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The Examiner.

Ch'town, August 17, 1874.

UNION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

WE are informed that, at the luncheon in the "Ocean House," and in conversation, the Hon. Edward Blake, who last week paid us a visit, expressed himself strongly in favour of a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces. In fact, he said, it is a pity that such a Union was not consummated before the Maritime Provinces joined their political destinies with those of Quebec, Ontario, and the rest of the Dominion. The opinion of Mr. Blake carries none the less weight because he is an Ontarian. That fact should, perhaps, entitle it to the greater respect.

Mr. Blake is an *interested* spectator. He looks upon the Lower Provinces with the eye of a Canadian; not with the eyes of a Provincialist. His judgment concerning them is not swayed by local prejudices or by party influences. He is, moreover, a patriotic Canadian who desires to see the Dominion grow, and prosper, and become a great nationality. It is, therefore, but reasonable that he should study with deep interest "the situation" in these Maritime Provinces; and it is but reasonable to suppose that he watches the political chess-board with as much interest, as much discrimination, and more impartiality than than those actually engaged in the game. And he thinks that a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces is a "consummation devoutly to be wished." The fact that this is the avowed opinion of one of the foremost statesmen of Canada, must be pleasing to all in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island who favor the Union; and it should stimulate them to work it out.

If a union can be effected on fair terms, it cannot but be beneficial to the three Provinces. They are one by natural affinity; and they should be one politically. Were they united the Government and legislature would be stronger and more dignified; while their cost would be some $200,000 a year less than those of the three, disunited as they now are. Our local politicians would have a wider field in which to exercise their abilities, a better training for the higher sphere at Ottawa, and greater weight and influence in the Councils of the Dominion.

EXTRAORDINARY.

SINCE the indictment of Dr. Mackieson by the Grand Jury, we have refrained from adverting, at any length, to the Lunatic Asylum Scandal. The Superintendent of the Asylum is in the hands of the Court, which will, we trust, deal justly by him and by the public. There let him remain. We protest, however, against his being permitted to exercise his functions as Superintendent any longer. It is a strange, an almost incredible circumstance, that a man indicted for a misdemeanor should continue in the office in which the misdemeanor was said to have been committed. Guilty or innocent, common sense and common decency alike, would suggest that he be dismissed until his guilt or innocence be proved. Yet Dr. Mackieson is still Superintendent of the Asylum. He is still the only person who discharges the duties, for neglect of discharging which, he was formally indicted by the Grand Jury.

Dr. Mackieson asserts that the disgraceful state of the Asylum is mainly due to the neglect, carelessness, and false economy of the Trustees of the Institution, and the Government. The fact that the Superintendent was allowed to continue in office a single day after he had been indicted, is a fact which proves clearly, that there is a good deal of truth in Dr. Mackieson's assertion.

GAS, OR NO GAS?

THE contract between the Gas Company and the city for nightly lighting our street lamps, etc., will, we understand, lapse at the end of this month; and the question—gas, or no gas? will then come up before the City Council. The question must, of course, be answered in the affirmative. We must have Gas. Yet, by the terms of the contract, it would be well, we think, to bind the Gas Company to supply a better article in the future than they have in the past. Last winter, as we all well remember, the supply was insufficient. On some of the darkest nights our citizens had to grope their way along unlighted, dismal streets. We trust the possibility of a like occurrence will be provided against.

VISITORS FROM ONTARIO.—A greater number of leading men in the Upper Provinces have this summer visited Prince Edward Island than, we believe, ever before. The Hon. Edward Blake, Mr. Moss and Mr. Kerr, who visited us last week, were not the least distinguished. We trust that our "Island Home" and its people made a favorable impression upon them. They arrived on Wednesday evening. On Thursday, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, they drove out to Rustico, and had luncheon. On Friday they visited our Public Buildings, etc., and afterwards accompanied by several members of our Local Government, and others, took passage in the train for Summerside. There they had luncheon at the Park Hotel, and a drive through the surrounding country—St. Eleanor's, North St. Eleanor's, Miscouche, etc.

"THE PARK BILL."

