When a short time before he had gone to Europe to recruit his healt, the press said that his illiness was caused by his heart being wrong with disappointment because he had failed to reach the Presidential chair. He (Mr. Stewart) had seen enough of popularity. He would maintain what he considered right, what ever might be thought of him. Too much deception had been practised, and too many false hopes held out in this matter, or it would not have assumed the magnitude which it did. Reference had been made last night to the school system of Quebec. He held in his hand a Report from the Inspector of Education for that Province, and he would read a few extracts. Inspector Tremblay for the district of Gaspe, said,—

"In the course of the year minorities in five districts declared themselves dissentient assuredly without having the means of supporting good schools. However, everything being well considered, no other conclusion could have been arrived at, taking into account the difference of opinion arising from divergence in religious belief. This has on the other hand the deplorable effect of multiplying schools, dividing resources already small enough, and retarding the general progress of the schools."

And here was another rather amusing thing, from the Magdalen Islands:—

"I also think that it would be inopportune to pass a law exacting of every commissioner of schools some education, at least elementary, such as reading, writing and arithmetic. Formerly, educated men were unfortunately so sparesly scattered, that this kind of literary guarantee was scarcely possible. To-day owing to the vigilant solicitude of the department, general education has taken an immense stride in advance, and I do not hesitate to say that it would be impossible to find and elect competent school corporations."

He thought he had said enough to show why the resolution did not commend itself to his mind. He hoped he had not allowed one word to escape his lips which grated harshly upon the ears of any. He respected the feelings of Roman Catholics as much as he did his own. He admired the candor and ability which they had brought to bear on the question; but, until he heard better reasons than had been advanced in its favor, he could not support the resolution. He remembered well the excitement upon the Bible question. The letter of Mr. McDonald at that time accorded with his views. He had been almost an outcast among his friends on account of his opinion on that question. He had on account of them been on one occasion chased from a public hustings, and yet he believed that almost every hon. member considered that course was then wise.

CAUTIONARY STORM SIGNALS.

Below is the circular issue, from the Meteorological Office, Toronto, relating to Storm Signals. On receipt of a Storm Telegram, the drum will be hoisted on the Signal mast, at the foot of Prince Street, and notices will be posted opposite the delivery window of the Post Office, and in my office window.

H. J. CUNDALL,
Superintendent, Charlottetown.
26th May, 1874.

When there is reason to believe that a storm is approaching a Storm Signal Station, or station where there is an Agent for publishing storm warnings, a telegram to that effect will be sent from Toronto to the place concerned, where the fact will be indicated by the display of a storm drum and by posting up one or more notices.

The drum is a cylinder usually about four feet in diameter, and formed by vertical strips of wood or iron, which are separated by intervals of about two inches. A lantern showing a white light will usually be placed within the drum when it is hoisted at night.

The drum and notices will usually remain up about thirty-six hours, unless ordered down by telegraph, and will remain up longer if a telegraph to that effect be sent from Toronto.

The "Storm" signalled must, for the present be understood in a general sense, neither direction nor force being specified. If there be reason for expecting a heavy gale, it must be thus stated in the notice; but the absence of such statments will not show that the storm will *not* be severe.

If, through faulty transmission, the telegram does not arrive before the commencement of the storm, the time for its occurrence not being expired, the drum will nevertheless be hoisted on receipt of the warning, in order to show that the disturbance is not merely local.

It is to be understood that the drum is simply *cautionary*, indicating the existence of a storm elsewhere, and that the probability of it reaching the neighborhood of the place warned is sufficent to call for vigilance. Bearing this in mind, it will be seen that the display of the drum is justified if the storm, instead of appearing at the place warned, should pass at a distance of fifty miles or more on either side of it.

It must further be remembered that the *absence* of a warning does not imply immunity from danger, as defects in transmission may sometimes interfere with its timely arrival.

G. T. KINGSTON, Superintendant.
Meteorological Office, Toronto.

Prince Arthur has been created Duke of Connaught.

M. Goulard's efforts to form a Ministry have failed, President McMahon has taken the matter into his own hands and formed one himself, in which are Magne, as Minister of Finance; Duke de Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Cissey, Minister of War and Vice President of the Council.

Jefferson Davis writes from London to a friend in north Carolina, that his health was improved by the voyage across the Atlantic, and though yet weak, he hoped to return soon, and be entirely restored to his usual condition.

A brutal man in Orange county, Ind., recently sent one of his children for water, and because the child did not move fast enough to please him, struck it on the head with a piece of wood, killing it instantly. He afterwards fled, and at last accounts has not been captured.

The crown Prince of Holland expects to marry the Princess Thyra of Denmark; so this fortunate Danish family will number another crowned head among its members, which already includes the King of Greece, the future Czarine of Russia, and the future Queen of England.

Joseph Arch, it is said, is working himself to death, in the cause of the labouring men. His voice is hollow, and his physical weakness painfully evident. On his returning home recently, from one of his hurrying, speaking, agitating journeys he had five miles to walk to his own door, and it took him two hours to do it; and his altered appearance naturally excited the concern of his family.

King Coffee Calcalli profe sess to be thoroughly humbled. The latest advices from Cape Coast Castle brings the King's thanks for the release of the Ashantee prisoners, and his assurance of the most complete submission to the British flag and all the terms of the treaty. The King has again taken up his residence in Commassie.

H. M. S. Niobe went recently ashore at Cape Blanc, Miquelon, during the dense fog, and will probably prove a total loss. The crew were saved, but in want of provisions. On receipt of this intelligence the commander of H. M. S. Woodlark, the only naval vessel in port, decided to proceed to the assistance of the Niobe and sailed on Saturday ni ht. A French war vessel has also gone to her assistance from St. Pierre.

