white man and the Indian, as we have seen, sharing alike in those reforms which are necessary to the salvation of our distressed country. On the Pacific slope we call into existence similar retrenchment and economy. We propose to reduce the mileage drawn by the British Columbia M. P's, and Senators, owing to the reduction in their route of travel in consequence of the energetic manner in which the government have pushed on the Pacific railway. Here we save ten cents per mile, for 1,000 miles each way, for each of the six gentlemen. There we have a saving at once of $120,000.

Smith: (who is a perfect ready reckoner) You mean $1,200.

Cartwright: Yes, somewhere in that neighborhood. Well, gentlemen, these are some of my propositions for retrenchment, economy and general reform; and only some. I have others which I will elaborate—

Mackenzie: VILLIAN! YOU LIE!!

These words created a tremendous uproar. Poor Cartwright turned pale. 'You could have knocked him down with a straw.' To be called a villian and a liar in the face of the whole Council was 'too cruel, too cruel.' (See Halifax *Herald*.) The Councillors started to their feet. Then it was perceived that the Premier had left the table and was standing, terribly agitated, at the private entrance to the Council Chamber, apparently in angry altercation with some one. Vexation, indignation, perturbation, and all the other ations had taken complete possession of him. The Councillors smelt a gunpowper plot, a second D'Arcy McGee murder, or at least some atrocious insult to which their Premier had been subjected. The offender turned out to be the Premier's Secretary, a gentlemanly and accomplished person. When the Premier recovered speech after the first shock to his nervous system; 'the villian,' said he, 'is a liar and a traitor! We are surrounded by traitors! The public offices are full of them. No Reformer is safe in this perjured atmosphere. The villian says WE HAVE LOST NORTH RENFREW!! Infamous wretch! Get you gone to your corruptionist contederates! (Exit Secretary.) I shall discharge him on the instant. I shall clear out the whole lot! There isn't an honest man in the building! Such a liar! *North Renfrew*, of all places, to lie about! North Renfrew that I carry in my pocket—where I spoke in three different places—where I lashed Tupper—lashed him as with a whip of scorpions—drove him from the hustings in shame and confusion! North Renfrew! If North Renfrew has gone back on me, then let me die, and when I am dead let Tupper hold a post mortem, and like the Princess of Cambay, you will find engraven on my heart the name of North Renfrew!!

They respected his emotion, his suffering, and while one led him gently to a cushioned seat, where his agitated form found grateful repose, another of their number was despatched to enquire as to the truth or falsity of the news. Scott was the messenger, and when Scott returned he did not need to utter one word to convey the sad intelligence to his colleagues. His pale face (at least as pale as nature would permit) told its tale only too plainly; and then—

Mackenzie: (reviving) Where is that liar—that base, unhanged liar?

Cauchon: O, Monsieur Premaire—de news am too troo.

Mackenzie: Out upon you, lunatic of Beauport! You are in league with the rest! Whoever says we have lost North is a perjured traitor—a traitor to the party!

Huntington: Most potent sir, I pray you, set a guard upon your temper—a seal upon your lips. North Renfrew, I grieve to say, is no more!

Scott: Yes—North Renfrew is gone.

Mackenzie: Execrable! I won't believe it. You are all traitors together. North Renfrew! The election was won before I left there. I drove Tupper from the hustings—I lashed him with a whip of scorpions. Why I have North Renfrew in my pocket—in my pocket! Public works for North Renfrew—railways for North Renfrew—the Premier for North Renfrew!! Three times I spoke in North Renfrew—my level best—speeches that no other man in Canada could make! And then offices, contracts promises, pressure at the back of that! No one but a lunatic will dare to say we haven't carried North Renfrew!

Huntington: How much for the lunatic, Cauchon?

Cauchon: Dese ees no tam pour laff an make a fun. Dese am une solemn moment. Ha!

Blake: I see no good in closing our eyes to the loss we have met. Rather, let——

Mackenzie: What loss? Who says we've lost North Renfrew? Show me the man who says we've lost North Renfrew and I will brand him a liar in his tracks. (Wildly) 'They durst not do it. 'Tis worse than murder.' No—no! North Renfrew is safe!

