

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our subscribers have much pleasure in informing their advertising patrons that, since the 5th July last—the day on which he purchased the paper—three hundred and ten names have been added to the list of subscribers to the EXAMINER; and that it has now a larger circulation than at any period since the death of Hon. Edward Whelan.

Being desirous of still further extending its sphere, he offers a bonus of one month's subscription to all persons subscribing between the 1st of December next and the 1st of January, 1876.

Persons indebted to him for subscriptions, advertising, or by note of hand, are respectfully requested to pay the amounts due by them on or before the 1st December next.

W. L. COTTON.

Nov. 15, 1875.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1875.

REFORM.

POLITICAL REFORM is the first, the most important duty of the Legislators of this Province. Every part of our local body politic is antiquated and inefficient. Legislation, education, finance, public works, the civil service, the road and bridge service—every department and office under our Local Government—are conducted on principles calculated to procure the smallest possible advantage at the greatest possible expense. System there is none.

Now, if ever, we require practical reform. For if measures of reform be not taken, we will ere long become a byword and a reproach among our neighbors, and our Province will be bankrupt. We will be both politically and financially ruined. Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, even Manitoba, are all adopting the latest improvements in political science. We alone remain in statu quo. With them, all things political are being renewed to suit their altered circumstances. But we still cling to the staid, tattered garments which covered the body politic previous to the introduction of responsible government, and previous to Confederation.

The public service must cost more and more as years roll on. Roads must be kept in better repair, bridges less like horse traps, branch railways must be built; public schools must be raised out of the utterly inefficient and disgraceful state into which they have lapsed; public officials must get higher salaries if their duties are to be well performed. It can no more be expected that our people—steadily advancing with the age—will rest content with the public conveniences of the olden time, than that they will hold on to the sledge and the hoe, the lumbering carts and slow coaches of fifty years ago. No. They must have improvements. And improvements will cost money. When, moreover, we reflect that—with bad roads, bad bridges, bad schools, with the public officials not more than half paid and the public business performed in anything but a satisfactory manner—with a Government the cardinal virtue of which is economy—the expenditure of last year exceeded the revenue by \$294,500, we are forced to the conclusion that this question of reorganization and reform requires to be dealt with at the earliest possible moment.

By a proper organization of Governmental departments and a reformation of the number of public officials, much money might, undoubtedly be saved, which the business of the country might be much more efficiently performed. But, to go to the root of the matter, it is expedient and necessary that the Legislature be re-constructed. Our readers may be startled, but it is nevertheless a fact that Legislation in this Province costs, per head of the population, nearly double as in Nova Scotia, more than double as much as in New Brunswick, over a third more than in Quebec, and nearly three times as much as in Ontario. Moreover, the number of representatives, proportionately to the population, is about three times as great here as in Nova Scotia, double as great here as in New Brunswick, four times as great as in Quebec and five times as great as in Ontario. The following statement is compiled from the latest official returns at hand:

Table with 4 columns: Province, Population, No. of Representatives, Expense per head of population. Rows include Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and P.E.I.

We have not time to procure statistics of other countries; but we believe it could be proved that the people of this Island pay more for their legislation than the people of any other country in the world. With two houses of parliament, no less than forty-two representatives in the Local Legislature, an Executive Council of nine, a Lieutenant Governor—and all their costly attendants—here; with ten representatives, a Cabinet, a Cabinet Minister and a Governor General to look after their interests at Ottawa; and with the right of a final appeal in case of need to the government and Queen of England, surely the 90,000 people of this Province are well governed! But are they? Compare our public schools, our Local Civil Service, our municipal institutions, our roads, our bridges, with those of Ontario, the people of which have but one house of representatives to our two and one representative to our five. The comparison is a perfectly fair one, for man for man the

