The Examiner.

Charlottetown, June 21, 1875.

LOTTERIES.

WE think it is quite time to call attention to the great and growing evil of public lotteries, which we see constantly advertized as taking place in various parts of the Province. In more civilized countries there is a law against them. If we have none on our local Statute Book, it is now too late to put one there, as all matters of criminal legislation pertain to the Dominion Government. If there are any laws against public gambling, then, certainly, they should be rigidly and impartially enforced, as these public lotteries are made known with a cynical contempt for the ordinarily recognized principles of public morality.

The vice of gambling is one which appeals too strongly to some of the worst passions of our nature, to allow public solicitations to it to be unrestrained. It is one which too early gains, and too firmly keeps its hold, upon its victims, to have temptations to it brought by the newspapers into the hands of the youngest and most inexperienced.

But, to put aside all questions of morality, mere prudential considerations should suffice to make the community insist upon this public and open gambling being put down. The Government provides Savings' Banks in the hope of encouraging industry, thrift and prudence among the people; for the welfare and progress of a country depend, to a great extent upon its inhabitants possessing these qualities. The Lottery undoes all this. It fascinates, because it holds out to the indolent a means of gaining without exertion, or of remedying the ill effects of extravagance and idleness, by a lucky chance. It tends to substitute the spirit of feverish speculation for honest industry, of thriftless trusting to chance for prudence and foresight. When gains come from labor, or from the judicious employment of talents or capital, they have been, at least, honorably won; and no one can gain in the ordinary way of business without benefitting others besides himself. The old idea, that in trade one person could only profit by another's loss, is now exploded, and political economy points out that any fair commercial transaction may be a gain to every one concerned in it. He who gains at a lottery, gains that for which he never labored, gains solely for himself without benefitting others, gains unavoidably through others' loss. Hence, such gains can only be an injury to him who gets them and him from whom they are won. The spirit which they encourage is an evil one. If allowed, like all other violations of natural (which is only another name for Divine) law, they will cause loss and injury both to the individual and to the community.

It is, of course, impossible to suppress gambling altogether by legislative enactment; but, at least, it may be driven into obscurity. Parents have a right to complain if they see their children exposed to the danger of being taught to gamble through the advertizements of the family newspaper. Whatever specious pretext may be made, of this we may be sure, that lotteries are injurious in any and every form; and that no object, however good in itself, can possibly justify the resort to so demoralilizing an expedient for making money.

The evil is none the less when the law is evaded by gift enterprises, or selling some worthless trash with a promise of great premiums being given—enterprises in which everybody is assured of winning. If people are such fools as to spend their money in such a way, it is certain that ninety nine out of every hundred will lose by it. We only hope that they will learn wisdom from their losses; and not be dazzled by the success of the very few.

NEW TIME TABLE.

MR. MCKECHNIE has issued a new time table. In future trains going west will leave Georgetown for Charlottetown at 8.15 a. m., and at 6.45 p.m., every day—thus securing connections with the steamers from Pictou—and will arrive at 11.45 a. m., and 9.15 p.m. For Summerside they will leave Charlottetown at 6 p.m. and at 2 p.m. each day; arriving at 8.25 a.m., and at 5.30 p.m. For Tignish a train will leave Summerside at 9 a.m., and arrive at 1.45 p.m., daily. Going east a train will leave Tignish at 1.45 p.m., and arrive at Summerside at 6.45. Trains leave Summerside at 6 a. m. and at 7.15 p.m., arriving at Charlottetown at 9.30 a.m. and at 9 30 p.m. On the Souris branch, a train will leave Souris at 7.30 a.m. each day, and arrive at Mount Stewart at 10 a.m.; and will leave Mount Stewart at 5 p.m. and arrive at Souris at 7.30 p.m.

This week we have neither time nor space to criticise the new arrangement. We would merely remark that the time of the morning and evening trains from Charlottetown and Summerside will be only 2 hours and 25 minutes. How will Mr. Laird, and all the other croakers, who declared that the trains would not be run at greater speed than six miles an hour, be affected?

MUNIFICENCE EXTRAORDINARY!

IT is reported that the Minister of the Interior, full of contrition for his past political offences and blunders, and desiring to make some amendment to the wronged people of Belfast, has decided to devote the profits of his office, during tw years, to the construction of a branch railway. It is said that while on the Island, a few weeks ago, he was so struck with the contrast between the facilities for travel afforded his constituents and people living near the railway, that his mind was made up. "Belfast shall have a railway," he inwardly ejaculated; and straightway he set his face towards Ottawa—and work. Should the report provetrue, the people who are now compelled to trudge, slowly and wearily to market, to take their produce in carts, and to pay ferriage besides, will cease to believe in the "total depravity" of Mr. Laird.

A HINT.

WE wish to direct the newly awakened energies of those City Councillors who desire re-election on the 5th August next, to the want of any distinguishing marks for our streets. A person who has lived here all his lifetime, does not, of course, greatly feel the want. But strangers—thousands of whom we hope to see next month—are completely at a loss—unless, indeed they can procure plans of the city. The acknowledged skill of the city painter could hardly be devoted to a better object than that of painting the names of our streets on boards to be attached to corner buildings for the purpose of directing the lonely stranger on his way.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION AND TREATY OF 1818.