Referring to the rumour published in the *Athenæum* that one of the chief poets of England has completed a historical tragedy a London correspondent writes that he has every reason to believe that Mr. Tennyson is the poet referred to; that the subject of the tragedy is 'Mary Queen of Scots;' and that the laureate will be a vised by Tom Taylor as to the practical ways and means necessary for the adaption of his work to the stage. He also believes that 'Old Drury' has been selected for this dramatic venture.

The St. Louis Merchants are all agog with the idea of securing an important trade with Brazil, and really it looks now as though something might be done in that way. It is stated that Brazil imports 750,000 barrels of flour, every year, has no manufacturies, exports immense quantities of coffee, and about $40,000,000 in gold annually. Before the war, the Mississippi Valley cities reaped profitable harvests from the South American States, but that was broken up in 1861, and the trade has never been resuscitated. Its resumption would be a good thing for the entire South and we hope the endeavor to secure it will be successful.

THE EXAMINER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY FORENOON
BY THE
Examiner Printing & Publishing Co.
OFFICE:
Corner Queen and King Streets.

TERMS—Per Annum, $1.62, if paid within the year—$1.82, postage paid; $2 if not paid within the year.

CLUB RATES.

THE EXAMINER will be forwarded to Clubs at the following rates per year—payment strictly in advance:—

5 copies one address,	$ 7.00
10 " " "	12.00
15 " " "	17.00
20 " " "	20.00

Clubs may be made up at any time, but not for a shorter period than one year.

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Until further notice, Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:—

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Each Continuation,	00.25
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for subscriptions, 1st December, in each year; for standing advertisements etc., 1st June, and 1st December, in each year; for transient advertisements—when ordered out.

ALL LETTERS sent by mail should be addressed "Examiner Printing and Publishing Company," Lock Drawer, 72, POST OFFICE, Charlottetown.

The Examiner.

Ch'town, June 1, 1874.

"THE EXAMINER" has been under its present management just one year. We acknowledge, with thanks, the patronage of its friends and supporters; and we hope, by sedulous devotion to the interests of the people, to merit a continuance of their favor.

RECIPROCITY AND PROGRESSION.

THE trade relations of the United States, with the Dominion of Canada, are just now receiving unwonted attention. If we may judge by the tone of several leading newspapers, and the opinions of many leading politicians and merchants, these relations will, ere long, be much more intimate than they are at present. The New York *Tribune*—at one time a vehement opponent of Reciprocity—in a recent issue says—

"It is an open secret that negotiations have been for some in progress at Washington for a new Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. They do not seem to have reached, as yet, any completed result; but they have already aroused such interest as to warrant a careful examination of the facts about the trade they affect. There has been a growing feeling that the Repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866 was a mistake. Whether or not the sober judgement of Congress and the country will confirm this feeling, it is certain that the increasing commercial importance of our Northern neighbors is one of the subjects that have attracted no little public attention among us; and we frankly confess that until led to look deep into Canadian statistics by the necessity of dealing with this proposed new Treaty, we were unaware of the rapid strides these lusty Northerners have been taking."

The *Tribune* then shows that since 1867, the foreign commerce of the Dominion has nearly doubled, while the foreign commerce of the United States—has decreased from 52 per cent to 35 per cent—"a fact in itself most extraordinary and suggestive." The *Tribune* confesses that—

"From the moment of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty the balance of trade went against the United States, and that the aggregate of this balance, in the seven years that have elapsed since the Treaty was repealed, has been $51,870,000. Again, as to a large proportion of the articles we recieved from them free of duty under the Treaty, it is undoubtedly true also that our importations have been gradually increasing since the repeal, at greatly enhanced prices, notwithstanding the duties we now impose upon them. For example, during the thirteen years the Treaty was in operation we purchased from the Provinces lumber to the aggregate value of $39,000,000, or an average of $3,000,000 per annum; but in the seven years that have elapsed since the repeal we have purchased nearly $57,000,000 worth of lumber, or an annual average of $9,000,000; and it is susceptible of proof that the cash price of clear lumber at Toronto is double what it was ten years ago, and that its price at Portland, Me., is double the present price in Toronto. We suspect the deductions of the Canadians, therefore, are not far out of the way, when they assert that we and not they pay the whole duty. *It is clear that few more important topics could occupy the attention of authorities at Washington than the consideration of the commercial relations between the United States and the British North American Provinces; and it is fair to infer that negociations may result in an enlargement of domestic trade* which will prove most opportune during the period of transition (which we trust we have now entered upon) between irredeemable paper and specie payments. We hope, therefore, that Mr. Fish, without yielding to all the pretentions of our neighbors, will make a Treaty."