Scott: I am the one who en——

Mackenzie: *Et tu Brute!* Merciful Heaven!—where is this treason to end?

Scott: Hear me out. The news of the Opposition victory is all over the town—all over Canada by this time! White has won by nearly 300 majority.

Voices: It's too true—too true!

Mackenzie Amazed and excited, but the truth dawning on him. Howl! Howl! Howl! O, ye are men of stones! Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so that heaven's vault should crack. If it be so that White's majority's so large, then North Renfrew's gone indeed!—it's gone for ever! I know when one is dead, and when one lives, and if this be true, then Renfrew's as dead as earth. Blow winds, and crack your cheeks! rage! blow! You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the cocks! You sulphurous and thought-executing fires, vaunt-couriers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts, singe my hard head! And thou all shaking thunder, strike flat the thick rotundity o' the world! Crack nature's moulds, all germins spill at once, that make ingrateful man! North Renfrew's lost!—lost—lost!

[He retires, crushed and tottering.]

Scott: This is terrible? Such grief I never witnessed. And the pity is, there's cause for it.

Burpee: It's a sad business. Can nothing be done as it were? Is there a—is there no—don't you sea a prospect to make a bet and rake in something—any little thing you know, to help pay expenses?

Cauchon: Der's no money on dese business. Tings ees dredfully meex op. Dese Untington fellaire do de beesiness, pour North Renfrew, weed ees onfernal *No Poperie* cry.

Hunt.: [snapping his fingers] That for your opinion! Betake you to your pen, and there, in sackcloth and ashes, howl for your sins, which 'smell to Heaven.'

Blake: The bottom's out—the bottom's out!

Smith: [startled] Out? Out of what? What's out? Where is it?

Blake: [sadly] The bottom's out—the bottom's out.

Cauchon: If eets out put her een anoder tam.

Blake: [shaking his head, sorrowfully.] The bottom's out—the bottom's out!

Scott: What does he mean? What's the matter with our Great Minister?

Letellier: I do wish I av shelve meeself out Wes. Dese Grit do all go crazy.

Cauchon: I sall *adjouan* dese Council to my leetle parlor een Beaupore eef tings go dese way mooch farder.

Blake: [groaning] The bottom's out—the bottom's out!

Smith: Well certainly this is a strange part of all these strange proceedings. I'm puzzled. When I lose confidence in Blake, I lose confidence in everything. If Blake's reason is disturbed, then may each of us question our individual sanity. And what's to become of *me?*

Cauchon: [aside] I sall av to charge dese Gouvernment $500 a piece pour lodge dese peeple in Beaupore.

Blake: [as if speaking to himself] The bottom's out—the bottom's out! The Government's gone—Mackenzie's gone—I'm gone—we're all gone—all gone! Poor Smith! Poor Smith!

If a dynamite torpedo had exploded in that Council Chamber there couldn't have been greater confusion. Instantly each dignified Councillor sprang for his coat, his hat and his cane. Chairs were knocked about; 'gentlemen' jostled each other and the expressions of rage and disgust to which they gave utterance, as three or four of them tried to squeeze themselves out of the door at once, would have seemed ludicious were the actors less savagely earnest. '*Sacre!*' said Cauchon, 'dese wos une terrible beesness—and no monee pour me Graveeng Dock an me embellishmong!'

When the Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay, somebody gave him a boquet in which was a card, on which was written; 'Thy days are numbered.' Alfred Edward, not scaring worth a cent, laughed, and called for brandy and soda.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, Feb. 28, 1876.

THE COMING SESSION.

