

House Furnishing Goods

AT THE LONDON HOUSE.

CARPET DEPARTMENT:

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT IN Brussels, Tapestry, 2 and 3 ply Wools, Union Felts, &c.

RICH CURTAIN DAMASKS, MOREEN, REPPS, Critonece Chintz, Muslin & Lace Curtains,

PLAIN AND TWILLED COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS,

Pillow Case Cotton, Counterpanes, Huckabuck and Diaper Towels.

Diaper and Damask Table Cloths,

White Cottons, in fine medium and heavy makes.

SCOURED COTTONS.

ALSO, SEVERAL LOTS OF REMNANTS!

In different departments, left from Stock Taking, to be cleared out at a low figure.

TERMS CASH.

GEORGE DAVIES & CO.

April 10, 1876.

FURNITURE!

AT THE MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

KING STREET.

Consisting in part of Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed-Room Furniture, from the latest American and English Patterns,

Store, Office and Ship Furniture made to order, in the most substantial manner.

Lounges, Sofas, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Cheffoniers, Sinks, Washstands, Tables of all kinds.

Chairs, (the best in the Province) in single and double backs, Students, Easy, and Library Chairs, (Rotary) Gilt and Walnut Moulding for Picture Frames; Looking Glass Plates, all sizes; Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c.,

and everything required in the shape of Furniture.

As Good and as Cheap as can be bought in the City,

All manufactured on the premises, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Nearly opposite A. Baldwin & Co's Hardware Store, King Street. Residence nearly opposite,

G. L. DOGHERTY.

Charlottetown, Dec. 20, 1875.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE,

180 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - - - \$2,000,000

Power to Increase to \$5,000,000.

DEPOSITED WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT. - - - \$50,000

ALEX. W. OGLIVIE, M. P. P., President,

WILLIAM ANGUS, First Vice President,

EDWARD H. GOFF, Second Vice President and Manager,

HENRY LYE, Secretary,

C. D. HANSON, Chief Inspector,

J. R. HEA, Inspector for Maritime Provinces.

All Descriptions of Fire Risks taken on Favorable Terms!

AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND:

JAS. DESBRISAY,

Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1876. 83 Queen Street.

C. ROBERTSON,

NO. 50 QUEEN STREET.

WORSTED COATINGS, NEW PATTERNS.

TWEED TROWSERINGS,

A new Line, Just Opened, FOR SPRING!

FANCY VESTINGS, New Pattern.

BLACK & BLUE SUPERFINE,

BLUE & BLACK DOESKIN.

SINGLE & DOUBLE MILLED CASSAMERE

Scotch Tweed Suiting, Something New.

HAT DEPARTMENT Better Sorted Than Ever.

NEW LINE SILK HATS.

C. ROBERTSON,

Feb. 26, 1876. Duncan's Brick Building, 50 Queen Street

Axles. Bolts. Iron.

145 SETS

American and Canadian Axles,

From \$2.90 to \$7.50 per Set.

45,000 AMERICAN CARRIAGE BOLTS,

FINISHED HEAD. ALSO, A

LARGE LOT OF ENGLISH BOLTS,

Selling at Reduced Prices!

Every kind of MALLEABLE CASTINGS, suitable for Carriage Work.

BEST WROUGHT IRON

Step Pads, King Bolts, Shaft Couplings,

Fifth Wheels, &c.,

And an unusually Large Stock of Refined Iron

SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Call and see our Stock!

W. E. DAWSON & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1876.—tf



NEW AND

More Elegant Styles

AND LOWER PRICES!

LARGEST & CHEAPEST STOCK

IN P. E. ISLAND.

Selected from London, New York,

Boston and Dominion

Establishments,

which, together with our own

UNRIVALLED FACILITIES,

put us

ahead of all competitors in our line.

Drawing, Dining, & Bed

Room Suits,

High & Low Cost.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Chairs, Bedsteads, &c.,

TO SELECT FROM.

Window Rollers, Cornice Poles,

Rings, &c. &c. &c.

English & German Looking Glasses, and

Plates to fit Old Frames,

VERY CHEAP.

Some New and Elegant

Picture Mouldings!

In Imitation of French, Burl, Oak,

Burl, Blue and Magenta, and other

Fancy Patterns, not hitherto

imported.

—ALSO—

New Rustic Frames, with New Corner

Pieces, and Oval Frames, &c., which

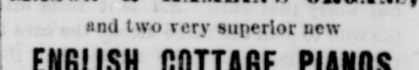
we will SELL CHEAP!

Picture Frames

every variety, &c.

JOHN NEWSON.

March 6, 1876.



KING SQUARE

CABINET SHOP!