IN the matter of the "Park Bill" the editor of the *Patriot* has argued like, what Sydney Smith would call, an "illlogical pig"—and he knows it. His *dernier resort* is an endeavor to create the impression that our legislators attempted an act of spoliation when they tried to give the citizens of Charlottetown possession of forty acres of Government Farm by means of the "Park Bill." That we may not again be charged with misrepresenting him, we quote:—

"If the city wishes to have any man's house or land it must get possession of it by honest means, and not ask the Legislature to commit an act of spoliation for its benefit."

The city wants a park. Mr. Pope exerts his influence to obtain part of Government Farm for that purpose. The Government of the Dominion agrees; the Lieutenant Governor tacitly agrees; the Queen, whose interest in the farm is merely nominal, it is presumed, will agree. Then, how can the Legislature be justly charged with committing an "act of spoliation" when it attempts, (by constitutional means) to transfer the property in forty acres of Government Farm from these mutually agreeable parties to the city of Charlottetown. If Sir John A. Macdonald remained in office, he would, in terms of his agreement, have advised the Queen to assent to the Park Bill. Because Mr. Mackenzie and his coadjutors declined to carry out the agreement of their predecessors in office, the Queen did not give her assent to it; and so the park is lost to the citizens. The *Patriot's* "spoliation" argument is just a little more ridiculous than his "contention" that "Parliament had no right to legislate it (the farm) into the possession of the city"—we beg pardon—than his "contention" that the "Legislature had no more right to give Government Farm away than it had to make the city a present of Connolly's breastwork, or Welsh and Owen's brick building."

PROVOKED TO ACTION.

MR. MCKENZIE would seem to be at length somewhat alarmed at the aspect of affairs in Manitoba, where, as well as in British Columbia, his repudiatian of the railway scheme of the late Government has given rise not to so much uneasiness only but to positive distress and suffering. It had become a problem, what was to be done to prevent a calamity which was inevitable unless active means were taken to prevent it. Though it places the Government in the attitude of opposition to their own announcement during the late session, it is a relief to find it announced in an Ottawa organ of the Administration that they "will at once call for tenders for the construction of the Pembina Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway." "Yesterday," the organ adds, "the Minister of Public Works telegraphed to Governor Morris the text of the call for tenders, so that the people in Manitoba will have an opportunity of competing for the contract. It is the intention of the Government to have the road under construction by the first of September." During the session Mr McKenzie declared that work would not be commenced on the Pembina Branch until the American Company had continued their line to the border. We pointed out at the time that the most certain way to induce them to continue the work of extension was to give practical evidence of her own intention to build the road between Pembina and Fort Garry. We are glad that this step is now taken, for it will prevent that distress in Manitoba next winter which was certian otherwise to have come upon the people of that Province. Let us hope that the letting of the tenders will be free from that jobbery which has characterized so many of the transactions of the present Government.—*Toronto Mail.*

THE TREATY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* discusses the proposed Reciprocity Treaty from a purely commercial point of view, and sums up as follows:—"It will be seen that the draft treaty consists of three different parts, which have little or no relation to each other. The reciprocal concession of fishing rights means substantially an enormous advantage granted to the United States, who give up little or nothing; by the Canadians, who surrender a most lucrative monopoly. The interchange of canal and river navigation rights is more equal and equitable in its operation. The emancipation of trade in respect to the commodities scheduled under the fourth article of the treaty is, of course, entirely unobjectionable, and should be kept free from any criticism that may be bestowed upon the other parts of the arrangement. It may fairly be argued that *the United States gave up too little and demanded to much*; and the point for England, or rather for Canada, to settle is simply whether the gain by way of free trade is great enough to outweigh the loss in the abandonment of monoplies in fishing rights and canal navigation."

BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.

MARSHAL BAZAINE has escaped. In a depatch from Paris it is stated that he left his Prison Isle, St. Marguerite, on the night of Sunday, 9th inst. During the previous day a vessel was seen hovering about outside, and a rope ladder was found hanging from the window of his room. It is supposed that these were the means of his escape. The escape has created a great sensation throughout France.