From the Halifax Chronicle.

The importance of the 'Bay and Headland question,' is of such magnitude that all other subjects of discussion which may be presented to the Fishery Commission fade into insignificance when compared with it. Hence it will not be out of place to introduce Article I. of this Treaty at length, in order that the matter may be fully understood, and the object of the American High Commissioners, as stated in the protocols preceding the Treaty of Washington, be fully appreciated:—

ARTICLE I. *of Convention between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, Signed at London, October 20th*, 1818.

"Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof to take, dry and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbors and creeks of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have forever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coasts of Newfoundland; from the said Cape Ray to the Guirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks from Mount Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belleisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company. And that the American fishermen shall have also the liberty, forever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland here above described and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry and cure fish at such portion so settled without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

"And the United States hereby renounce, forever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of H. B. M. dominions in America, not included within the above mentioned limits; provided, however that the American fishermen shall be permitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as shall be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them."

One would suppose that the simple proviso, permitting the Americans to *enter* bays and harbors for shelter, repairing damages, purchasing wood and obtaining water, but *for no other purpose whatever*, would be sufficient to satisfy any one that the three marine miles of restricted fishery grounds are to be measured from a line drawn from headland to headlnd, and not around the coast of the bays or harbors yet such is the interpretation the United States Government choose to put on a part of this clause, and this is the trouble we have before us.

It applies to that magnificent 'sea of the fish' the Baie des Chaleurs to all the deep bays on our coasts, on the coasts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on part of Newfoundland. It comprehends, in a word, the best inside fishery and bait grounds, and any one who chooses to examine carefully the large and comprehensive Admiralty charts will see that our Dominion Coast line is a succession of bays which the Americans are permitted under the Convention of 1818 to enter for no other purpose than for shelter, for wood, water and repairing damages. Yet in spite of this extreme stipulation they say that the convention gives them liberty to take fish outside of the limits of 'three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America,' measured along the shore of the bay to more than six miles wide at its entrance.

At the Conference held at Washington on the 6th of March, 1871, the British High Commissioners stated that they were prepared to discuss—using the words of the protocol of conference—'the question of the fisheries, either in detail or generally so as either to enter into an examination of the respective rights of the two countries under the Treaty of 1818, and the general law of nations, or to approach at once the settlement of the question on a comprehensive basis.'

The American Commissioners preferred 'the comprehensive basis,' and out of this grew the present Fishery Commission, the headland question remaining unsettled, notwithstanding Earl Granville's pointed instructions, which we quoted in our article of the 8th inst.

The American Government claim that bays which are more than six marine miles broad at the entrance do not come within the scope of the Treaty, and that in such bays the right to enter and fish within three miles of their coasts is reserved to them, although there is no stipulation or even reference made in the treaty to the width of the entrance to the bays.

On the 6th June, 1870, Lord Granville so far yielded to the American view of the case as to telegraph to Ottawa the following curious instructions:—'Her Majesty's Government hopes that the United States fishermen will not be for the present prevented from fishing except within three miles of land, or in bays which are less than six miles broad at the mouth.'

This apparent concession was decidedly refused by the Ottawa authorities, and a committee of the privy Council submitted a report to that effect to the Governor General for his approval, which was given and the report duly transmitted by His Excellency to Earl Granville.

In the special instructions, issued previously to the coming in force of the Fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington, to officers in command of Government vessels engaged in the protection of the fisheries of Canada, the basis suggested by Lord Granville was adhered to and the officers were instructed not to interfere *for the present* with any American fishermen unless found within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of a bay or creek, less than six geographical miles broad at its mouth; and in the case of any other bay, such as the Bay of Chaleur, more than six miles broad at its mouth, not to interfere with American fishermen unless found within three miles of the shore. But it is expressly stated that this concession is made, 'for the present,' on the ground of the limitation being disputed by the Americans, but in no way whatever conceded by the Imperial Goverment.

As an illustration of the magnitude of the question we will briefly enumerate a few of the most important and well-known bays that are more than six miles broad at the entrance, which will serve to show how enormously the American interpretation of the Treaty would limit the area over which we have a right to demand compensation for fishing privileges, and which, if yielded, would give up into the hands of our neighbors the best fishing and bait grounds within the limit of the inshore fisheries of the Dominion.

St. Mary's Bay, St. George's Bay, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bai des Chaleurs, Miramichi Bay, Egmont Bay, Bedeque Bay, numerous bays within the estuary of the St. Lawrence, on the Gulf coast, on the coast of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island not enumerated, and on the coast of Newfoundland.

These comprehend the best mackerel ground, the best herring ground, and above all, that which is most essential, the cod fishery, the best bait ground."

TESTIMONIAL TO LEWIS CARVELL, ESQ.