The Chicago and Boston Boards of Trade, have, we observe, each passed a series of Resolutions favoring a Treaty of commercial reciprocity with Canada. At a special meeting of the latter Board, held on the 25th ult., Mr. Edward T. Russel, said—

"I desire to say a few words at this time in favour of a new treaty of reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada that will, at least, give us free coal, lumber, potatoes and breadstuffs. The abrogation of the old treaty in 1866 was unfortunate for both countries, and has been much regretted and at various times, efforts have been made to obtain a new treaty. In March, 1869, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution calling for a renewal of negotiations with Great Britain on the subject of reciprocal trade with the British Provinces of North America, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence River, and the freedom of the fisheries; but our general trade and intercourse is still hampered by vexatious and unnecessary duties and expenses, from which we should seek relief by a new treaty. The opportunity is now offered us. By the terms of the Washington Treaty, the United States are bound to pay such a sum of money as may be assessed by the Commissioners as the value of the fisheries opened to us above those opened by us to Canada. This sum, it is claimed, will be a large one. But it can, no doubt, be speedily arranged to the satisfaction of both parties through the medium of a treaty of reciprocity, and in this view and belief I offer the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Whereas, the commerce and trade actually existing between the United States and the Dominion of Canada are very great, amounting to some $80,000,000 per year; and

Whereas, these mutual transactions could undoubtedly be more than doubled, if unrestricted intercourse was had between these two great countries; and

Whereas, the geographical, as well as the commercial, relations of the United States and Canada are so intimate, connected as they are by the great lakes, rivers and railway systems of the Continent; therefore it is hereby

Resolved, By the Boston Board of Trade, assembled in special meeting for the consideration of this subject:—That a reciprocal commercial treaty, similar in effect to the reciprocity treaty abrogated in 1866, should be secured by the Government of the United States as being eminently conducive to the general prosperity of the country; and we earnestly call upon the Government to take immediate steps towards the negotiation of such a treaty.

Resolved, That the secretary of this Board be requested to send copies of this resolution, together with the proceedings of this meeting to the Secretary of State and the several Senators and Representatives in Congress from New England."

These resolutions were carried. In advocating their passage, Mr. Edward Atkinson made a very able speech—in which he said—

I remember the enthusiasm with which our great Governor Andrew spoke of the lower British or maritime provinces of the Dominion, the last time I dined with him before his death. He compared Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in area and mineral wealth to New York and Pennsylvania, and declared them equal, and, he alleged, that what they lacked in agricultural power, if anything, was more than made up in the wealth of their fisheries. Passing by them only consider how we may spare our too much thinned-out forests and not barely touch the timber of Upper Canada. Then think of the 20,000 square miles of fertile soil of Lower Canada, underlaid with limestone, of which we in New England have none, under wheat cultivation; the natural home of wheat and barley, the land flowing with milk, and rendering to the indstrious farmer the fleeces of the long wooled sheep, for which we have scarce an acre that is fitted this side of Oregon.

* * * *

In the eight years that have elapsed the figures show $250,000,000 imports, to $200,000,000 exports, from and to the Dominion. Instead of driving Canada into annexation by the termination of the treaty, as some expected to do, we drove the provinces into confederation; we forced them to become a nation, to establish manufactures at great cost to themselves, to seek new and distant markets, and to enter into competition with us in ways and places that we least expected; and we built up a profitable business in smuggling that has done infinite harm to both nations, and which can never be stopped on such a line.

Mark one single item: Once we supplied Canada with cheese; now she supplies herself, and exports an eighth part as much as we do to Great Britain. We forced her to go there for her cottons, her woolens and her hardware, and she sends cheese in part payment.

But there is one peculiar feature in our commerce with Canada to which I would call your attention, and that is to the extent which we even now exchange products of like kinds. Contiguous countries must exchange, and on such an extent of border—measuring 5000 miles as it does—there must be an export at one end, where the same article is imported at the other. Mark these figures, from the Trade Statistics of 1873,

Take coal first. Canada proper possesses no coal, and the transportation from Nova Scotia is long and costly. Hence, in 1873, while we imported from the Dominion 261,257 tons, valued at $283,292, we exported 438,395 tons, valued at $2,175,755. Of course, the import was mainly in New England; the export from Pennsylvania and Ohio.

* * * *

Under a revenue tariff of fifteen per cent, with wool free, Canada has imported through Boston hundreds of thousands of pounds, even whole cargoes of Australian and other wools, for her factories, and has exported their products in payment; these very factories have been built and started, and have been successful, while we were struggling to maintain our highly protected manufactures, and have partly, not quite wholly, failed in the attempt.

But thus far I have treated the question mainly from our own special stand-point, but I call upon you to mark the export of breadstuffs to Canada. The Canadians grant the free use of their canals, and are preparing to enlarge them. Restore reciprocity, and the construction of the Caughnawaffga Canal could not be deferred. Its use would become so obviously essential and profitable that it would almost build itself, and on this the interest of Boston and the great West unite once more and demand the same policy.

When will the people learn that all this commerce exists because both parties gain in the exchange? When will people cease to talk nonsense about the balance of trade, because they shall have at last comprehended the truth that there can be no permanent trade at all unless both sides gain? Unless there is a profitable balance on the Ledger of each person, firm or nation, no reciprocity treaty shall have any effect whatever. Are we to be hoodwinked, blinded and misled by a set of thoerists who prate of an adverse balance of trade, because one nation appears by the Custom House books to import more than it exports? Answer such fools according to their folly, and write them down asses in large capitals. Then even they cannot fail to understand. The great trouble with them is that they have not even intelligence enough to know what asses they are, and the conviction has not yet been forced upon them. England imported $500,000,000 worth of goods more than she exported last year, and, according to these sciolists, impoverished herself to that extent. In fact, by her policy she has become the money power of the world.