MARK BUTCHER

INVITES the attention and patronage of

the public in general to his varied stock

of FURNITURE

NOW ON HAND, WHICH IS

Suitable to every Parchaser,

AND CONSISTS OF

Drawing, Dining & Bed

Room Sets,

AND

EVERY ARTICLE USED IN GENERAL FURNISHING,

ALSO, PATENT

WIRE-WOVEN MATTRESSES,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE SIZE.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS,

and two very superior new

ENGLISH COTTAGE PIANOS

(French Walnut cases)—VERY CHEAP.

All Cheap for Cash or Approved

Paper.

UNDERTAKING

in every branch attended to with HEARE,

etc. on more reasonable terms than any other establishment in the city.

Ch'town, March 13, 1876.—a ne pro Su

Executors Notice.

ALL persons having any claims against

the Estate of the late HONORABLE

DANIEL BREXAN, of Charlottetown,

Prince Edward Island, deceased, are re-

quired to furnish their accounts, duly at-

tested, to Mr. JOHN GAHAN, of Char-

lottetown; and all persons indebted to the

said Estate are required to make immediate

payment to him, he having been authorized

and appointed by me to receive the same.

Dated at Charlottetown, this 6th day of

March, 1876.

PETER MCINTYRE,

Bishop of Charlottetown,

March 13, 1876.—3m

FREEHOLD FARM

FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well-

known Farm, now occupied by him,

containing

100 Acres of Free Land.

It is situated in the thriving district of

ROSENEATH, about 6 miles from George-

town and 2 miles from Montague Bridge

and Cavigan H. Station. On the farm is

A Good Dwelling House

AND

Two Good Barns,

(one 47x27, the other 33x18), nearly new.

There are 50 acres of land cleared and in

good state of cultivation; also, 20 acres of

new land, ready to break up. The remain-

der is covered with hard and soft wood.

Being in the vicinity of Mills, Churches,

Schoolhouses, and plenty of Muesel Mud,

it is one of the most valuable properties in

the County. Good title guaranteed.

TERMS.—For farm only (1-4) one fourth

down, balance in yearly instalments for 6

years. The purchaser can have Stock and Im-

plements, with farm, if suitable. For fur-

ther particulars apply to the subscriber, at

the premises, or to H. J. Norton, Summe-

side.

JOHN H. NORTON.

Rosepath, Lot 52, March 6, 1876.—3m

At the beginning of another season the subscriber begs to thank his advertising patrons for their support during the past year and to solicit a continuance of their favors. THE EXAMINER is now the oldest and one of the most popular newspapers in the Province. Its circulation was never larger than it is at present. It is sent to nearly every business man in the Province, and it is read in all parts of the country. It is, therefore, a good advertising medium. Advertising rates moderate.

The Examiner.

Chalottetown, April 10, 1876.

THE NEW ASYLUM.

We very much regret to see the Argus endeavouring to persuade the Government not to build a New Asylum. We hope this is not an inspired utterance thrown out as a feeler, to see whether it will be safe to give up the scheme. The present building is wholly unsuited to the purpose for which it is used. Its low, ill-ventilated apartments, its underground cells, its bad arrangements generally, are such, that no expenditure of money could make it fit for a Lunatic Asylum. A well arranged building, suited in all ways, when it is found too small, may economically be enlarged. In this case it would be impossible. The assertion in the Argus, that the Grand Jury presentment was an exaggeration, is, to say the least, not a modest one. The Grand Jury made an official inspection of the place, searched every nook and corner from top to bottom, saw everything that was to be seen, and then made, on oath, a representation of what they saw. Surely it is more probable that they were correct, than that the idea of some gentlemen who never examined the place, that their "report was exaggerated," should be the true one. It should further be remembered, that the Grand Jurors found, from the evidence brought before them, prima facie evidence of malfeasance on the part of the late keeper.

We agree with the Argus that there is danger of reaction. This danger, however, arises not from the report of the condition of the Asylum having been exaggerated; but from a mental condition from which our community is by no means exempt—one which it is, perhaps, specially liable to. It has three stages:—the first, to neglect our duties; the second, to work ourselves into a furious state of virtuous indignation against any scape-goats we can find, and make great resolves; the third to collapse and do nothing. We have passed through the first two stages about the Asylum. We trust we are not coming to the third.

MIS-DIRECTED MINISTERIAL INFLUENCE.