The approaching session of the Legislature will, we trust, be productive of some reforms. At present we have Responsible Government only in name. While the Legislature is crowded with officials, only three heads of Governmental Departments occupy seats in it. We have no Financial Secretary responsible to the Legislature and the country for the state of the public accounts. We have no Minister of Public Works to whom the people can turn and say "you are responsible for this useless expenditure," or "you deserve our continued countenance and support for these improvements." The Hon. L. C. Owen—a gentleman in whom the country has all confidence—is, it is true, Chairman of the Board of Works. But, as we have already shown, boards are only screens, behind which, individul members may shirk from the responsibility of imprudent or corrupt acts. We cannot—we have no right to hold Mr. Owen or any other member responsible for the deeds of the Board of Works. Again there is no man in the Legislature of whom an explanation may be demanded respecting the utterly disgraceful state into which our Public Schools have sunk. And yet education is one of the most important duties left to our Provincial Government. On the other hand, while there are several members of the Executive Council without office, the Commissioner of Public Lands—the head of a very important department—has no voice whatever in any act of the Government respecting his department; and he may therefore, upon occasion, assert his entire irresponsibility—his utter ignorance of the grounds of governmental action in regard to Public Lands. We trust that the Legislature will, during the coming session, do something towards making our vaunted "Responsible Government" a reality.

Again, it is certainly not right that several paid officials of the Dominion Government should hold seats in the Provincial Legislature. There may be at any time—there may be now—a question at issue between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government, and no official of the former—no matter how independent he really is—can be free from the suspicion of a leaning towards his superiors at Ottawa. It is consistent neither with the security nor the diginty of an independent Province to admit to a participation in the discussions and divisions of its Supreme Council, men who derive their means of living directly from another Government. We trust that Mr. Haviland's bill to secure the independence of Parliament, will be permitted to pass during the coming session.

The County Court Acts at present give great dissatisfaction to both judges and suitors. The Legislature could not, of course be expected to frame a perfect Act in the first instance. But with the experience gained, and with the assistance of the judges and others immediately interested, a measure might now be devised which would give reasonable satisfaction. We trust our legislators will give this matter their consideration during the coming session.

The Land Question (in its latest phase) will require a good deal of attention and care. The construction of branch railways and the erection of a poor asylum and a hospital are matters which should be discussed. We hope to see the coming session—the last of the present Legislature—a fruitful one.

UNDERHAND DEALING.

It now appears that the Dominion Government had determined to abandon the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway long before the passage of the Minute of Council by which they offered the indemnity of $750,000.

Mr. Mackenzie lately stated in the Commons that there was only one subject upon which Mr. Blake and he differed, and that was upon the desirability of constructing the Esquimalt and Namaino railway. The defeat of the Bill, providing for the construction of that railway, had removed all embarrassment upon that score; and, such being the case, there was no difficulty in Mr. Blake taking a seat in the Cabinet. Here we have clear statement that the abandonment of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway had been determined upon before Mr. Blake's entrance into the Cabinet, and that during all last summer the policy embodied in the September Minute, so far as it referred to that railway, was the settled policy of the government. This being the case, it was unfair and dishonorable—it was dishonest—to act in such a way as to convince the British Columbians that they intended to go with it. By the Minute of Council of the British Columbia Government—which we published last week—it appears that all through last summer the Government of Canada acted in such a way as to leave the impression that they had resolved honestly to adhere to the Carnarvon settlement. The survey parties on the line were greatly strengthened, the line was actually located for its entire length; the steel rails, part of the celebrated purchase, were transported to the island and deposited there; and all this in relation to a railway whose entire abandonment had already been determined upon!!! For the credit of the Dominion, we trust the Government will be able to satisfactorily explain this apparently scandalous underhand dealing.

A MINISTERIAL MISTAKE.

In his Annual Report, the Hon. Alexander McKenzie, Minister of Public Works, informs the Governor General and the country, that

"In the month of May, it having been represented that the Railway (of P. E. Island) was completely equipped and in working order, and a final certificate given by the Engineer in Charge, under instructions, dated 16th May, Mr. Thomas Swinyard was commissioned to examine and report upon the condition of the Railway."

In point of fact, a final certificate was not given until the month of December following the month of May, to which Mr. McKenzie alludes!

SALARIES OF DOMINION OFFICIALS.