The Moncton *Times* reports: A few days ago the following letter, with enclosure as stated therein, was handed to Mr. Carvell on his arrival at Moncton. The letter and reply speak for themselves:—

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,
Moncton, N. B.,
8th June, 1875.

My Dear Sir:—

By direction of the Committee, I beg to hand you, enclosed herewith, Deposit Receipt, for Eight Hundred and fifty-three dollars, being amount deposited to your credit in Bank of British North America, Moncton, by the Officers and Employees of this Railway, which they beg you will accept, as a slight testimonial of their regard, on your retirement of the Road.

I am, dear sir,
Yours very truly,
ALFRED BRUSH,
Lewis Carvell Esq. Sec'y to Com.

REPLY.

HAMPTON, 9th June, 1875.

My Dear Sir:—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday containing a Bank receipt for $853, which the officers and employees of the Intercolonial Railway deposited to my credit in the Bank of British North America at Moncton, on the 8th of May last and which amount I am requested to "accept as a slight testimonial of their regard" on my 'retirement from the management of the Road."

Permit me to thank you, and though you, the officers and employees of the Intercolonial Railway for this expression of their good will. It is gratifying to be thus assured that my long connection with the Railway has been productive of that feeling of confidence and respect which should always exist between a Railway Manager and his men. I shall always recur with satisfaction to the period of my connection with the lines which now comprise the "Intercolonial Railway," and to the spirit of emulation, good-fellowship and efficiency which characterized so many of the men in every grade of the service. My sincere wish is that the Railway may prosper, and that its officers and employees may be rewarded by the measures of success in life which those who perform their duty with fidelity and care may reasonably expect to receive.

I am, my dear sir,
Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) LEWIS CARVELL.
To Alfred Brush, Esq.,
Sec'y to Committee,
Moncton.

INGERSOLL'S CONFESSION.

In the great Tammany stealing operations Ingersoll, the cabinet-maker, figured somewhat conspicuously. As our readers will remember, when the day, of reckoning came which sent Tweed to Blackwell's, Ingersol came in for a good many years imprisonment. A short time ago Governor Tilden pardoned the offending 'mechanic,' much to the disgust of many, but it seems with the understanding that liberated criminal should make a clean breast of it, and bring home the guilt to greater and more prominent offenders. Ingersoll has accordingly made his confession, and, truth to say, it appears to be an honest one. It is at any rate far from complimentary to himself, and that so far certifies to its truthfulness. According to this confession, it was intimated in 1867 to all who supplied any stores or did any work for the New York corporation that they must be prepared to pay a percentage on their accounts to the city officials. Upon that announcement Ingersoll's father, who had been in the habit of doing city work, ceased to have anything to do with it, but Ingersoll Jr., seeing money in it, made an arrangement with Tweed and Woodward, whereby he was to fix his accounts so that he could pay 35 per cent. of their amount to Tweed and 10 per cent. to Connolly. When the arrangement had been completed, Ingersoll son, withdrew from his father's business and set up for himself, under the name and title of Ingersoll & Co. A host of tradesmen, whose names are given, conducted business on the same footing as Ingersoll. Their accounts were never audited, but were certified as they were made out, and regularly as Ingersoll received the warrants for payment, he handed over to Tweed and the others their agreed-upon percentages. The accounts for furniture by-and-bye became so numerous and so large that it was not pleasant to have Ingersoll's name as payee on them all. Fictitious firms were accordingly resorted to, and the work of spoliation went merrily on. On a set of accounts called 'adjusted claims' the city officials had to have 55 per cent., of which Tweed got 25, Connolly 20, and Sweeney 10. By-and-bye that was found to be insufficient for the hungry maw of the corporation officials, and in 1870 Ingersoll was directed to make out his accounts so that 35 per cent. would meet his own claims, and the rest would go to Tweed & Co. Before Ingersoll could take his warrants to the bank for payment he had to meet with one or more of the ring and figure up the share in the transaction which went to each. As was very natural on these occasions the door was always bolted on the inside. Then the warrants were taken to the bank, and Tweed and the rest were invariably paid in cash on the same day. After suits were commenced against Ingersoll, he, by Tweed's advice, destroyed all his books, so as to leave no trace of the infamy. In spite of all precautions, however, bit by bit it is all coming out. And a more impudent and gigantic series of robberies has never, perhaps, been perpetrated, than by these three or four persons who for years were the most trusted citizens of New York.—*Toronto Globe.*

O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Irishmen and others throughout Prince Edward Island are hereby requested to hold meetings in their respective localities for the purpose of preparing to take part in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the illustrous Daniel O'Connell which will take place in Charlottetown on the 6th of August, 1875.

In order that satisfactory arrangements may be made for the conveyance of persons desirous of attending, it is desirable that a secretary be appointed at each meeting who will inform us, on or before July 15th, of the probable number of persons, in each locality, that will require Railway accommodation to be provided for them.

Special Trains will be run, on the occasion from all Stations along the line at probably less than half the usual rates, and tickets will hold good from Friday, August 6th until the following Monday, August 9th.