The evil influence of the Minister of the Interior has lately been brought to bear in a manner most reprehensible. At the public expense, two oxen were, some years ago, purchased for the use of the Indians residing on Lennox Island. Last summer, they became "breathy;" and disputes having arisen respecting them, it was thought advisable to have them sold. Mr. James Yeo, our Dominion representative, it appears, thought the opportunity an excellent one to strike a bargain with the Indian in whose possession the oxen were, and so secure them for his own use and benefit. With the details of the bargain into which he entered with "Joe Snake" we do not pretend to be cognizant. At all events, Mr. Yeo obtained possession of the oxen. But the circumstances connected with the whole transaction were such as to induce Theophilus Stewart, Esq., the very efficient commissioner, to lay an information before a Justice of the Peace, and to obtain a search warrant to recover possession of them. Under the circumstances it was only to have been expected that the case would have come before a court of law, and that the dispute would have been settled in the usual way. But Mr. Yeo did not want this—why we do not know. Whether he was anxious to screen the transaction from public observation; whether he dreaded the audience which usually assembles in a court, learning the exact number of pounds of tobacco or gallons of rum which formed the basis of the transaction we are unable to decide. We only know that he applied to the Minister of the Interior to stop a judicial investigation; and the Minister granted his request. He telegraphed to Mr. Stewart to discontinue proceedings; and as Mr. Stewart receives his instructions from the Department of the Interior he was bound to obey the command of his official chief. There is in this transaction something so thoroughly in keeping with Mr. Laird's antecedents that we should have been surprised had he allowed the opportunity to pass without acting as he has done. The only influence he has exerted in Dominion politics since his accession to office has been to further the appointment of incompetent officials in this Island; and, in order to secure the vote of Mr. Yeo in favor of the present Government, to interpose his influence in depriving of the justice of the law the Indians of Lennox Island—the poor unfortunates whom it is his special duty to shield and protect. We learn that this infamous act has given rise to the just indignation of the people of Prince County. If Mr. Laird's biography is ever written, it will puzzle even the most friendly biographer to glid over the scandalous fact that he did not hesitate to degrade his office by preventing a judicial investigation into a serious charge.

CRIMINALS LABORING.

We notice that a Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons, which gives the Lieutenant Governor of any province power to authorize the employment, outside the jail limits, of criminals sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for offences against the criminal law of the Dominion. If the criminals of this province were, as they should be, under charge of the Dominion Government, the Lieutenant Governor might soon be in a position to utilize them in the improvement of the streets of this city.

So much of our space is taken up with the report of the debates upon the Bill to secure the Independence of Parliament—one of the most important Bills of the session—that we have but scant space to devote to a summary of the proceedings of the past week. A large amount of business has, however, been transacted. Our readers will be pleased to learn, that on Friday evening last, the Solicitor General submitted a number of resolutions, foreshadowing a measure of Reform in the Civil Service of the Province. The Hon. gentleman explained, at considerable length, the Bill which the Government propose to introduce.

It is proposed that one person shall perform the duties appertaining to the Head of the Offices of Provincial Treasurer and Provincial Secretary. This person will be paid at the rate of \$1600 a year. In the Treasury Department, there is to be an assistant at \$800; and in the Provincial Secretary's office an assistant at \$800; and an engraving Clerk at \$500. The Registry Office is to be made self-sustaining. Instead of six officials, as at present, there are to be but four. The Register is to be paid at the rate of \$1200 per year; the Assistant Register at \$700, and two clerks at \$500 each. The office of Commissioner of Crown Lands remains as at present, with a salary of \$1600. In the office there is to be an assistant, with a salary of \$800, and as many copying clerks as are required, with salaries ranging from \$300 to \$500 a year. The Board of Works is to be abolished. Instead, there is to be a Commissioner of Public Works, whose salary is set down at \$1,600. The offices of Secretary to the Board of Works and Road Correspondent is to be continued, and the official is to have \$500 per year. The Bill will, we understand, involve a complete change in our corrupt road system. The roads and bridges of the province will be under the direct control of the Commissioner of Public Works and his subordinates. Instead of two Auditors, as at present, there shall be one Auditor, at a salary of \$1200, whose duty it will be to examine all provincial accounts.

The Leader of the Opposition, as in duty bound, is displeased with the proposed measure. He has submitted a resolution setting forth that it is expedient to appoint a Commissioner of Education. To the discussion upon the motion, it clearly appeared that the policy of the Opposition is to raise the religious cry at the approaching elections. The Government opposed the motion on ground that in view of the existing state of public opinion upon the question of education, it is not expedient to make any change in the educational law until the question is submitted to the people at the polls. The Hon. J. C. Pope pointed out the utter inconsistency of the men who would erry Protestant against Catholic in a fight for purely secular schools in this Island, while at the same time they support the Hon. David Laird in foisting a sectarian system upon the people of the Northwest, and in petitioning the Queen to use her influence to force the Government of New Brunswick to subsidize schools in which denominational education is taught. He might well ask, can such men be trusted by the sincere and honest secularists? Mr. Pope favors "payment for results"—payment for the secular education of the youth of the Province, no matter where that education may be imparted. He is the only politician who has yet propounded a statesmanlike scheme by which our school difficulty may be settled.

THE LICENSE LAW.