* * * * *

"I have asked, what is the Dominion? Its area is equal to that of the whole United States, Alaska included, or 3,400,000 square miles. What does it possess? One half is covered by a vast forest, from which we must draw our supply of lumber, cost what it may, and subject to whatever tax a bad revenue system may impose upon it. These forests are their wealth—they are our necessity. The removal of these vast forests is one reason why the population of Canada has increased so slowly, their lands cannot be occupied like our prairies at an instant's notice. It takes a generation to remove the forest and make room for the wheat, but bear in mind that the culture of wheat can only be maintained with our present knowledge of agricultural chemistry on land that has produced forest trees. In the prairie soils exhaustion of the alkalis soon takes place. The Canadas must, therefore, be the future granary for wheat for our own country. Next, the finest ores of iron and copper exist in inexhaustable abundance in Canada as well as in the lower British Provinces, and these ores even now supply no small portion of the consumption of the United States. These Canadian ores have no adjacent supply of coal, and are valuable only as they can be brought into connection with the coal field of this country. Among our States, none have so great an interest in procuring a free and ample supply of these ores as Illinois and Indiana, underlain as they are with coal, and needing, as they do, the iron way even for their country cross-roads. We speak as if our railway service had come near its end, when, in fact it has only begun. The best grazing country in the world lies in this Dominion; will it harm any one here to be able to exchange boots, shoes, clothing, hardware and the like for the best and most ample supply of beef, mutton, butter and eggs? Yet in the absence of a treaty, even the privilege is in part forbidden, and because we cannot sell we cannot buy; hence the best of their supply passes across the water to enable our competitors in manufacturing, whom we so much dread, to compete yet more effectually with us. The finest barley, the finest oats, the best potatoes are the product of the Maritime Provinces. Do we need them in New England? Is the cost of living so low with us as to make it fit to reject this abundance because it can be had cheaply? Would their competition effect our farmers injuriously? Far from it. These are the coarse products of agriculture; our farmers can do better. Not many years since the finest wheat in the country was raised in Central New York; soon the soil was exhausted for wheat and little is now grown. Did farming become less profitable? Far from it; the farmers turned their attention to grazing, to butter and cheese and to fruit, and now farming in that section is thrice as profitable as wheat growing was. The same thing would occur in New England. Give us an abundance of these coarse products at low cost, let us have the barley, oats, potatoes, fish and the like from the British Provinces, then we decrease the cost of living to all our operatives and the difference would be spent in milk, butter, cheese, fruit and the finer products of agriculture raised by our own farmers on our own lands in the immediate vicinity of consumers, at far greater profit than can be made in these coarse and heavy products that will only pay for distant transportation by water—not by rail. I have thus feebly described what the Dominion of Canada is in the power of producing just such articles as we require to consume."

The Boston *Globe*, commenting upon the action of the Board respecting commercial reciprocity with the Dominion, says:—"As the original reciprocity treaty proved, in the main, of signal advantage to this country, it seems eminently desirable that a similar one should be negotiated, especially as the settlement of our relations with Canada under the Treaty of Washington has proved to be fraught with difficulties. Mr. Atkinson points out in his excellent speech the essential dependence of the two countries upon each other, and the advantages to New England of those products of the Dominion which are not to be found here. In truth, the two countries may be said to be the complement of each other—one has what the other wants. To keep up the barrier of prejudice, which revenue restrictions have raised, would be unwise and impolitic to the last degree. There were peculiar reasons growing out of the disasters occasioned by our civil war for the alteration of the old treaty, which had been in operation for ten years, but there is now no cause for persisting in the policy which has proved detrimental to our interests."

With such a "public opinion" in the Northern States, and with the Dominion unanimous for closer commercial relations with the neighboring Republic—on fair and honorable terms—we judge that a Treaty of Reciprocity will be concluded as soon as possible. The people of this Province anxiously await the issue of the negotiations.

DISMISSAL OF DR. JENKINS.

DR. JENKINS, on Friday last, received, by telegraph from Ottawa, a notification of his dismissal from the office of Quarantine master at Charlottetown. Dr. Jenkins has held this office for the past eleven years. It has never been pretended that he did not perform the duties of the office well. The only reason for his dismissal, which we can imagine, was his opposition to Mr. Laird in the late elections. Although Mr. Laird is thought, by Mr. Benjamin Davies and others, to be over-forgetful of his friends, it is quite certain that he remembers his foes.

Dr. Hobkirk has been appointed to the office from which Dr. Jenkins has been so summarily dismissed. Dr. Hobkirk will, doubtless, assiduously apply himself to the duties of the office. It is, however, somewhat strange, that the claims of Dr. Beer have been so completely overlooked. Dr. Beer, and his friends, have lent powerful assistance to Mr. Laird. Dr. Beer is active, capable and courteous,—just the man to take charge of the quarantine station. Why has he been ignored? He deserved more at the hands of the Minister of the Interior than either Dr. Taylor or Dr. Hobkirk.

IMMIGRATION.

THE Report of the Minister of Agriculture (laid before Parliament) is at hand. The Immigration Statistics it contains are interesting and somewhat gratifying. The number of immigrants reported by Government agents to have settled in Canada last year is 50,050 against 36,578 in 1872, an increase of 36.83 per cent., and against 10,091 in 1866, an increase of 395.98 per cent. There has been a steady increase in the arrivals in Canada since Confederation; but the increase was considerably larger last year than in any previous year. It is to be noticed that this increase is not due to the assistance of charitable societies and persons in the mother country, as the returns show the number so assisted in 1873 to be only 1,124, while in 1872 the number was 2,435. In addition to those who have settled in Canada, 49,059 are reported to have passed through Canada to the United States, and the Minister notices this fact particularly, because he says, "these through passengers are constantly confounded with immigrants leaving Canada for the United States." There are no means of classifying the national origins and the trades and calling of the immigrants, excepting those who arrive at the port of Quebec. Of these, out of 36,901 that arrived last year, 18,004 were English, 4,336 Irish, 4,665 Scotch, 739 German, 664 Scandinavian, and 2,634 French and Belgians. The steerage male adults who landed at Quebec in 1873 are thus classified as to trades and callings:—Farmers, 1,476; laborers, 6,201; mechanics, 7,662; clerks and traders, 62 and professional men, 7. The total number of arrivals in 1873 includes 8,971 persons who entered the Dominion from the United States, the figures having been obtained from the Custom Houses along the frontier. "These immigrants," says the report, "are supposed to be for the most part Canadians returning from the United States, and persons whom the late commercial and industrial depression in that country forced to Canada in search of employment."