Full particulars concerning the Programme for the day and evening; Excursion Trains, and other arrangements will be published in due time.

The Committee of management hereby cordially invite, and expect the co-operation of Irishmen and all other admirers of the Great Liberator—in order that the Celebration in honor of his memory, in this Province, may be a great success.

JAMES REDDIN,
W. W. SULLIVAN,
WILLIAM WELSH
THOMAS HANDRAHAN,
OWEN CONNOLLY,
JOHN QUIRK,
R. R. FITZGERALD,
THOMAS FOLEY,
P. R. BOWERS,
Secretary.

Ch'town, June 21, 1875.

Egypt is to be represented at the Philadelphia International Exhibition.

COMMUNICATION WITH NOVA SCOTIA.

THE St. John *News* says "it seems that in the judgment of a former Legislature of Prince Edward Island, daily mail communication between the Island and New Brunswick *via* Summerside and Shediac, after the Island Railway should be in operation, was deemed of more importance than daily mail, between the Island and Nova Scotia *via* Charlottetown and Pictou. Accordingly a contract was made with the Island Steam Navigation Company to carry a daily mail in the open season between Summerside and Shediac after the completion of the Island Railway. This contract as a matter of course, was recognized by the Dominion Government, and is now being carried out. The Halifax *Chronicle* sees in this fact cause of complaint; and argues that favoritism has been manifested in the case toward New Brunswick.

"This is not a question of favoritism at all in any shape or form. The question is, does Prince Edward Island as much need daily mail communication between Charlottetown and Pictou, as between Summerside and Shediac. That question was deliberately answered in the negative by the Island Legislature, and manifestly with good reason. The mails that pass to and fro between Charlottetown and Pictou are an occassional mail and purely Nova Scotia mails. But the mails that pass between Summerside and Shediac are not only English mails and New Brunswick mails, but also Quebec mails, and United States mails. Evidently the natural route for by far the greater portion of the letters passing to and from the Island is the route *via* Shediac and Summerside. The fact is patent. Still, if the traffic *via* Pictou and Charlottetown requires daily steam connection between the two ports, it is to be hoped it will early be secured. But clearly there is no just ground for complaining that such communication is provided for between Shediac and Summerside."

ST. JOHN'S DAY.—The *Patriot* says:—The installation ceremonies on St. John's Day will be of great interest to members of the Craft, and although the display will be small compared with the recent grand Masonic celebrations—in London on the occasion of the installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master for England, and in New York, at the dedication of the new MasonicTemple—yet we feel sure it will be creditable to the Fraternity here. The Grand Master of New Brunswick, and probably of Nova Scotia also, will be present and conduct the installation ceremonies. The Grand Master of New Brunswick will be escorted as a guard of honor by fifty Sir Knights of the St. John Commandery of Knights Templars, who will, we understand join in the public procession on St. John's Day, in the handsome uniform of their order. Besides, the Sir Knights there will probably be a large number of Masons from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who will visit their brethern here on this occasion, and from all parts of this Island there will be a large attendance. The pageant cannot fail, therefore, to be grander and more novel than anything of the kind ever witnessed here.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. McKechnie by which return tickets at one fare will be issued at any station on the Railway on 22nd, 23rd and 24th inst., which will be good until Saturday 26th. Similar arrrangements have been made with the Steam Navigation Co., the railway from Point du Chene to St. John, and we presume the Nova Scotia Road.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners for managing the Exhibitions of Agriculture and Local Industry for 1875:

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

The Hons. Judge Hensley, Frederick Brecken, Donald Montgomery, James C Pope, Francis Kelly, John Balderson; Thomas W. Dodd, John T. Jenkins, William D. Stewart, William R. Watson, George W. DeBlois, Henry Longworth, William Brown, David MacEwen, Cornelius Higgins, John Allan McDonald, Johnson's River, Robert Haslsm, Charles Kennedy, Richard Smith, Charles J, Haszard, Duncan M. McIntyre, Edward Grant, Esquires.

PRINCE COUNTY.

The Hons. John Yeo, John Lefurgy, William G. Strong, Joseph O. Arsenault, George W. Howlan, Cornelius Howatt, Alexander Laird; Richard B. Reid, Nicholas Conroy, Augustus E. C. Holland, James W. Richards, Peter MacNutt, William Schurman, Benjamin Beairsto, Benjamin Haywood, Stephen MacNeill, John Gaffney, Arthur Irving, Alexander Howatt, William Lefurgy, Stewart Burns, Murdoch McKinnon, Lot 14, Andrew Bell, Lot 7 Shore, Michael Mullins, Margate Road, Roderick Ellis, Indian River, John Gillis, Miscouche, Robert Gillis, Lot 7, Joseph Murphy, Albert Williams, Edwin Darby, John Smith, Lot 26, Michael H. McCabe.

KING'S COUNTY.

