracious sceptre over this Kingdom. Some one says, as he draws himself up with a superior air, "Oh, women can't stand the close confinement of an office." Can't, eh? They can stand the close air of the sewing room, bending over their work from seven in the morning until ten or twelve at night, for the pittance of fifty cents a day. How many men would stand the confinement or the wages any better or half so well? When there are so many rich acres lying waiting for the strong muscle of man to turn them into gold, when there are wide-spreading pasture lands waiting to be stocked, it is a burning shame that they should be left to lie untouched while the ought-to-be farmers and stock-raisers fill the offices in the city, and thereby keep women from their rightful place. You may call these sentiments strong-minded. I am glad you think so; the term is a broad and noble one. A strong-minded woman is strong-souled, strong-hearted, true, and courageous, ready and willing to do with her might what falls to her. What are we going to do? How are we going to do away with this masculine monopoly? Oh, you men! won't you go West and give us a chance? QUI VIVE.

Value of Sleep as a Tonic.

The best possible thing for a man to do when he feels too weak to carry anything through is to go to bed and sleep as long as he can. This is the only actual recuperation of brain force; because, during sleep, the brain is in a state of rest, in a condition to receive and appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood, which takes the place of those which have been consumed by previous labor, since the very act of thinking burns up solid particles as every turn of the wheel or screw or the steamer is the result of consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace. The supply of consumed brain substance can only be had from the nutritive particles in the blood, which were obtained from the food eaten previously, and the brain is so constituted that it can best receive and appropriate to itself those nutritive particles during the state of rest, of quiet, and stillness of sleep. Mere stimulants supply nothing in themselves; they goad the brain and force it to a greater consumption of its substance, until it is so exhausted that there is not power enough left to take up a fresh supply.

Glasgow's outdoor paupers number 3,748. The muscles of the human jaw exert a force of over 500 pounds.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED, at the above Institution, a COOK and a HOUSEMAID. Application for the situations to be made at the Institution. Ch'town, June 11—11

St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M. No. 1, R. P. E. I.

CHARLOTTETOWNS, 8th June, 1878. BRETHREN of St. John's Lodge will please take notice that, on and after TUESDAY, the 11th instant (Regular Communication) meetings of the Lodge will be held in Masonic (late Victoria) Hall, Water Street. By order of the W. M. ROBERT B. HUESTIS, Secretary. Ch'town, June 10—2i

Norway Cod-Liver Oil, FRESH, PURE & TASTELESS, on draught at the APOTHECARIES' HALL (DesBrisay's Corner). Ch'town, June 10—dy pat 2w 2aw

Lime Fruit Juice, Imported direct in original package (thereby avoiding adulteration), warranted pure, At the Apothecaries' Hall (DesBrisay's Corner). Ch'town, June 10—dy pat 2w 2aw

Montreal and Acadian S. S. LINE.

Charlottetown to St. John's, Newfoundland, direct. THE S. S. "VALETTA," which leaves Montreal on or about the 16th inst., will take freight and passengers from this port to Sydney, C. B., and St. John's, Newfoundland, at the lowest possible rates. Apply to OWEN CONNOLLY & CO., Agents. Ch'town, June 10—pat till 19

NEW STOCKS!

150 Chests Tea, 25 Half-Chests, 50 CADDIES (All Warranted). Superior Extra, Extra, Spring Extra, Superior: Fine. 1000 bbls. Flour Superior Extra, Extra, Spring Extra, Superior: Fine. 490 bbls. CORNMEAL, 70 puns. MOLASSES, 20 tierces do., 15 hds. SUGAR, 40 bbls. do., 30 " White Granulated SUGAR, 10 " Crushed do., 25 Boxes W. C. McDonalds' Chewing TOBACCO, 50 caddies very best Smoking Tobacco, 100 boxes RAISINS, 40 " CURRIANTS, 500 sides SOLE LEATHER, No. 1, 200 " " No. 2, 50 bags RICE (1 cwt. each), 100 boxes SOAP, 50 " Laundry do., 40 " Blue STARCH, 20 " White do., 35 bbls. VINEGAR, 30 boxes PICKLES, 50 jars CREAMTARTER, 75 tins MUSTARD, 40 " PEPPER, 40 " GINGER, 200 doz. BLACKING, 40 boxes NIXEY BLACKLEAD, 60 " T. D. PIPES, 100 doz. PAILS, 100 " BROOMS, 400 coils 6-thread MANILLA, 200 " 9-thread do., 100 " 12-thread do., 140 bbls. SHIP BREAD, No. 1, 25 " " No. 2, 30 boxes CRACKERS.

Lowest possible Prices for CASH or GOOD NOTES. CARVELL BROS. Ch'town, June 3, 1878—2w m & th pat w&at

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Board of School Trustees of Charlottetown, at its Office, until THURSDAY, the 20th June next, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, for furnishing a Steam-Heating Apparatus, of the most improved kind, for the New School Building now in course of erection on Western Kent Street, in this City. The Boiler to be either Tubular or Sectional, Direct Radiators. The Contractor to guarantee 70 degrees of heat in the coldest weather. Security will be required for the proper performance of the contract. The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders to be marked on the outside "Tender for heating new School Building." By order of the Board. ISAAC OXENHAM, Secretary Ch'town, May 27, 1878.—[May 28 5i eod

HOUSE TO LET—On Great George Street, opposite Lewis' Photograph Gallery. Possession given immediately. Enquire at DORSEY & JOST'S. May 14—pat 3aw