With the *Patriot*—we can see no reason why our County Court Judges should be placed on a lower footing than those of the other Provinces. Nor can we see any good reason why our Chief Justice, our Puisne Judges, our Customs Officials, our Postmasters and Postal Clerks—all Dominion officials within the Province—should receive smaller salaries than Dominion officials elsewhere. If the Province is small the mumber of officials is proportionately small. For the proper performance of the duties appertaining to the respective offices in this Island, just as much learning, as good training, as great ability are required as in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, Quebec or Ontario. The existing discrimination against this Province in the matter of salaries, is not only unjust and invidious—it is calculated to promote the growth of that spirit of sectionalism which it is the interest and the duty of the Dominion Government to keep down as much as possible—to eradicate if possible. There should be no distinction between the officials of the large Provinces and the officials of the smallprovinces. An equitable and national policy should be adopted in respect to the remuneration of all officials. We trust the *Patriot* will join us in the endeavor to obtain fair play, not only for the County Court Judges, but for all the Dominion officials on the Islsnd.

A GLARING BLUNDER.

A strange and glaring blunder has been discovered. In the financial statement—published in the Canada *Gazette*—showing the expenditure of the Dominion Government for the last seven months, there is an error of no less than $2,096,210.02. According to the monthly returns for the last seven months, the expenditure appeared to have amounted to $15,011,345.-24—the actual expenditure being, according to the later returns, only $12,915,035.-22. According to the returns, as published monthly, the deficit in the accounts for the last seven months was $2,790,377.69. The actual deficit during that period, according to the later and more correct returns just printed, is only $649,-167.67. The blunder is the more inexcusable inasmuch as it is the second of the kind since Mr. Cartwright took office. It is quite impossible to estimate the mischief which it has produced. The business public have been deceived into looking for a deficit which has no existence. Anticipating a change in the tariff sufficient to meet the supposed deficit, merchants have paid thousands of dollars into the Dominion Treasury which they might have retained for months to come. No language can be too strong in condemnation of the gross and criminal carelessness of the Finance Department.

MR. SWINYARD'S BILL.

The Commission—of which "Tho. Swinyard, Esq.," was Commissioner—was ordered in ignorance, and continued in stupidity. It engendered much bitterness and rancour, annoyed the Local Government, irritated Mr. Owen, made Mr. Boyd ill, caused very heavy losses to Messrs. Carvell, Pope and other leading merchants, unnecessarily damaged the character of the railway; did no good whatever—and cost the country $12,555.-24. Mr. Swinyard, it appears, valued his services at a much higher rate than Governors and Judges are paid; and the "economical and reform" Government had not virtue enough to pay him only a fair remuneration for them.

ABOLITION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A bill providing for the abolition of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, is now before the Legislature of that Province. Ontario and Manitoba are already without a second chamber. And it would, we think, be well for our Legislators to seriously consider the propriety of ridding Prince Edward Island of the burden.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Reverdy Johnson a distinguished statesman and journalist, was found dead in the grounds surrounding the Executive Mansion Annapolis, Maryland, on the evening of the 10th inst. Mr. Johnson was the guest of Gov. Carall. He was found dead in the yard by a servant. There were large wounds on the right side of the forehead, two fractures of the skull from the upper portion of the forehead to the eye-brow, a dislocation of the finger of the left hand, and cuts on hand and legs and bruises. An inquest was being held to enquire into the cause of his death.

Mr. Johnson was born in 1796 in Annapolis, Maryland, his father being Chief Judge of the first Judical District of Maryland, and afterwards Chancellor of the State. Called to the bar in 1815, he two years later became Attorney-General of Maryland. From 1821 to 1825 he was State Senator, and in the latter year resigned to devote himself to his practice, and before 1845 had attained to the leadership of the Maryland Bar. His legal talent soon made way for him at the Bar of the Supreme Court for Maryland, and in 1849 he was taken into the Cabinet as Attorney-General of the United States by President Taylor. On the death of the President in 1850 he retired from office, and continued to practice almost exclusively in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1861 he was a member of the Peace Congress, and in 1862 was again elected to the Senate. He was employed by the Government as an umpire in the adjustment of questions which had arisen with foreign governments at New Orleans during the war. In 1868 he succeeded the Hon. Charles Francis Adams as Minister to England. A treaty which he negotiated for the settlement of the Alabama Claims, which did not meet with the views of the United State Senate, was rejected by a large majority. He was recalled early in 1869, and since then has resided in Baltimore.