people of this Island are, in point of wealth and intelligence, fully equal to the people of Ontario. In Ontario, then, the public schools are the pride of the people and the admiration of every stranger who takes the trouble to inspect them; here they are a shame and a reproach. In Ontario the Local Civil Service is conducted on business principles; system and order pervade every branch of it; the officials are well paid, and the work of the country is well done—here the public business is conducted without system, by half paid officials, who have no check upon them—who may keep the public money in their possession and use it to their private advantage for months, no man being the wiser or having the right to gainsay them. In Ontario the municipal institutions are as nearly perfect as may be; under these institutions, the people directly interested have the appropriation of their share of the public money granted for Local works and enjoy many other advantages which we have no space to enumerate—here the people are at the mercy of a Board of Works, the members of which, responsible only to themselves and their party, invariably expend the public money just where it is their personal interest to do so; or else the money passes through the hands of a party Commissioner and a party overseer, appointed not because of capability and honesty, but in consideration of political services rendered. We need not continue the comparison. It has been continued quite far enough to show that a Province with one house of representatives may be quite as well governed as one with two; and this is our object in making it. For if a Province ninety times as large as this, with nearly twenty times the population, is well governed when it has only one house of representatives, may we not abolish one of ours, reconstruct the other, and save some \$5,000,000 a year, when we so urgently need the money, without the slightest fear? It cannot be truly said, that the democratic element is any more powerful here than in Ontario. But, for the nonce, admitting that it is so, we doubt whether our second elective house checks it in the slightest possible degree. The members of both houses belong to precisely the same class and are open to precisely the same influences. The difference in franchises under which they are elected, influences them not. If they differ, it is as likely that the upper house will adopt the radical platform as the lower. Last year, as we all remember, two Land Purchase Bills were sent up to the Legislative Council by the House of Assembly. One was radical in its provisions, the other, conservative. Strange as it may appear, the Council deliberately accepted the former and threw out the latter. This incident shows that, where party interests are at stake, a second house, influenced by party jealousies and animosities, and the suspicions arising therefrom, is not an effective check upon the passage of radical measures or even the promoter of laws the constitutionality and justice of which are unquestionable. Again, in a small community like this, it is next thing to impossible to get forty-two men fitted to take efficient part in Legislative proceedings. We have not the slightest hesitation in declaring our firm belief that of the two scores and two representatives who now have the right to sit in our Legislature, at least one score and one are unqualified for the station—are fitted neither by nature nor education for the parts which they are called upon to perform. We would not be understood to insinuate that there are not sufficient capable men in the Province. There are enough, but they cannot be obtained.

Seeing, then, that costly public improvements are required, that the Province is in danger of bankruptcy or the people are in danger of direct taxation, that double as much, per head of the population, is expended for Legislation here as in any other Province in the Dominion; that the Legislative Council affords no effective check upon the radical element in the House of Assembly; that hedged round and guarded as our Legislature is by the Dominion and Imperial Governments, there is little possibility of dangerous political innovations on its part—in view of all these considerations, the extreme of abolishing one house and reorganizing the other is patent.

The proposed reform might be accomplished in this way. Suppose the party made it the question at the next general election, and decisively pronounced in favor of it. One of the houses might then be abolished, and the other reduced (or raised, as the case may be) to fifteen members. This would give a representation, in proportion to the population, about equal to the representation of Nova Scotia and a little more than three times as great as that of Ontario—in round numbers, it would give one representative to every six thousand inhabitants. Thus reduced the Legislature might be estimated to cost annually, say—

Fifteen members at \$200, \$3,000.00
Speaker, additional, \$500.00
Clerk, and assistant, 150.00
Law Clerk, 300.00
Sergeant at Arms and assistants, 1,000.00
Printing, 1,000.00
Contingent expenses, 500.00
\$6,450.00
This amount is equal to about nine cents per head of the population, nearly two cents a head more than the proportionate cost of Legislation in Ontario. Then we would save over \$10,000,000 a year—which would pay the interest on \$170,000,000, which would pay a subsidy of \$5,000,000 a mile on thirty-five miles of railway—or which, if so applied, would put our roads and bridges in a passable state. To the people we say: 'Go think of it.'

These are dark clouds on the political horizon and the storm already begins to rage. The too heavily freighted ship of state lurches wearily and makes no progress. Let us throw overboard some of the cargo and reef our sails so that she may proceed safely.

THE GOVERNMENT REVIEWED.