There is a little difficulty in the City Council, respecting the issue of a tavern license to Mr. William Dingwell, who has lately taken the premises known as the "Victoria Hotel." It appears that, in the first place, the Council granted the license on the ground that it was simply a "renewal." Councillor Millner, however, took strong grounds against the grant, first, because the premises had been vacant over a year, and the applicant was not the same person who held the last license; and therefore, it was not merely a "renewal" which was required; 2d, because there were not, attached to the application, the names of ten of the applicant's nearest neighbors, nor were there the names of two City Councillors as absolutely required by law. Councillor Millner also held that a law, passed by the Legislature, requiring the signatures of two magistrates to the application, had not been complied with—in fact that the law had been completely evaded. At a subsequent meeting he moved that the matter be reconsidered; but his Worship the Mayor, having satisfied himself that the law had not been complied with, ruled that the license should not be granted until it had. The point respecting the signatures of two magistrates was referred to the Recorder. The City Council, however, evidently needs looking after.

PATRIOTIC.

From the Attorney General's speech on Monday evening, we find that the local Government have repudiated protection, but stick to Sir John. They disavow the principles of the Dominion Opposition, yet they hold on to the party. They don't want our bread tax, but they intend to do all they can to bring back to power the man who tried his very best to tax our bread. Yet these men wish to be considered patriotic, and they call themselves patriots! —Patriot, April 6.

It is not more than a month, since Sir John A. McDonald publicly declared himself a free trader in principle. His resolution respecting the readjustment of the tariff no more committed his party to the policy of protection, than the raising of the tariff a year ago showed that Mr. McKenzie and his party, is false to the principles of free trade. There must be a revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure of the Government; and our infant manufactures should be encouraged and fostered as much as possible. This is the view taken by Sir John A. McDonald; and any free trader, who is not a mere theorist, may consistently support him. We cannot have free trade; there is not the slightest danger of protection. We might, however, have the tariff so re-adjusted, that protection and encouragement would, to a certain extent, be given our struggling manufactures, while they are being threatened with extinction by the protected manufacturers of the United States.

We were not a little amused at an article, in the Patriot of last Thursday, on the jail. It praises with great unctious what it is pleased to consider very disinterested conduct; and grows quite pathetic in its regrets that its position does not allow it to vindicate the cause of the oppressed without its motives being suspected. Now, we always like to do a kind action for a neighbor. So we will point out to the Patriot what it seems, most unaccountably, to have overlooked. In the letter which has so delighted it, there is a strong condemnation of the Dominion Government for its neglect of the Penitentiary. Now the "position" of the Patriot is such, that if it plainly and honestly were to rebuke the neglect of the Ottawa authorities, to erect a penitentiary, its motives would be above suspicion. It would show itself to be uninfused by those petty considerations which affect other men, and would prove itself pure and disinterested. Thus might the patriotic longings be satisfied.

CASCUMPEC.

We have been requested to say that the flag hoisted by Mr. James White, collector of customs at Cascumpec, on last election day, and referred to by our correspondent "Number One," was a Norwegian ensign; and that Mr. White, on being informed that it was mistaken for a Fenian emblem, promptly hauled it down. We may remark, too, that the Presbyterian, when making public the bitter letter of Sentinel, should, in justice, have made some allusion to Mr. White's explanation as published, over his own signature, in the last EXAMINER. Who Mr. White is, or what he is, we know not. If he is a Dominion official, he has no right to meddle with politics, for such meddling—though not, strictly speaking, illegal—is contrary to a code of honor which should be the guide of every member of the Dominion Civil Service. Persons who are protected in their offices from the vicissitudes of politics ought not to be politicians. Moreover, any British subject who would knowingly insult the British flag deserves punishment; and we should be the last to shield Mr. White if he has done so. But Mr. White has publicly declared that the flag alluded to (whether Norwegian or Fenian it matters not) was hoisted by an employe, without Mr. White's knowledge. No matter what side Mr. White takes on the school question, he has a right to expect simple justice from our religious contemporary.

THE NAUFRAGE-PRIEST-POND ROAD.

We have been informed that the people of the eastern end of the Island are exasperated at the state of this road. So bad and so inconvenient is it, that with great difficulty the people reach their church at St. Margaret's. It is reported that the Rev. Gregory McDonald recently felt compelled to exhort his parishioners to endeavor to have the course of the road changed and the road itself made passable. A correspondent at Black Bush—the whole of whose letter we cannot insert—writes:—"It is really deplorable in a christian civilized country the position this large and promising settlement is placed in at present. The bridges on the old road are broken by last fall's storms—particularly the eastern bridge of Big Pond, which cannot be passed by the traveller, as the ice bridge that served all winter is gone now. What is to be done? No new road, no old road. The new road will be logs and swamps when the frost is out of the ground. The new bridges are not built, nor are they likely to be built in a hurry."