The writer of Current Events in the February number of the "Canadian Monthly, who certainly cannot be charged with partiality to the Conservatives, refers in the following terms to the policy of the Sectarian howl raised in Argenteuil by the Postmaster General: 'When Mr. Huntington makes a point against Mr. Thomas White by showing that Conservatism is now the creed of the Ultramontane Party, the retort is obvious, and it may take the Irish form of a question: who have been the trusted allies of the hierarchy since the promulgation of the Vatican decrees? Who would still continue to be on the best of terms with the Bishops, if they could? Mr. Huntington's party unquestionably. The Catholic League of Ontario was a failure, because the Grits refused to keep the compact.'

SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

During the debate on the Address in Reply to the Governor General's Speech, Senator Haythorne said:—

The most important part of the speech has reference to the commercial depression, and a great many of the gentlemen who have spoken have turned their attention to it. I believe the causes are to be found far beyond the bounds of our Dominion, and we must submit for some time to come to their effects. I believe it is the fate of all colonies. I believe that a close examination of colonial finances would show that they are all subject to periods of depression. The general tendency is towards progress, but occasional reactions must take place. What the wisest policy to pursue may be, we have yet to learn, of course, from the Government; but I venture to express the the opinion, although it may be proper to retrench the ordinary expenses, that the public works should not be allowed to languish, provided our credit remains good—as I believe it does from the market value of our securities—in England. I think the most painful sight to witness in a country is idle labourers. The employment of them will at once stimulate the prosperity of the country and quickly react upon the empty treasury. It seems to me it would be unwise for the Government to take alarm at the present condition of the country and suspend the construction of our public works. It seems to me that a time of depression is the proper period for making public improvements. The hon. gentleman from Belleville traces the causes of this depression to the visit of an hon member, who is not present, to Washington. I differ from him, and a subsequent passage of his speech conflicts greatly with that statement. He said the agriculturists of Ontario were remarkably prosperous, while manufacturers had lately been withdrawing their capital and reducing their production. The natural conclusion from these two statements would be that we have too many manufacturers and not enough agriculturists. In the Maritime Provinces I have not witnessed any diminution of the supply of Ontario manufactures. I have not heard any complaint that the agriculturists have not enough mowing machines or agricultural implements. On the contrary, there was an abundance of such manufactures. His Excellency has honoured the Province with which I am connected with a special notice. He congratulated us upon the opening of our railway. No doubt it is a matter of congratulation to know that the community possesses so many miles of railway in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. We have 200 miles of rail and a population of about 100,000. There are some drawbacks which I expect to see remedied under the present able management. The rolling-stock is insufficient and there are not enough engines. To derive the full advantage of that line, we require to develop it for local traffic, on which alone it must depend, and to secure it there must be plenty of accommodation. That is a principle which I think will commend itself to all. There is another feature in connection with this which I was to allude to—communication with the mainland. It is a fact which I very much regret that although the maintenance of communication in summer and winter formed part of the original terms of union, three years have elapsed since the Province came into the Confederation, and we are yet without winter connection. Some abortive attempts have been made to supply it, but the fact that the representatives of the Island crossed the straits on the Sabbath day after a delay of five days, proves such communication is necessary. I am aware that the Government have made arrangements to supply it next year, but we must remain under the inconvenience of wanting it this winter. This matter does not affect the Island alone, but also the adjoining mainland Provinces. We wish to deal with them as if no straits intervened. I venture, before I resume my seat, to express the hope that this subject will occupy the attention of the Government and before another winter comes we shall be able to leave our homes to attend our duties at this place, and that our merchants and farmers will enjoy the same advantage without the inconvenience of having to wait five days to cross the straits.

In the Commons on the 21st inst., Dr. McIntyre asked whether the Government had accepted any of the tenders for the construction of the P. E. Island railway fence; if not what action do they intend to take regarding it, and the reply was that the tenders were all too high.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The revenues of the Church of England amounts to $25,000,000 annually.