At a political meeting recently held in Toronto, Sir John A. McDonald said: 'I do not, I will not intimate the example of these gentlemen (the Grits) when they were in opposition. I will not attack them personally, I will not revive them or enter into any discussion of their private affairs or private conduct—(cries of 'Good, and cheers.) I will only look at them as public men administering your affairs, and the affairs of this Province and of the Dominion; and I will say to you, gentlemen, that during the two short years they have been in power, they have been weighed in the balance and found utterly wanting. (Loud cheers.) Without charging them collectively with dishonesty, I will charge them with utter incapacity. (Renewed cheers.) I need not press that upon men like those of West Toronto. You are reading men; you follow the course of public opinion; you see the conduct of public men and watch public events; you observe with a critical eye, and can see for yourselves as to whether the Government are worthy of the great confidence placed in them by the Parliament of Canada, and the representative of their Sovereign. (Cries, 'no no no!') In the first place they succeeded a Government which, whatever may be its faults, had the satisfaction of knowing that during the whole period of their power this country proceeded from step to step without any hindrance. (Here, here.) There was no impediment or obstruction put in the way of progress, prosperity, and wealth. From 1851 until 1854—during which the Government, of which I was a member, swayed the destinies of Canada—you will find that it was a time of unexampled prosperity. (Hear, hear.) No country in the world can show such a record of increasing prosperity, whether looking at its educational development, its manufactures, its agricultural improvement, its wealth, and every branch of public affairs; and it rose higher and higher in the estimation of the world, and in the credit of London and Europe. Do not you now see a change? Twenty-four months have passed, and instead of prosperity, confidence and credit, you find trade paralyzed, merchants breaking, factories closed, and workmen engaged at half or no time. (Great cheering.) Everywhere there is distrust and increasing poverty. With a long winter before us, there is prospect of a great deal of suffering, all arising from a want of confidence in the present Administration created throughout the country by their complete incapacity. (Hear, hear.) It has been said by way of what is called 'chaff,' that Providence seems even to go against the Grits when in power. (Laughter.) It is an old story that more than twenty years ago the country was prosperous and the farmers were doing well, but the Grit Government came in, and so did the devil. This Government has only been in power two years, but you have already got the Colorado bug. (Great laughter.) That, however, gentlemen, is by way of jest. But I call your attention to the fact, that there is great commercial depression and a prospect of much suffering among the working class. But they say, 'Oh, it's the ebb and flow of trade, action and reaction, now a prosperous year and now a bad year.' Gentlemen, that is true to a certain extent. It may be true, it is true, that a great deal of the commercial depression and commercial distrust that exists arises from inflation from over-inflation, from over-importation of goods and a desire to 'go ahead too fast' to use an Americanism. The present Government are not responsible for that. But that would be passed over with a steady, able Government holding the balance. The depression would be merely a provisional one, simply of a day, comparatively. But what did you see the moment we went out, covered by a shower of lies and slanders? 'Reformers' anxious, greedy for power, hungry, because they're in opposition for twenty years, (laughter) resolved to have effect whether by bribing men or stealing papers; (hear, hear) whether it was by bribing men to rob post offices or by bribing confidential clerks to filch their masters' most secret papers, (great cheers) what else did they do that, that characterized character and committed felony—that they by stealing letters were guilty of an offence for which every one of them were liable to be indicted and sent to the Penitentiary? (hear, hear.) What cared they what course they took; no matter how base, how mean, how vile, so that they got 'John A.' out of office? (Cries 'You will soon get in again!')—great cheering. They have had their wish. The unworthy means they used were successful for a time, but like the money you read of in the fairy tales, but when you wake up in the morning you find that the whole thing is a dream. This rich, juicy apple of office which they wished to squeeze and enjoy has turned sour in their mouths. Mr. Cartwright in his late statement which he laid before the capitalists of England in order to raise a new loan, had to make an excuse of the situation of Canada, of its revenue, its debts, its assets, and its property; and he had to show year after year since Confederation that its property exceeded its liabilities, that it was a wealthy country, that it was a prosperous country and that it had a flourishing revenue. Now he says—and he truly says so, because he has gone to England for the purpose of raising money to be spent in Canada—that Canada was always during the regime of the late Government in a sound condition; yet the first thing he did when he came into power was to raise in his place in Parliament and tell the people of Canada that we had left the treasury empty, and that there was a deficiency. We knew better. Our Finance Minister, Mr. Tilly, the present Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, said it was not true; but Mr. Cartwright insisted that there was a deficiency; and in order to cover up that deficiency he was obliged to throw a further tax on the people of Canada. (Shame.) Then he brought down a tariff. Mr. Cartwright is an universal genius. (Laughter.) He is a lawyer or half a lawyer, not quite called to the bar; but he had studied law and thought he knew all about sugar, leather, iron, woolen goods, silken goods, wine and tea. His legal education had fitted him to be Finance Minister, and he introduced a tariff, and a pretty tariff it was. (Laughter.) There was not one single alteration in the duties that was right. I was in Halifax when the tariff was introduced. It made the fortune of the railways by the deputations that came down to protest against it. (Laughter and cheers.) The hotels were running over with eager merchants, manufacturers and importers who declared that their trade would be destroyed, and they themselves ruined. The tea importer said: 'If this is passed we are ruined, our trade will be destroyed.' Mr. Cartwright said: 'I will alter that.' The sugar importers said: 'If you put on this duty you are altogether wrong in the said; you don't understand the difference between plain sugars and brown bastard.' Mr. Cartwright said: 'I will alter that.' Then came the merchants in dry goods. They said: 'Why this tariff will destroy our trade altogether, we cannot import.' Mr. Cart-