The Hons. Archibald J. Macdonald, Jas Dingwell, John Jardine; Daniel Macdonald, New Perth, Hilary MacIsaac, James E Macdonald, Michael MacCormack, Augustine C. Macdonald, George Moar, Samuel Prowse, Anthony MacCormack, John Macdonald, St. Peter's Lake, Thomas Annear, William P. Lewis, Charles Brehaut, David Maclure, Ronald MacCormack, Edward Coffin, Robert Dewar, John Macdonald, New Perth, John Nicholl, Lawrence Kickham, Clement Macdonald, William MacEwen, Alex. Macdonald, (Angus' son) Allisary, Joseph McVane, Esquires.

ENTERPRISE AT THE WEST.—Hon. J. C. Pope and Richard Hunt, Esq., have lately purchased the Hon. Mr. Howlan's Fishing Establishment at Tignish Run. They have also another Fishing Establishment at Nail Pond. They intend to carry on the cod and mackerel fishing on a large scale, and will have upwards of 200 men employed. A general retail store is opened in connection with the business.—*S. S. Journal*

It appears that the press of the Maritime Provinces has not only been largely brought under the influence of the Ottawa Government, but that these journals receive their editorials fresh from a Departmental 'hatching house,' in the same way as some indolent parsons in England are said to receive their sermons to order, 'High Church or low Church as preferred,' the difference being that the Government editorials are supplied gratis, and are all favorable to the powers that be. 'It is quite a new thing in journalism,' exclaims the *Watchman*, 'to have a Government Department take charge of the press of the country, and then to have the Departmental writers appealing to these editorials as evidence of public opinion on a controverted point.' This Government 'hatching-house' is busily engaged hatching public sentiment in favor of the fishery regulations which, the *Freeman* says, betrays such miserable incapacity and bad faith.

PRICES CURRENT.

Ch'town, June 18, 1875.

Beef, (small pieces) per lb	$0.08 to 0.16
Beef, per lb (by the quarter)	0.08 to 0.11
Ham, per lb	0.12 to 0.16
Lamb, per quarter	0.80 to .100
Lamb, per lb	0.00 to 0.00
Mutton, per lb	0.8 to 0.14
Pork, (small pieces) per lb	0.10 to 0.14
Pork, per lb (by the carcass)	0.7½ to 0.09
Veal, per lb	0.05 to 0.08
Buckwheat Flour, per lb	0.03 to 0.04
Flour, perbbl	7.30 to 8.60
Flour, per 100 lbs	3.00 to 3.50
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	3.50 to 4.00
Hemlock, 100 feet.	0.81 to 0.94
Pine do	1.62 to 2.47
Spruce do	0.81 to 1.08
Shingles, per M.	2.11 to 2.30
Oats, per bushe.	0.57 to 0.60
Straw, per ton	4.50 to 5.02

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sultan of Zansibar is visiting Eng at the expense of the British Government.

Marshal MacMahon yesterday reviewed 30,000 troops in presence of 300,000 spectators.

Sixteen thousand lives are reported to have been lost by an earthquake in New Granada.

General Forsythe's expedition up the Yellowstone Rivers gives glowing accounts of the country.

A storm which passed over France did damage in Paris alone to the amount of 11,000,000 francs.

A ministerial crisis is impending in the Italian Parliament, arising out of the bill for the surpression of brigandage.

An iron safe, supposed to contain upwards of $100,000 in gold has been recovered by a diver from the wreck of the Cumberland, sunk in Hampton Roads in 1862.

The establishment of a neutral zone has been suggested as the means of arriving at a friendly understanding on the Central Asian question between England and Russia.

Mr. Chisholm, M. P. P. for Peel, Ont., has been unseated and disqualified by Chief Justice Dowes, for promising a man work if the latter lost his situation through voting for him.

The steam mills of Edwards & Co., on the Ottawa river, were burned on the night of the 14th inst., with eight dwelling houses, and 6,000,000 feet of lumber: loss $250,000; insurance $80,000.

The health of the poet Longfellow is reported so precarious that he does not attempt to accomplish any literary work whatever, but takes exceeding care of himself. He is a constant sufferer from acute neuralgia.

A special from Paris to the London *Standard* says it is asserted that Russia has withdrawn from the alliance of the three Emperors, and a new alliance has consequently been framed between Germany and Sweden.

The Upper House of Prussian Diet adjourned after finally passing the bill withdrawing state grants from the Roman Catholic clergy, and reading a second time the bill abrogating three clauses of the constitution.

Considerable portions of the latest improvements on Welland Canal are ready to put under contract; and those on the Lachine Canal will be advertised for by tender on the return of Hon. Mr. McKenzie from England.

The *North German Gazette*, referring to the presence of U. S. men-of-war in German waters, extends a warm welcome to the Rear-Admiral in command of the fleet, and says he is a 'highly deserving officer of 'an intimately friendly nation."

Details of the terrible murder near Gananoque are published. A widow woman named Eaton had her head split open with an axe while sitting at her dinner. Her son by her first marriage, named Hetchellis, a former lunatic, is accused of the crime.

The reading of a good, well-conducted newspaper, even for the space of one quarter of a year, brings more sound instruction, and leaves a deeper impression than would probably be acquired at the best school in twelve months. Talk to the members of a family who read the papers, and compare their intelligence and information with those who do not. The difference is beyond comparison.