Mr. Covert introduced a bill to amend the Constitution of the Province by abolishing the Legislative Council.

The Chinese Government has appointed Yung Wing and Chin Lan Pin ambassadors to the United States, Peru and Cuba. They will reside in Washington.

The latest census of the Japanese Empire makes the population 33,300,685, an increase of 186,860 since the previous census was taken three years ago.

The Maharajah of Indore has £5,000,000 stored up in his palace, and recently wished to give the Prince of Wales a present worth £50,000, but was at length cut down to £5,-000.

Nearly half a century ago, a woman by the name of Loomis, living in Pawlet, Vermont, was compelled to ask relief from the town, which was refused. She finally became a charge upon the town, and she then made a vow that the town of Pawlet should not be without a pauper for fifty years. She will be one hundred years old in October, and the fifty years will expire some time next winter. She has had offers of marriage during her dependence, but her answer always was, "I would not swap the town of Pawlet for the best man living."

There are in Brooklyn 225 churches, and their annual expenditure for music is, as nearly as can be ascertained, $170,850, or an average of about $760 for each church. The bills for the most costly choir are about $8,-000, the next $6,000, and the next $5,000. Thence they begin to run to almost nothing. Some of the poorer churches get along as best they can on the gratuitous services of volunteer choirs. Morgan gets $2000 a year for playing the $25,000 Jardine organ at the Tabernacle; and Arbuckle, the corneteer, receives for his services $25 each Sunday.

Private letters from Canada give a very gloomy view of the position and prospects of the present Government, and our correspondents confidently assert that a change of Ministers is inevitable. The revenue is declining, trade is dull and unsatisfactory, and the course which the Government has taken on a number of questions, some of them of a most important character, has failed to secure the confidence of the people. The complaints which are made are founded upon what is termed 'the political cowardice' of the Ministry, their 'weak and vacillating policy,' and an utter 'failure on their part to comprehend their true position.' Instead of acting upon some broad and comprehensive principles which would commend themselves to the colonists, they are described as devoting their time to mere petty and minute details. The opinions thus expressed in private letters are repeated by almost the whole of the leading and influential journals in Canada; and even those who have hitherto given the heartiest support to the Government now find that their confidence has been misplaced, and that the men, of whom they have striven to make popular heroes, are really only very common-place, and, indeed inferior morals.—*Canadian News, London.*

A worthy baker near Zurich, in Switzerland, not long since took into his employ a young apprentice who called himself Edward Arbenz. The apprentice was industrious, and pleased his master and master's wife. A few weeks ago, after having read a letter which the morning mail had just brought, the apprentice announced to his master that it came from the English Minister at Bern, and contained the pleasing information that the Duke of Winchester had just left him, Abenz, the sum of £400,000 sterling. In proof he showed the letter to his master, and there it was all written out in black and white. The apprentice said that his happness, however, would not be complete unless he could enjoy it with his masters's wife, and if the baker would resign her he would give him a quarter of the inheritance. This was agreed to, and the apprentice and the baker's wife left for Bern, with 360 francs given them by the baker. The latter, however, soon learned that the whole thing was a swindle, and caused the arrest of the enterprising young man, whom he found pleasantly living with his compannion in Bern.

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WORSTED COATINGS, NEW PATTERNS.

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BLACK & BLUE SUPERFINE,
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HAT DEPARTMENT Better Sorted Than Ever.

NEW LINE SILK HATS.

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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

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Call and see our Stock!

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Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1876.—tf

VARNISH.

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A Very Large Stock

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Coach Rubbing,
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Celebrated Body Varnish

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BROWN JAPAN.

(in 10 gallon casks,) all of which are selling at

LOW PRICES

AT

W. E. DAWSON & CO.'S.

Feb. 23, 1876.—tf

Notice to Debtors.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him for small purchases at Auction, and also all persons to whom he has furnished Flour during the past year, and not yet paid, that if not paid before the First MARCH next, their accounts will be sued for without distinction of persons.

WILLIAM DODD.

Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1876.—3in

INTERNATIONAL!