wright replied, 'We will alter that.' He is not going to help the province at all: it is not going to come near it, except at one end at French River. I need hardly delay to point out the fallacies of this scheme—they have been fully developed before; but let me give you a bit of prophecy, although 'I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet'—let me tell you that I foresee that the present Government will abandon all their schemes. I am very much mistaken—and I am not very liable to be mistaken on such a matter—if Mr. Robinson does not see at the next session the whole thing burst up, on the ground that it wants more information, further investigation and surveys before they can proceed. In the meantime the country has the great satisfaction of knowing that if it has not got a railway, or a piece of the railway, it will at least have got the rails. (Great laughter.) Gentlemen it is well you should have something for your money—you have got your steel rails. (Increased laughter.) I have heard the question frequently asked—what is the use of rails if we have got no railway? You are to have no railway, but the steel rails are bought and paid for. We don't know from whom they were bought, nor who has made a profit out of the transaction; but perhaps it will be Mr. Robinson's agreeable duty to ask for an enquiry in Parliament; (hear, hear) and I dare say that when the question of steel rails comes to be investigated, it will be found that there has been a 'steal' somewhere. (Loud laughter and cheers.) There is the railway; it is the fellow of the Government's two and a half per cent. And what else have they done? They copied a contrived election Act of ours, and passed the year before; they made a few alterations and then called it their own. The few alterations have been so successful that the judges of Lower Canada are going to call the Act unconstitutional. (Cries 'that's so!') But they were resolved to have a tribunal to try all disputed elections and see whether there was any corruption. Well, the judges found out that there was some corruption. (Hear, hear.) But where was it? Gentlemen, it was proved with respect to one county, that there was more money expended by Grit 'purists,' who came to 'put down bribery,' than Sir Hugh Allan subscribed altogether for Upper Canada. It was shown that the challenge which I made in Parliament the year before, and which they dared not accept, viz., that they spent two dollars to our one, was based upon actual facts. (Cheers.) We did not get into the kernel for only a few elections were tried. You may recollect how eagerly everywhere they threw up the sponge, because they did not want any enquiry to be held. If the investigation had gone on to the fullest extent, it would have been found out that hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent by the great 'party of purity' in order to 'put down corruption.'—Hear, hear. There was a petition against myself. I threw up the sponge.—Laughter. The Reformers said: 'We will not allow you; you have been guilty of personal corruption.' They said 'go on,' and I said 'go on.' I did what many others did 'go on.' I went into the box and told the whole story.—Hear, hear. In the election in which I was interested I spent \$2,500, although the whole power of the government was against me, and my opponent spent from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and his friends in Kingston did not deny it. I had not the money and could not spend it; if I had it I had no desire to spend it; and I am not aware of a single farthing being spent in my election contrary to law.—Cheers.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY. A meeting of the Diocesan Church Society was held in St. Paul's School Room, on Wednesday evening last. Of the clergy there were present Ven. Archdeacon Read, Revs. Messrs. Dyer, Ross, McLean, Newnam, Johnson, Hodgson and Ellis. Owing to a late accident, from the effects of which he is still suffering, the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald was not present. The room was well filled with the laity. Hon. Chief Justice Palmer occupied the Chair. Eloquent Speeches were delivered. The following resolutions were adopted:— 1. Moved by the Ven. Archdeacon Read, seconded by Judge Hensley, and supported by the Hon. Daniel Davies, M. P., that it is desirable for the more efficient working of the Diocesan Church Society, that the annual meeting be changed from the first Wednesday in February, to the second Wednesday in