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended 30th June, 1873, shows a very material increase in the business of the department over the preceding year. On the 1st of January, 1874, there were 4,518 post offices in the Dominion; number of miles of post route, 35,588; number of miles travelled by mail during the year, 13,266,598; number of letters and post cards sent, 34,579,000; number of newspapers, 25,480,000; number of registered letters, 1,377,000; number of free letters, 1,091,000; number of parcels, 112,300. Postal revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1873, $1,406,984.37; expenditure, $1,553,604.25. Number of money order offices on 30th June, 644; number of money orders issued, 160,242, amounting to $6,177,905,14. Number of P. O. Savings banks, 239; number of depositors during the year, 23,526; total amount deposited during the year, $2,306,918; amount of deposits, and interest to credit of depositors, on the 30th of June, $3,207,051.57.

During the year 606 appointments of postmasters and way-office keepers were made, and 733 mail contracts were entered into. The chief inspector's report shows that there were 180 post offices, served by about 98 miles of mail route, by land and water, in Prince Edward Island. When that Province was admitted into the Confederation, the Revenue was estimated at $12,000 and the expenditure at $26,000 per annum.

Of the Revenue, Ontario and Quebec yielded $1,192,530.77; Nova Scotia, $109,750.39; New Brunswick, $82,135.85; British Columbia, $17,517.24, and Manitoba, $5,050.12. The increase of revenue over the preceding year was about fourteen per cent, while the increase of expenditure was about 13½ per cent.

Since, 1868 the number of registered letters have nearly doubled. In that year they numbered 704,000; in 1873 there were 1,377,000 registered. The ratio of miscarriage in registered letters was, from all causes, one in every 45,900, whilst in more than half the cases which did occur, the loss was traced to the persons in fault, and the amount lost made good.

The number of dead letters for the year was 426,886, and of these 3,089 were registered. Unpaid postage on dead letters was about $5,000.

FIRE WATER PROHIBITED.

THE Manitoba *Free Press* of late date, publishes a proclamation of the Lieut. Governor, in which the importation of spirituous liquors into any part of the North-west Territory is prohibited. The whiskey sellers, of the Northwest are, it appears, ruining the Indians. The Rev. G. McDougall, Wesleyan Missionary, in a letter under date 5th January, 1874, declares that unless the traffic in strong drink is discontinued, "the very worst results, both socially and civilly, will follow." The Indians, it is asserted, are literally poisoned with a kind of liquor which these rascally itenerant vendors give them in exchange for peltries. The effects of this liquor upon them is similar to those which follow the drinking of strychnine. Mr. McDougall affirms that this 'accursed traffic' is being prosecuted with 'increasing boldness and unscrupulousness;' and he declares that, within the last three years, hundreds of men, women and children, have perished miserably, after partaking of the poisonous 'Fire Water.' It is probably to check this 'accursed traffic,' that the 'proclamation' has been issued.

PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES.

News comes to us from across the Atlantic that Mr. Gladstone intends availing himself of the leisure which he finds at his disposal, now that he has no longer the weight of the Government on his shoulders, to study medicine. Mr. Gladstone's mind, is a powerful and even an original mind, yet it is hardly likely that at this time of his life he will be able to add anything to the discoveries of what is called medical science, and it might be thought that it is rather late in the day for him to think about his health. But Mr. Gladstone is only in his sixty-fifth year, and he may be able, by fitting himself to be his own physician, to preserve for a longer period than would otherwise be the case a life valuable to England, and indeed it can be added without exaggeration, to the world. It is impossible not to ask why he did not study medicine before. He is nearing his grand climateric when he sets himself about making himself acquainted with the laws of health, and the remedies for disease. The cause why he has remained until this time ignorant on medical matters, is an evil which his example may tend to destroy.

The sage's advice to know one's self has been familiar to Mr. Gladstone since his youth up, and we all acknowledge the profound wisdom of the behest. Yet, like Mr. Gladstone, we cherish an invincible ignorance regarding what constitutes a great part of ourselves. We learn everything but what concerns our health—which is the fortress of life, and which we leave open to all sorts of attack. We learn everything but this. We teach our children all that has been said by dead men; we instruct them in the nature of plants and the orbits of the stars—but the way to make a deranged stomach work healthily, nay, a way to prevent the stomach becoming deranged, on this point we grow up, and let others grow up, in the grossest ignorance. Through this ignorance men and women in their early years lay the foundation of life-long sorrow. If women had been properly instructed in the conditions indispensable to their health, and the happy discharge of their functions, tight lacing would never have been invented, still less persisted in so long. If young men understood fully the effect on their whole system of what are mis-named the pleasures of youth, so many men would not have to look back with regret as they tremble before the Nemesis of indulgences. Only that man is the hardiest of all animals, the race would have died out before its follies.