CENTRAL STREET,

Summerside, P. E. Island,

JOHN McKAY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE, second to none on the Island for beauty of situation, comfort and convenience afforded, commends itself to the patronage of all who may visit the Island for business or pleasure.

Choice Sample Rooms to let.

Conveyances from Cars and Boats.

Ladies and Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to patronize this Hotel.

Feb 21, 1876.—tf

NOTICE!

I HEREBY NOTIFY ALL PARTIES indebted to me by Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwise, that my late employe, Mr. James Byrne, is no longer authorized by me to receive debts, or to transact any business on my behalf.

DANIEL BRENAN.

Charlottetown, 11th Feb'y, 1876.—3i [feb14

CHEESE! CHEESE!

BEAUTIFUL CHEESE!

Tea, Sugar, Brandy, Wine, etc., etc., etc.

I HAVE in store and will sell at lowest prices, to close consignments:—

120 Nova Scotia CHEESE (superior quality),
50 chests choice Congou TEA,
30 half do do,
25 bbls Scotch refined SUGAR,
5 casks PORT WINE,
3 casks SHERRY WINE,
10 casks PORT WINE,
250 sides N. S. Sole LEATHER,
200 boxes SOAP, Ex. Fam., S. P. Crown & Nonp'l,
100 boxes CRACKERS and Pilot Bread,
Wash Boards, Clothes Pins, etc.

In bond or duty paid:—

5 hhds BRANDY, 6 qr. casks do, 65 cases do } G. Sayer & Co.

WILLIAM DODD.

Queen Square, Feb. 21, 1876.—6i

UNION BANK of P. E. ISLAND.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, (old and new), of the Union Bank of P. E. Island, will be held in their Banking House, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 1st March, at 12 o'clock, noon.

GEORGE MACLEOD, Cashier.

Feb. 14, 1876.

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AGRICULTURAL WORKS!

Good Work Triumphant!

NOTWITHSTANDING the Dull Times, the demand for my make of Carriages, Sleighs, Threshing Machines, Fanners, &c., in King's County, has rendered it necessary, in order to supply the rapidly increasing demand, that I should extend my business into that County. I have, therefore, at the request of a large number of my friends and patrons, opened a BRANCH FACTORY AT CARDIGAN BRIDGE, which is conducted by a competent mechanic, who served his time in the "Nonpareil," and has since worked for several years in the United States—a mechanic who knows his business, and has such an interest in the work as to allow nothing but a faithful job to pass. He and several competent workmen will attend to the wants of the public in that County.

The stock used in the construction of the work will be of the best imported, viz:—American Hickory, Oak, Ash, Elm, Bass, Whitewood, etc., etc. The iron will be of the best English refined; and Norway and Swedish iron will be used for the parts requiring extra strength and durability.

Also, in connection with the said branch is a PAINTSHOP, which is conducted by a first-class carriage-painter, who will attend to the painting of new and second-hand work for the public.

N. B.—Persons wishing work done in the Carriage, Sleigh, or Farming Implement line, will please call and they will be treated courteously and fairly dealt with. All kinds of REPAIRING, including Mowing Machines, done. Prices Moderate; Terms Easy.

ANGUS GREGOR, Proprietor.

"Nonpariel," New Glasgow, Feb. 21, 1876. } 9m

GET YOUR HANDBILLS AND Posters printed at the Examiner office

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR SOAP!

A. W. HOOD & SON'S celebrated Soap, in Sperm, Silver and Paragon,—7, 8, and 9 cents per bar, respectively; Toilet Soap, wholesale and retail,—cheapest in the city.

R. WRIGHT, Prince Street, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

American White Beans.

HAND-PICKED and selected. The best baking Beans in the city.

R. WRIGHT.

Colchester County Cheese.

The best in the Dominion—equal to English and far superior to Ontario Factory Cheese.

R. WRIGHT.

CRACKERS AND BISCUIT.

FRESH-BAKED, at manufacturer's prices.

R. WRIGHT, Prince Street, Three doors below Quirk's Steam Bakery.

Pickles. Pickles.

IN great variety at the Prince Street Grocery.