November, and that after the next annual meeting in February, the time for holding such meeting be changed accordingly; that the fourth bye-law of this society be altered (so as to give effect to this change) in manner following:—instead of the words 'first Wednesday in February,' insert 'second Wednesday in November'; also, that instead of the words in the fifth bye-law, 'third Wednesday in April, July and October, on the fourth Wednesday in January'—the following words be inserted: 'fourth Tuesday in January, April, July, and October'; also, that instead of the word 'October,' in the sixth bye-law, the word 'October' be inserted; also, that instead of the words 'annual meeting,' in the tenth bye-law, the words 'publishing of the Report' be inserted. 2. Moved by the Rev. T. B. McLean, seconded by Charles Palmer, Esq., that this meeting express its gratitude to the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel, and also to the Colonial and Continental Church Society, for their continued and valued aid to the church of this Province. 3. Moved by the Rev. G. W. Hodgson, seconded by the Rev. W. M. Ross, and supported by Louis H. Davies, Esq., M. P., that this meeting pledge itself to increased exertions on behalf of our Church Society, by a more liberal contribution to its funds, and it trusts that the Cherry Valley Mission will soon be filled, and the services of an itinerating Missionary be obtained to minister to our people that reside at a distance from any of our churches. 4. Moved by the Rev. R. W. Dyer, seconded by the Rev. A. J. Leitch, and supported by the Hon. Attorney General, that this meeting desire to acknowledge with gratitude to Almighty God the mercies of the past year, vouchsafed to the parent kingdom and to the province in particular. 'FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.' Thousands of human beings are yearly borne down the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and the latter says to him, 'How do you get on? How is your health?' The reply frequently is, 'Oh, I am well, with the exception of a cold.' Most persons lightly regard a cold. Leaders in life are called to consume the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs up the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of Catarrh, which, if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections in the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor, and they do not allow to continue in its course, thinking that incrustations will form in the head, the bones of which sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. We will person to endeavor to suffer from such an annoying disease, when they can just as well be cured of it? Dr. Sarge's Catarrh Remedy will cure the worst forms of Catarrh in its early stages, and it is a remedy which has yet been offered to the public. Many harsh, irritating preparations may, for a time, relieve the symptoms, and they do not cure the disease. Dr. Sarge's Catarrh Remedy is soothing and healing in its effects, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, according to directions, will lead to effect a cure. Sold by all Druggists. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE EXAMINER. One Dollar and Forty Cents a year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. READINGS & MUSIC. MRS. ROBINSON. ENTERTAINMENT. Y. M. C. A. HALL. Monday Evening, Nov. 15, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. PROGRAMME. PART I. 1 Piano Solo, Mr. Earle. 2 Langley Lane, Mrs. Robinson. 3 Song—Within a Mile of Edborough Town, Miss Ellen. 4 Death of Paul Dombey, Mrs. Earle and Mrs. Robinson. 5 Duett—Violin and Piano, Mr. Vivaldi and Mrs. Robinson. 6 Sheridan's Ride, Mrs. Robinson. PART II. 1 Bass Solo—The King and the Miller, Mr. Robinson. 2 Katie Lee and Willie Gray, Mrs. Robinson. 3 The Bells (Poe), Mrs. Robinson. 4 Swiss Song, with violin and piano accompaniment, Miss Ellen. 5 The Lost Hitt (Hood), Mrs. Robinson. Admission 20 cts. Reserved Seats 25 cts. Tickets for sale at the stores of W. R. Watson, H. A. Harvie, and Dr. Dodd, Nov. 15.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. AUCTION. Flour, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, &c. WE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst. at 11 o'clock, in front of our Sales-room— 200 lbs. Spring Extra } FLOUR, 100 lbs. Extra } 10 half-casks TEA (warranted), 5 bbls. CURRANTS, 20 puns. MOLASSES, 5 tierces do., 50 boxes RAISINS, 5 bags FILLBERTS, 20 boxes CONFECTIONERY, 10 boxes CHEESE, 10 boxes CANDLES, 5 boxes Cheong's TOBACCO. CARVELL BROS., Auctioneers, Charlottown, Nov. 12, 1875.