These follies arise from ignorance, and the question must present itself—why should there be this ignorance? There is a superstition in favor of 'regular practitioners' doing everything for us, which has come down from times before the scientific study of the human frame and chemistry existed. In those days a leech was a mysterious person, who had a divining skill in regard to diseases. A faith more implicit than ever a Pope demanded, was placed in these gentlemen, and the patient gave himself helplessly into their hands. He was impatient at all events, and if the physician could not help him his case was hopeless. But now there need no longer be any mystery about the curing of diseases, nor should there be any superstitious reliance placed in the opinion of a man who cannot know half as much about one-half of the question as the patient himself. The nature of digestion, the circulation of the blood, the qualities of drugs and their effects on the human frame can all be known—and a very little knowledge would often save people from irreparable mistakes.

The faculty cry out against amateur medical study, and they will probably say Mr. Gladstone is mad because of this new resolve. But to begin—they are interested. If people did not send for them at every turn, they would not make so much money. In their confidential moments they give up the claim to the occult efficiency of their medicines, acknowledge that medicine can do little good; that nature is the great physician, and that all that they can do is to give nature fair play. But if this is all that can be done, who so able to give nature fair play as the man himself, who can see his symptoms at all times? The doctors say a knowledge of medicine would make a man hypochondriac, and they quote Sydney Smith's axiom, that you should not know so much as that you have a stomach. But the answer is at hand. Does it make the doctors themselves hypochondriac? Clearly not. And why should medical knowledge, in the case of a man who does not intend to make money by it, do so much harm? The thing is ridiculous, and the advantages of such knowledge are only too obvious. Physicians are only men. Is it reasonable to blindly entrust your life, for that is what it comes to, to a man of whom you know little? And how still more ridiculous it is to do this when the necessary knowledge is at hand. Without health we cannot long have life, nor have it pleasant while we do have it. To preserve health should therefore be one of the master objects of life, and to do this we must early turn our attention to the studies which are beginning for the first time to attract Mr. Gladstone, and every man must become in a sense his own physician.—*Toronto Globe.*

A despatch from Rome says a Ministerial crisis exists there also, a measure of the Minister of Justice having been defeated.

DANGEROUS LEGISLATION.

[From the Toronto Mail]

The bold manner in which the Dominion Government have used their Parliamentary strength during the present session, to centralize power in their own hands, is one of its worst features. One cannot well fancy more dangerous legislation than that contained in the passage of this resolution: "That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council in his discretion to advance from time to time to any Province of Canada such sums as may be required for local improvements in the Provinces, and not exceeding in the whole the amount by which the debt of the Province for which Canada is responsible then falls short of the debt which it was allowed to enter the Union, and on which amount Canada has to pay interest to the Province at the rate of five per cent per annum such advances to be deemed additions to the debt of the Province, and the amount of interest so payable to be reduced accordingly, with permission to the Province to repay such advances to Canada on such notice, in such sums, and on such other conditions as the Dominion Government and that of the Province may agree to, any amount so repaid being deducted from the debt of the Province in calculating the subsidy payable to it." Such a resolution comes with bad grace from a Government whose leading members, speaking for the whole Grit Party, denounced all attempts of the Dominion Government to meddle with Provincial affairs. Let the House of Commons affirm the principle that the Ottawa Administration may make known to the Provinces whenever it chooses to do so, and Parliamentary sanction is given to a bribery scheme of the hugest kind. The danger would to some extent be lessened if Parliament were free to pass upon each loan. Those great sticklers for Parliamentary responsibility who now govern the Dominion are not willing that Parliament should have any voice in expressing an opinion upon these loans. Mr. Mackenzie, as in so many instances in connection with this Pacific Railway abortion, prefers to carry out his own behests by Orders in Council. It does seem that loans of this nature, if at all justifiable, which we deny, should only be made when sanctioned by Parliament. This would not suit our Grit friends in power, however—they prefer managing those little jobs by Orders in Council.

If Parliament had a mind of its own, we would ask it to watch narrowly this proposal, and take steps to lessen its inevitable dangers. As the Minister's will is law for the moment, we may say frankly we do not write with the hope of obtaining any amendment of a proposition which is certain to lead to transactions of the most doubtful character. It is enough to consider the influence such a scheme would give to the Dominion Government at election times over the Ministry of one of the smaller Provinces anxious to secure a loan to cause deep regret that the Government has brought such a proposition before the House. Mr. Mackenzie says he hates shams. This is a sham of the most transparent kind. It is not what it seems. It is, pure and simple, a bribery scheme, a means of giving to the Dominion Cabinet a degree of control over Provincial affairs which it does not now possess. We venture to predict that very regrettable consequences will result from this dangerous legislation.

PROROGATION.

ON Tuesday last, His Excellency the Governor General prorogued Parliament with the following

SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

I am glad that at a comparatively early period of the season I am enabled to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament. I thank you for the devotion you have shown to the public interest, in the earnest prosecution of the works of the session. I congratulate you on having passed an election law, adapted to the requirements of the respective provinces, and I trust that this law, with the amended act for the trial of controverted elections, will result in securing for the future pure and peaceable elections.

The measure you have passed providing for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will enable my Government to proceed as soon as practicable with such portions of the work as are necessary to secure communication with the interior and with British Columbia.

I hope that the law for the establishment of a military college will be found to fulfil its designs in securing a class of thoroughly educated officers of the militia service.

I trust that the other measures you have adopted with so much unanimity will likewise prove beneficial to the country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

I thank you for the readiness with which you have made provision for an anticipated deficiency and granted the supplies for the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:—
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

I trust that the measures I have caused to be taken for the preservation of the peace in the Northwest territories will be effectual in preventing the spirit lawlessness, so much to be feared in these vast unsettled regions, and in maintaining friendly relations with the Indian tribes.

The negotiations in progress relative to the compensation due to Canada under the treaty of Washington, will, I hope, realize our just expectations.