In a press telegram received since the above was written, it is reported that "the plan for Bazaine's escape was arranged six weeks ago. It was the work of Madame Bazaine. The Marshal refused at first to fly, but finally, owing to his failure to obtain some modification of his sentence, yielded. He sailed from the Island in the steam yacht *Baron Ricasoli*, belonging to an Italian Company. The prisoner refused to employ a French vessel. He was accompanied in his flight by his wife and brother. His place of refuge is not known; some say he is in Spain. The domestics at the fort have been arrested."

TRAGEDY IN CHURCH.

IN a special telegram to the Halifax *Reporter*, dated "Carlisle, Kentucky, August 11"—a terrible tragedy is reported as follows:—"A man, last night, disturbed a Methodist meeting by entering the building and flourishing a pistol while standing on a seat. Deacon Shaw coaxed the man to go out, and succeeded. While going out, Shaw informed the man of the penalty he had made himself liable for by his act. The man turned suddenly, fired his pistol, and shot Shaw dead on the spot.

A deputation of the city Council of Montreal, lately sent to England, has placed a new loan of $3,000,000 in thirty year five per cent bonds at 90 cents, which action is approved by the Council.

THE PARK BILL.

[*From the Toronto Nation.*]

Charlottetown wanted a Park; and the Legislature of Prince Edward Island passed an Act which, it was supposed, would give effect to the wishes of the inhabitants of the capital. Its provisions were few, as the method of acquiring a public pleasure ground which it sought to legalize was excessively simple, consisting, as it did in the transfer of half of the Governor's Farm to the Corporation of the City. It is alleged by the Island press that this Park question, though not one of the written stipulations which preceded the admission of the Province into the Confederation, was ventilated at Ottawa, and that Sir John Macdonald not only agreed not to oppose any obstacle to the acquisition by the citizens of this coveted plot of ground, but also suggested that a passage of an Act by the Local Legislature, appropriating it to the purpose mentioned, would be the simplest method of proceeding. The land having been ceded by the Crown to Lord Dorchester, as Governor of Prince Edward Island, for the use of the Governor, the assent of the Crown was necessary before it could be transferred to other persons and used for other purposes. The Bill, which was passed in June, 1873, was transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and was by him referred to the Governor General, with the request that His Excellency's advisers would say whether Her Majesty might be properly advised to assent to such a measure. The Privy Council on the advice of Mr. Dorion, the then Minister of Justice, advised that the Act should be disallowed, because having been passed on June 14th, whereas the Addresses expressive of the desire of both branches of the Legislature to enter into the Dominion are dated the 28th May, it dealt with "property which equitably had become part of the Dominion." If this is the real reason, and especially if Mr. Dorion's predecessor had explicitly assented to the transfer of the property, and its transfer by this means, it seems to us that the decision of the Privy Council savors somewhat of sharp practice. The Province and the Dominion had made a bargain, and, of course, it was not competent for them to alienate property which had been taken into account in striking the bargain, and which would, when the contract was complete, become the property of the latter. But under the circumstances—and we presume that the member of the Cabinet who belongs to Prince Edward Island must have been aware, and have notified (?) his colleagues, of them—it would have been not ungraceful for the Privy Council to have waived their right to the few acres in question. Still we cannot quarrel with a vigilance which looks after the interests of the public; and if the same regard for Goverment property and Government money is manifested over greater matters and larger interests as has now been shown in preventing the alienation of this small Naboth's vineyard, even the now exasperated Islanders will condone the seeming harshness of the Dominion Cabinet.

GOVERNMENT ON COMMERCIAL PRINCIPLES.

[*From the Halifax Express*]

It is exceedingly difficult to understand what motives actuate Mr. Brydges in the administration of the Lower Province Railways, and as difficult to understand why the Government should have supported him so long in his destructive and exasperating career.