Greaves and Sparham, the Brockville abortionists, have had their capital sentences commuted to Penitentiary for life. The sentence of Mairand, the murderer of his sister-in-law, at Bellvile, whose counsel set up a plea of insanity, has also been commuted. Medical examiners were not certain about the insanity, but recommended commutation of sentence, on the ground that the man was of a low mental calibre.

The first sod of the Canada Pacific Railway was cut on the first of June, 1875, by Mr. Adam Oliver, M. P. P., for the County of Oxford, Ontario. The ceremony took place on the left bank of the Kaministiquia River, about four miles from its mouth. A large assemblage had gathered to witness the inauguration of this stupendous and most important undertaking. Judge Van Norman delivered what may be called the inaugural oration, and Mr. Oliver, M.P.P., Mr. Wood, M.P.P., and Mr. A. P. Tower, who describes himself as one of the oldest settlers in the district of Algoma, made speeches on the momentous occasion.

Hon. Cunliffe Owen, England's representative at the Philadelphia exhibition, has been in Washington some days, and is described as a happy type of the fine old English gentleman. He has represented Great Britain at all European International Exhibitions. He says that the buildings for the exhibition in Philadelphia are generally free from the defects of former buildings for similar purposes, and are several months nearer completion than former ones were at a similar distance from the time to open. He leaves his associate and returns to England to report and complete preparations to return to Philadelphia. England, Ireland, and Scotland, he says, will be largely represented at the Exhibition.

The United States Government is making matters uncomfortable for Canadians in more ways than in regard to the lobster can duties. For instance, Canadian forwarders have been notified that Canadian lumber passing through American canals in Canadian boats cannot be bonded. Then again outward bound trains of sealed cars from Montreal for Portland over the Grand Trunk are not permitted to pass through without delay at Island Pond, where they are kept sometimes for two or three days for "examination." These are matters so annoying to Canadians, that we hope the Premier will bring them before the Home Government, so that a clear understanding may be reached and the channels of trade obstructed as little as possible.—*Montreal Gazette.*

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.—M. Ollivier's book in defense of the Ministry of which he was the head at the breaking out of the Fransco Prussian war, has appeared. It declares that Prussia really declared war by her insults. His Ministry cannot be held responsible for entering on the conflict, for the act was unanimously approved by the Senate and Legislative body. Nor is it responsible for a military organization which was the work of years before it came into power. Ollivier claims for his ministry that in a few months after its organization it had calmed public men and restored the authority of the Government without employing either corruption or intimidation. He publishes a letter from the Emperor written after the fall of the ministry, expressing entire confidence. In conclusion Ollivier urges the Bonapartists to help the present Government to mantain peace and respect the constitution, and when the opportunity comes for revising the constitution, then let them appeal to a Plebiscite.

THE LARGEST FARM IN THE WORLD.—This is rather a large claim to make, even in this country where real estate lies around in parcels of considerable size, but according to the St. Louis *Republican* it may fairly be applied to the estate George Grant, founder of the Victoria colony in Kansas. His farm embraces the whole county of Ellis, is larger than any dukedom of Europe, and contains 576,000 acres. Mr. Grant devotes himself principally to stock raising, and accomplished a great deal by the introduction of the best blooded stock and exhibiting the best methods of rearing feeding and improving the foreign and domestic breeds of horses, cattle and sheep. He has just wintered 7000 sheep, with a loss of less than one per cent, the secret of his success lying in providing good shelter. He is the owner of the thoroughbred stallion Flodden, valued at $25,000, the father of which won the Derby race in 1860. He has just purchased for his farm thirty odd brood mares in Ohio, Virginia and Kentucky, and has $250,000 invested in stock. Among the large number of resident colonists and stock raisers who have purchased land of him, and are now raising stock in Victoria colony, are many young men of prominence, both in this country and England. The Hon. Walter Maxwell, younger son of Lord Herries of Everingham Park, Yorkshire, England, owns two sections, and is comfortably settled down to the healthful life of the ranchero. Then there are three bachelor sons of a Derbyshire clergyman, and the nephew of the Earl of Winchelsea, who is now on his way over from England to take up his home there. Two nephews of Mayor Guthrie of New York city, and two young Shields of Boston are also among the number.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VILLA RESIDENCE!

"THE NEST."

P. V. ROBIN, Esq., being about to leave the Island, has instructed me to sell at AUCTION, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 15th July, at 12 o'clock, (if not previously disposed of at private sale) that very beautifully situated Villa Residence and Grounds, at present occupied by him, known as "THE NEST," fronting on the Brighton Road, near the Victoria Barracks, and within ten minutes walk of the city. The Dwelling House contains Twelve Rooms, with a large Outer Kitchen. There are also good Horse and Cow Stable and Barn, Hennery, Ice House, and other Outbuildings.