R. WRIGHT.

SALMON & LOBSTERS.

IN ONE POUND CANS. Very Cheap.

R. WRIGHT, Prince Street. Opposite St. Paul's Church.

Extra Family Flour.

Cheap for Cash. R. Wright.

Three doors below Quirk's Steam Bakery.

Feb. 27, 1876.—pat 41

Lunatic Asylum!

WANTED, at the Lunatic Asylum, a MALE ATTENDANT. A single man preferred. Application to be made at the Institution.

Ch'town, 28, 1876.

Thorough-Bred Horse & Other Stock FOR SALE!

I AM instructed by the Stock Farm Commissioners, to sell at Auction, on the Market Square, on FRIDAY, the 17th March, at 12 o'clock:—

1 Thorough-Bred Horse, (4 years old,)

Imported from Kentucky last year. This Horse is of undoubted pedigree, and well worthy the attention of any person wishing a First-class Animal.

Also, at the same time:—

1 Fat COW,
1 Ayrshire Bull CALF,
1 Durham Heifer CALF.

Terms for the Horse:—Half, payable 1st January, 1877, half, payable 1st January, 1878.

Other Stock:—3 months on approved Notes.

Bonds will be taken that the Horse will not be exported from the Island without permission of the Stock Farm Commissioners.

A. McNEILL, Auct'r.

Ch'town, Feb 26, 1876.

Notice of Co-partnership.

I HAVE admitted MR. ROBERT A. NICHOLSON, a partner in my business, dating from 1st inst., which will hereafter be carried on under my management, under the name and style of Fenton T. Newbery & Co.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

Feb. 28, 1876.—2i

Bank of P. E. Island.

THE annual general meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held on Tuesday, the 7th of March next, at the Banking-house, Great George Street, Charlottetown, at 12 o'clock, noon.

WILLIAM CUNDALL, Cashier.

Feb. 28, 1876.

Marine Insurance Company of P. E. Island.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and other business, will be held in their office, corner of Great George and Lower Water Street, on Wednesday, the 15th day of March next, at eleven o'clock, a. m. By order.

F. W. HALES, Secretary.

Feb. 24, 1876.

Estate of Patrick Reilly, Deceased.

ALL persons indebted to this Estate, are hereby notified to pay their respective amounts to Messrs. PALMER & McLEOD, at their office in Charlottetown, within one month from this date.

CATHERINE REILLY, Administratrix.

Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1876. 1m

Stray Bull,

THERE is on the Subscriber's premises, the three past months, a young Bull one year and a half old [a mull]—no mark on him. The owner can have him by proving property and paying expenses.

RODERICK McDONALD, (Donald's Son.)

Grand River, Lot 14, 1876. 3in

TENDERS FOR A NEW COURT HOUSE AT BONSHAW.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works till the 1st day of April next, noon, from parties willing to contract with the Government to build a New Court House, at Bonshaw. No Tender will be entertained unless the actual signatures of the securities will be attached. The Board will not be bound to accept lowest or any Tender. Plans and Specifications can be seen with Alexander Robertson, Esq., Bonshaw, and a copy of each at my office.

RICHARD WEEKS, S. P. Works.

Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1876.

Wanted,

WANTED at Prince Street Wharf Charlottetown, a quantity of Hemlock or Spruce Piles, from 30 to 40 feet long, 12 inches centre way. For particulars apply to the undersigned,

RICHARD WEEKS, S. P. Works.

Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1876.

PROVINCIAL GRAIN SHOW.

Under the Auspices of the Advisory and Agricultural Boards of Commissioners.

A GRAIN SHOW, open to the whole Island, will take place at the Market Hall, Charlottetown, on

Friday, March 3rd,

at which liberal prizes will be awarded, and samples of the best Grain and Seeds selected for the

Philadelphia Exhibition.

For full particulars get a prize list, to be had at the office of F. McNeill, Secretary Prince County Exhibition, Summerside; F. M. Campbell, Secretary King's County Exhibition, Georgetown; and at the office of

A. McNEILL, Sec. Advisory Board Com.

Feb. 14, 1876.—till sale