We have reason to rejoice that within our borders are peace and prosperity, and I pray that the country may continually enjoy these invaluable blessings.

UNDUE INFLUENCE.

THE Minister of Militia has denied that he wrote the letter addressed to Mr. Eagan, published in the last issue of the EXAMINER. The Montreal *Gazette* says:—

"This denial comes too late to be accepted. The charge was made first on Monday night by Mr. McDonald, of Cape Breton, in presence of Mr. Ross, and the latter gentleman remained silent. On the same evening Sir John McDonald repeated the charge again in the presence of Mr. Ross, challenged him to deny it, and actually sat down to permit the denial to be made. And again the Minister of Militia remained silent, giving no sign except the increased redness of an ordinarly ruddy face, as the acknowledgement of his guilt. The next morning the letter was printed in the *Gazette* and *Mail* and on the same evening it was printed in the Ottawa *Citizen*, and circulated among members before the six o'clock recess. And again Mr. Ross remained silent. The ministerial press then began to comment upon it, and to demand the retirement of the guilty minister. Yet Wednesday passed over, the letter being the subject of remarks on both sides of the House, and its authenticity doubted by no one, and still the minister remained silent; when last night, possibly because urged to the task, in a fit of desperation the bold denial which we print this morning was given. Unfortunately Dr. Tupper, in whose hand the letter was, in the hurry of packing to leave for home, where he was summoned by sickness in his family, mislaid the letter among some other papers, and for the moment the Minister of Militia escapes its production. But it is only for the moment. His explanation shows that he had asked Mr McDonald to give it to him, but as he did not receive it, he probably counted upon its having been mislaid, and thus ventured, after four days from the first accusation, and three days after the publication of the letter, to deny its authenticity. The denial is altogether too thin. Had he not been consciously guilty he would have been only too glad to have denied the charge the moment it was made. The letter, we state from a personal examination of it, and from a knowledge of Mr. Ross' signature, to be a genuine one, and the denial only an aggravation of the offence."

A late despatch reports the Pope suffering from fever.

A *Times'* correspondent says that President McMahon has already threatened to resign.

It is amusing to see a young creature come into a horse car, seat herself for admiration, look happy for five minutes and then wake up to the dismal consciousness that there is a rip in the middle finger of her right glove.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARKET HALL!!
CHARLOTTETOWN,
SHORT SEASON ONLY,
COMMENCING
Tuesday Eve'g. June 2d.

Prof. Anderson,
WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
ASSISTED BY THE
ASIATIC WONDER!
Leona Anderson.

100 new and useful presents given to the audience each evening.

Admission, 25 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents.

Matinee, Sat. June 2, at 2 30, p. m. Children the Matinee, only 15 cts.

The Piano used by Professor Anderson is from the celebrated Firm of Sichel & Co., Piano Warerooms, Halifax. J. R. Burwood, Agent.

H. R. MUHLIGS'
Kitchen & Galley,
Furnishing Depot.
ALSO, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Ship Work,

SCUPPERS and Water Closet, Pipes, Lead, Figures, Deep-sea and Hand-Leads, Lead Cisterns made, and Water Closets fitted up at the shortest notice.

CREIGHTON STREET,
OPPOSITE UNION HOUSE,
PICTOU, N. S.
Ch'town, June 1, 1874.—1y

For Sale.
A Splendid Carriage Horse!
VERY GENTLE,
With Carriage and Harness!

THE owner desires to sell him to one that will treat him kindly.
To be seen on MARKET DAYS at the
Rocklin House Stables.
Charlottetown, June 1, 1874.—2i

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

TEA. TEA.
130 Packages,
The very best lot we have had for a length of time.
TRY IT!
BEER & SONS.
June 1, 1874.—1m

ON CONSIGNMENT.

11 BOXES SCYTHES,
30 do. SCYTHE STONES,
500 lbs. Rosin, Sized Sheathing and Carpet Felt,
2 tons Tarred Sheathing Paper.
Cheap for cash or approved paper.
G. C. CARMAN,
Manufacturer's Agent.
11 Ex. Building,
Ch'town, June 1, 1874. 1m

Notice.

I HAVE this day given the exclusive sale of my Nickel Fountain Pens to Wm. R. Watson, Esq., Wholesale Druggist, &c., of Cearlottetown, for Prince Edward Island,
ISAAC JACOBS.
Ch'town, June 1, 1874.—4i pd

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

AS I have no wish to have a wrong interpretation put upon or to be unjustly accused of harsh interference with my neighbors, I beg to notify the public that the course I have taken with respect to one of my neighbors, has been taken for the protection of my just rights, and by the advice of my Legal advisers.
FRANCIS McGRORY.
Ch'town, June 1, 1874.—1i

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

A DIVIDEND of five per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank for the half year ending this day, has been declared, and is payable to the Shareholders on demand.
Wm. HEARD, Cashier.
Charlottetown, 1st June, 1674.

NOTICE OF SALE.

THERE will be sold on Friday, the 3rd day of July next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at the Sheriff's office, in Summerside, in Prince County, by Public Auction, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of March, A. D 1874, and made between John Williams, of Lot 19, in Prince County Farmer, of the one part, and Nelson Howatt, of Lot 17, in said County, of the other part—All that tract, piece and of land, situate, lying and being on Township number Nineteen, in said Island, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing eleven chains due west, from the westermost angle of a Cove and end of a marsh belonging to Joseph Gaudet, upon Richmond Bay, at a stake there fixed, and running due south Ninety-six chains, thirty-three links, or until it comes to James Harris', and thence west nine chains, thence north unto Richmond Bay, aforesaid, and from thence along the shore of the said Bay to the place of beginning, being the farm of land formerly owned and occupied by the said Nelson Howat, containing Ninety-two acres of land, a little more or less, together with all the buildings thereon. For terms of sale and further particulars apply to Edward J. Hodgson, Esquire, Charlottetown, or to
NELSON HOWATT,
Ch'town, June 1, 1874. Mortgagee.