The grounds are very beautifully laid out, with Walks, Shrubberies, Lawn, &c., with a nice Kitchen Garden and Pasture Lot in the rear, thus presenting a favourable opportunity to any Gentlemen wishing to purchase a Villa Property. Its proximity to the City and beautiful situation opposite the proposed New City Park, combining to render it a most Valuable Property, possessing attractive advantages for a business Gentleman.

Intending purchasers may view the property at any time previous to day of sale.

WM. DODD, Auctioneer.
Ch'town, June 21, 1875.

Four Valuable BUILDING LOTS!

I AM instructed by J. S. CARVELL, ESQ., to sell at AUCTION on the premises, on TUESDAY, 6th July at 11 o'clock, sharp, part of Town Lots No. 16, 17 and 18, in the 4th hundred, divided into Four Desirable Building Lots, each fronting 46 feet on Kent Srreet, and extending back 160 feet, forming a very valuable and eligibly situated property, having a southern aspect, and in close proximity to Government House, the Drill Shed, Skating Rink, and many of the handsome residences of the West end

Terms easy and made known at sale.

WM. DODD, Auct'r.
June 21, 1875.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

Sale of New Stock.

BY order of the Directors of the Union Bank of P. E. Island, the Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, at his Salesroom, Queen Square, on WEDNESDAY, 21st day of July next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.,

Five Hundred Shares,

of Ten Pounds each, late currency of this Island, being new or increased Stock of the Union Bank of P. E. Island—to be offered in lots of Five Shares each, as provided by the Act of Incorporation. The premium or advance over par value of said shares, along with half the principal to be paid in cash on day of Sale, and the balance on or before the 16th day of November next, at the office of the said Bank in Charlottetown.

Dated at Charlottetown, 19th May, 1875.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
April 21, 1875.

NEW RECEIPTS THIS WEEK AND Prices Unusually Low!

20 casks VINEGAR, (superior White Wine)
200 bbls TEAROSE, (fresh ground)
15 boxes CHEESE,
100 bbls bottled ALE, (in qts. and pts.)
100 boxes superior family SOAP, cheap,
30 bbls. } Fine Bread and Crackers,
30 boxes }
200 sides No. 1 Sole LEATHER,
25 hhds. choice SUGAR,
50 bbls. white GRANULATED, a to arrive in a few days,
100 hhds. Scotch Refined SUGAR, a choice article and very low.

CARVELL BROS.
June 21, 1875.—2i

COAL. COAL. SEASON 1875. Vale Colliery Pictou.

WE are prepared to grant orders on the above mines, and solicit the patronage of all dealers it the city and throughout the Island.

The quality only needs a trial to convince customers of its superiority.

For orders and farther particulars apply to

CARVELL BROS. Agents.
Ch'town, June 21, 1875, 2m

SALT. SALT. SALT.

5,000 BAGS Liverpool SALT. Also, 50 Bags BUTTER SALT, to arrive per SS. *Prince Edward*, due here about the 5th July, which will be sold ex ship, cheap for cash or approved notes.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.
June 21, 1875.—3i

A DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT ALLOWED ON Electro-plated Ware

For one month only, commencing June 1st.,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Cake Baskets,	Biscuit Boxes,
Card Receivers,	Butter Coolers,
Cruet Frames,	Mugs,
Vases,	Napkin Rings,
Waiters,	Salt Cellars,
Teapots,	Ice Pitchers,
Toastracks,	Sugar Baskets,
Butter Knives,	Spoons & Forks.

Previous to new Plate Ware arriving, E. W. Taylor is desirous of clearing off the whole of the above. Now is the time to buy useful presents cheap.

E. W. TAYLOR.
South side Queen Square.
June 7, 1875.—3in

Handsome Private Residence! Household Furniture, Horses, Carriages, etc.,

I AM instructed by J. S. Carvell, Esq., to sell at Auction on

MONDAY, 5h JULY, at 11 o'clock.

That very handsome private Residence, Grounds, and out-buildings now occupied by him, known as the "WEST END HOUSE," and situated at the west end of Kent Street, near Government House, fronting on the Hillsborough River, and commanding a magnificent view of the harbor, rivers and bay. The Grounds are beautifully laid out with handsome lawns, walks and ornamental trees, and comprise in extent over Four Town Lots, which, together with the Dwelling House, Barns, Stables, Ice House, and other out-buildings combine to make it the most desirable residence in the city.

Together with all the valuable Household Furniture, Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Carts, Trucks, Slovens, Harness, Stable and Garden Tools, etc., etc.

Full particulars will be published in Catalogues to be had in a few days at the office of

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
June 14, 1875.

AT AUCTION. The Examiner Printing and Publishing Establishment.

I AM instructed by the Examiner Printing and Publishing Company to sell at AUCTION at my Sale Room, Queen Square, on THURSDAY, 8th July, at 12 o'clock, the Examiner Printing and Publishing Establishment, Steam and other Presses, Type and Stands, Office Furniture Subscription List, Books, Debts, &c., &c.

Intending purchasers can examine plant, &c., by calling at the office of the Company, Welsh & Owen's brick building Queen Street.