—11. LAST TRIP FROM BOSTON. WILL BE THE "S. S. CARROLL," Leaving there on the 20th inst., and returning from here on the 25th. Importers and shippers take notice. CARVELL BROS., Agents, Nov. 15, 1875.—11. EX. "JAMES DUNCAN." 45 Casks Scotch Refined Sugar. Quality recommended very fine. For sale low while landing. HYNDMAN BROS. Nov. 15, 1875. FLOUR. 1100 barrels Spring Extra, and very Choice Family FLOUR. Special inducements to Cash Customers. CARVELL BROS. Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1875.—21. Temperance House, ALBERTON. P. E. I. Is now open. Travellers will find ample accommodation for man and beast. A LIBERAL PATRONAGE is solicited. R. M. COSTAIN, Alberton, Nov. 15, 1875.—41. NOTICE TO TENANTS ON TOWNSHIPS 7, 10, 12, 27, 30, 46, and 47. THE TENANTS ON THE ESTATES OF Robert Bruce Stewart and other members of his family, on Townships 7, 10, 12, 27, 30, 46, and 47, are hereby notified that they are requested to pay without delay at least one year's rent on their respective holdings, to save legal expenses; and all parties are hereby warned against trespassing upon the unoccupied land on said estates on penalty of prosecution. The tenants on Townships 7, 10, 12, and 27, will pay to Mr. James Farrer Stewart, and those on Townships 30, 46 and 47, to Mr. Robert Bruce Stewart, Jr., who are duly authorized by the owner of said estates to grant receipts for rent, and will attend to receive the same as usual. ROBERT BRUCE STEWART, JR., JAMES FARRER STEWART, Nov. 15, 1875.—51. NOVEMBER, 1875. CLOTHING FOR FARMERS MECHANICS RAILWAYMEN LUMBERERS AND CITIZENS Ready-made or Made to Measure! We are now receiving by Mail Steamers a further supply of HEAVY WINTER CLOTHS & CLOTHING! OVERCOATS, Stormcoats, Reefers, &c. TO SUIT ALL. At Economical Prices! ANY GARMENT made to order at short notice and at moderate prices! SPECIAL.—We offer, at a Great Bargain, a large lot of heavy Winter Overcoats, which, on account of the hard times, have been sold to us at bankrupt prices. Those who have not bought their Winter Clothing, cannot do better than have a look at these Goods before buying. ONE PRICE TO ALL. W. A. WEEKS & CO., IMPORTERS, Queen Street. IMPORTANT! For the Benefit of all Concerned! THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INTIMATE to all persons indebted to him to 1st OCTOBER, that the full amount of their accounts is required with as little delay as possible. HENRY BEER, Southport, October 23, 1875.—64. RECEIVED AT Dorsey & Jost's BOOT & SHOE STORE FOR FALL & WINTER WEAR: 1400 Pairs Rubber Boots and Shoes, Felt & Rubber Snow Boots 2500 Pairs Boots, Shoes & Slippers, in Leather and Felt for Ladies, Gents and Children. MENS & BOYS Strong Wellington Boots GOOD AND CHEAP. All kinds of Boots made to order, of the best material, and by first-class workmen, at DORSEY & JOST'S BOOT FACTORY, South Side Market Sq'r. Charlottown, Nov. 15, 1875. LIQUORS. 50 puns, 10 tierces, } Very Choice. 10 bbls., } CARVELL BROS. Charlottown, Nov. 15, 1875.—21. NOTICE. CITY COURT, Nov. 7, 1875. BY order of the Stipendiary Magistrate, I hereby notify all whom it may concern, that every person who shall hereafter place on the streets or sidewalks of this City, any obstruction, whether consisting of goods, lumber, vehicles, materials for building or rubbish of any kind, shall, without further notice, be fined the full penalty contained in the City by-law. THOMAS FLYNN, City Marshal, November 8, 1875. TOWN LOT FOR SALE. NUMBER 61 in the First Hundred in Charlottetown, near the Convent and Railway Station. Apply to H. J. CUNDALL, Nov. 8, 1875.—3W. FURNITURE. CHAIRS, Cheaper than ever, In Double and Single Backs. CANE SEAT CHAIRS! In Large and Small Rockers. TO THE TRADE: Looking-glass Plates All sizes, Good and Cheap. HAIRCLOTH, all sizes. Also, some VERY HANDSOME VENEERS! in Walnut, Plain, Fancy, and Corrugated Bird-eye Maple, Corrugated and Hungarian Ash and Burl Walnut. All the above will be sold very Cheap for Cash Only. E. D. STAIR, Upper Great George Street, Charlottown, Oct. 18, 1875. NEW GOODS. The subscriber has just received from Manchester, England, a Case containing Heavy Winter Cloths WITH SUITABLE Supply of Trimmings. The Goods are The Best Imported in this Market! Gentlemen wishing to purchase Fall Outfits would do well to call upon him as he has facilities for giving Cheaper Carments than any of the so-called tailors in town. P. BILLY, Kent Street, Oct. 4, 1875.