Sole Leather.

500 SIDES SOLE LEATHER, very superior quality and very cheap.
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, May 18, 1974.—3in arg isl

TEA IN CADDIES!!

30 CADDIES TEA, 21 lbs. each, quality warranted. Convenient for private families.
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, May 18, 1874.—3in arg isl

OUTFITS FREE. Employment at your homes or travelling. The work is congenial, honorable, and pays the best of anything ever before offered. Cash wages, samples, and complete outfits sent *free*. *Address at once*, Cleremont Daniels & Co. 235 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

1874. FRESH SEEDS. 1874.

THE Subscriber has received via Halifax, from COVENT GARDEN, London, A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Field, Garden and Flour Seeds,
Warranted the growth of 1873.
Wm. R. WATSON,
City Drug Store, May 4, 1874. tf

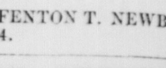
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRADE SALE!
AT SALESROOM, ON
Wednesday, the 3d of June next,
AT 11 O'CLOCK:

200 bbls CANADA FLOUR,
25 puns Choice MOLASSES,
15 hhds Bright Grocery, } SUGAR,
25 bbls Refined, }
10 bbls Crushed, }
25 chests TEA, (warranted)
30 casks KEROSENE,
10 do WASHING SODA,
50 coils Manilla ROPE,
20 cases MATCHES,
50 reams Wrapping PAPER,
25 boxes STARCH,
10 do CORN STARCH,
25 doz BROOMS,
5000 CIGARS,
And Sundry other Goods,

TERMS—All sums under $50, Cash; over $50, 3 months; over $150, 4 months; approved notes.
FENTON T. NEWBERY.
June 1, 1874.

BOSTON STEAMERS,



SEASON 1874.

THE Steamers "Alhambra" 782 tons, and "Caroll," 1372 tons, having both being thoroughly overhauled, and fitted with very superior accommodation for passengers, will leave Boston during the season alternately every Saturday at noon, and returning will leave Charlottetown alternately every Thursday at five p. m., calling at Halifax and Canso both ways.
For freight or passage apply to
CARVELL BROS, Agents
Ch'town, June 1, 1873.—a p is

TURNIP SEED!
WARRANTED
Fresh, Pure, and Good.
Green Top & Purple Top.
The Celebrated Champion Turnip,
and other varieties.
BEER & SONS.
June 1, 1874.—1m

RUM. RUM. RUM.

BY AUCTION, will be sold, on WEDNESDAY next, 3d June, at 12 o'clock, at the Subscriber's stores—
50 puns Strong Proof fine flavored West India RUM.
B. WILSON HIGGS,
Auctioneer
Ch'town, P. E. I., June 1, 1874

REMEMBER
The only place in P. E. Island, to buy
MacGill's Prize
TURNIP SEED,
IS AT
HENRY A. HARVIE'S.
Charlottetown, June 1, 1874.

Turnip Seed,
TURNIP SEED!
GET THE BEST.
Farmers buy your TURNIP SEED from
HENRY A. HARVIE.
Ch'town, June 1, 1874.

L'ETOIL DU NORD!
—o—
26 Broadway.
—o—
The North Star
Oyster and
REFRESHMENT ROOMS!
ARE NOW OPEN!
—o—
Ladies and gentlemen served DAY and EVENING.
All kinds of Refreshments
suitable to to the season. There is also a
NEWS STAND
In connection with this establishment, where all the popular Illustrated Newspapers, Serials, Fashion Books, etc., can be supplied at moderate charges.
Charlottetown, May 18, 1874.

LEDGERS,
DAY BOOKS,
JOURNALS,
CASH BOOKS,
BLOTTERS of all sizes,
COPY BOOKS,
SCHOOL EXERCISES,
READY REF. FILES,
CHECK BOOKS, all kinds,
NOTES OF HAND,
RECEIPTS,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
GRAIN RECEIPTS,
MINUTE BOOKS,
LOG BOOKS,
NEW TARIFFS for 1874,
AND ALL KINDS OF
CUSTOMS BLANKS,
JUST MANUFACTURED,
AND READY FOR SALE AT
Bremner Bros,
44 QUEEN STREET.
May 18, 1874.—3w

SEEDS.

THE greatest variety in P. E. I. Fresh, pure, and true to name. Deal with the regular Seedsman, whose success depends on the quality of his seeds; and call at
Haszard's Agricultural Store,
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN,
where the best may be obtained, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
May 18, 1874.—tf

SUGAR.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale—
12 hhds. Bright Retailing Sugar
in Bond or duty paid.
MACDONALD & OWEN.
March 9, 1874.

40 CENTS!
A GOOD STENCIL PLATE,
FOR
Marking Linen etc.
WITH
Indelible Ink and Brush,
NOW FOR 40 CTS. AT
Adolph Guenther's,
GREAT GEORGE ST.

WANTED.

SIX Energetic Men, to sell Cucumber-wood Pumps. An active man can earn Fifty Dollars a week at this business.
G. C. CARMAN,
Manufacturer's Agent.
Hyndman's Building, Queen Street.
May 18, 1874. 6w

ROOM PAPER!
—AT—
HALF PRICE.
CALL AT
HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE.
Ch'town, May 11, 1874.