WILLIAM DODD,
Auctioneer.
June 14, 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUSINESS STAND! BY AUCTION

RARE CHANCE!

I AM instructed by Messrs. Morris & Hyndman to sell by Auction, on the premises, on

Saturday, July 3, 12 o'clock, a.m

That desirable Property at Mount Stewart, formerly occupied by Harrington & Smith, containing one-half acre of Land, with Dwelling House, Store, and Warehouse thereon. As a Business Stand, these Premises are unsurpassed, being only a few hundred yards from the Railway Station. Sale positive.

TERMS:—Twenty-five per cent, Cash down. Balance in twelve months on approved Joint Note.

A. McNEILL, Auct'er.
June 21, 1875.—ar pres pa ne h till sale

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE.

THE Midsummer Examination of the Classes in the Prince of Wales College will take place at the College Building, in Charlottetown, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The Parents of the Pupils and others interested in the Institution, are respectfully invited to attend.

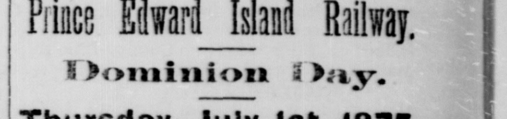
By order,
J. LONGWORTH, Hon. Sec'y.
Ch'town, June 21, 1875.

Strayed

FROM the premises of the subscriber, on Thursday last, a light brindle COW, with the tip of one horn off.

Any person bringing her to the St. Lawrence Hotel will be liberally rewarded for the trouble.

MISS C. STREET.
June 21, 1875.—1i



Prince Edward Island Railway.

Dominion Day.

Thursday, July 1st, 1875.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

at single fare (good for the return journey) will be issued to and from all regular stations. All freight business will be suspended for the day. Extra passenger cars will be put on all regular trains.

W. McKECHNIE,
Superintendent.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Ch'town, June 21, 1875.—til 1st jly

P. E. I. RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to TUESDAY next, the 22nd inst., for the carriage of 3100 tons coal from Pictou harbor to ports on Prince Edward Island, as follows, viz.:—

To Charlottetown, 1800 tons; Summerside 500 tons; Alberton, 250 tons; Georgetown 300 tons, and Souris 250 tons.

The whole to be completed before the 1st October next. Good references required. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. 10 per cent. retained until completion of contract.

W. McKECHNIE,
Superintendent.
Ch'town, June 21, 1875

NOTICE.

The Prince Edward Island Railway Express Department

will be prepared to carry goods and money parcels to all stations on the line, on and after Thursday, the first day of July, proximo.

Goods will be despatched on every passenger train. Connection will be made with other Express Companies to all parts of the world.

Chief office at the Railway Depot, Charlottetown.

WM. McKECHNIE,
Superintendent.
JNO. MURRAY, Express Manager.
June 21, 1875.—12 in

WANTED. Tenders for Bridges,

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of Board of Works until Wednesday, the 30th inst., noon, from parties willing to do the following contracts viz:—

No. 1—Rebuilding Marshall's Bridge, De-Sable.
2—McPhee's Bridge on road between Lots 30 and 65.
3—Newton Bridge, Belfast.
4—Belle Creek Bridge, Wood Islands.
5—Bollom's Bridge, Burnt Hill, Lot 49.
6—Making up and stoning east abutment of Poplar Island Bridge.
7—Cost of furnishing 20 15-inch round unbarked hemlock piles to Poplar Island Bridge. State price of each pile.
8—Bridge in Archdeacon's Hollow, Glasgow Road.
9 Posting and railing the Anderson Bridge near residence of Mr. Charles Anderson, New London.
10—South Pinette or Young's Bridge.

Specifications will be furnished as follow:

No. 1—To James Palmer, Esq.
2—At the nearest residence to said bridge
3—At Mr. Grant's Store.
4—At Mr. Benjamin Bears.
6—At Mr. John Sellar's store.
7— do. do. do.
8—Mr. Hooper's, near Bridge.
9—Mr. Charles Anderson's.
10—At the store near Bridge.

The names of two good and sufficient securities will be required to accompany each tender. The Board will not be bound to accept lowest tender.

RICHARD WEEKS,
Sup. Pub. Works.
Ch'town, June 14, 1875.—3i

IRONMONGERY.

BY the "Prince Edward," "James Duncan," and "Moselle, from England, and steamers from Montreal and United States, we have received the greater part of our

Spring Stock OF HARDWARE!

Iron, Paints, Oils, &c.&c.

which we are offering at unusually low prices.

W. E. DAWSON & CO.
May 24, 1875.—6w

1875. SPRING. 1875.

P. REILLY, TAILOR, Kent Street,

Has just received, per Ship *James Duncan* from Liverpool, and Steamer *Venezia* from Montreal,

A FULL SUPPLY OF Cloths & Trimmings

SUITABLE FOR

Spring and Summer Wear.

The subscriber, from his facilities, can afford to sell cheaper than any of those in Town who adopt the Tailoring trade as a profession.

P. REILLY, Tailor.
Ch'town, May 31, 1875.