Since Mr. Brydges assumed the control of the lines the most startling changes have been made, and sweeping 'reforms' have been proposed, if not yet carried out to completion. The running of trains has been altered. It was proposed to deprive Halifax of the day express train to St. John. Men have been discharged in dozens from the tracks, making it absolutely certain that some portions of the road will fall into despair and endanger the lives of travellers. The ticket sytem has been tampered with, and the original plan resorted to after all under pressure from the press. And to complete the unpopularity of Mr. Brydges and the Government, week after week we have seen men of large experience and tried usefulness in every department discharged without notice, further than the payment of three months salary. These men have in many cases spent the best part of their lives in the employ of the railway department. They had special duties, and acquired special knowledge, and were particularly valuable in their different spheres, yet on such short notice they have been heartlessly flung out of an employment the like of which is not easily obtained in the lower provinces, and with the long winter coming on, have to face with their wives and families, the undeserved fate of idleness and poverty.

Truly the new Government is bound to run our railways upon "Commercial Principles!" and to make them pay even if they have to squeeze the money from the mechanics and laborers on the road! Do Mr. Brydges and the Government really ignore and despise our representatives in the Cabinet, our power in the Commons, and particularly, our members in this county? Is the latent hatred for the Maritime Provinces, which, at different seasons, has broken through the political mask of the present Premier getting, uncontrollable at last. Or does the Government secretly feel that such influences of Opposition are at work, that they cannot keep their seats for another session, and so they are determined to work their will while they can, like the demoralized sailors, who, hopeless of the ship, break open the lockers and drink to drown their despair?

There must be a sudden end to this reckless and defiant mismanagement of our railways, or there will be a sudden end of the Government. The public fairly appreciate an economical policy; but this public here in Nova Scotia does not appreciate a policy of economy which saves a few thousands of dollars a year at the sacrifice of the means of existence of old and trusted officials, at the risk of the safety of the public works, and the jeopardizing of the best interests of Halifax.

The English wheat crop promises to be of average quality and growth.

It is said that during the existing controversy Beecher ignores all newspaper reading, and confines himself to ancient history.

Shocks of earthquake accompanied by unusual noises underground have greatly startled the inhabitants of the quiet Parish of St. Brazil, County of Portneuff, who are reported as fleeing from the locality where these strange phenomena are occurring, possibly in the expectation that a volcano is about to break forth and inundate the surrounding country with a sea of red hot lava. Further developments are looked for.

The Queen's speech, on proroguing Parliament, refers to the friendly relations with foreign powers, and England's position in regard to the International Congress at Brussels; it favors the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States; it expresses regret at the condition of Spain, but favors non-intervention; it rejoices at the suppression of the slave trade and the pacification of the Gold Coast; the passing of the factory Act by which over-work will be prevented; also the Public Worship Regulation Bill.

CASH AND CREDIT.

[FROM THE TORONTO MERCHANTMAN.]

"Going into business," as it has been termed, like entering into that other engagement, considered the most solemn and binding in life, matrimony, carries with it if not many risks, certainly many responsibilities, and these responsibilities are made heavier in proportion to the lack of knowledge one may have of his business and the rules and economies that govern it. Unless men have an insight into those economies and principles that guide their own business in particular, and every business in general, they never can make successful merchants; knowledge is power, and in no department of life is this statement more verified than in business. What then, we may ask, are these principles so necessary to be studied? They are many; each trade has some peculiar to itself, every trade has some general to all. Want of space prevents the enumeration of them in this paper, we shall therefore confine ourselves more particularly to the heading of this article, viz., the Cash and Credit systems of trade.

When we say that some hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually lost in business through bad debts, we make a very mild estimate. In taking stock at the end of six or twelve months, or perhaps a longer period of time, the number of accounts which merchants, who carry on the credit system, find it necessary to charge to the wrong side of the Profit and Loss account, is an item which, were it not for other considerations would ruin any business in a very few years.

Take one side of this credit system only, and see what a hindrance it must be to legitimate successful trading. Every merceant who does a business of any moment whatever, if conducted on the credit system, finds it necessary to employ at least one clerk as book-keeper, with frequently one or more assistants. The salaries of these clerks, if there should be more than one, will average probably some thousands of dollars a year. Of itself this is an expensive item, but here the matter does not rest; the additional wear and tear and anxieties it gives to the merchant himself, is enervating to the man, and especially so to his business energy. True, if he has a trustworthy book-keeper, these matters may be left largely in his hands, yet it is a fact recognized now by most business men, that personal oversight in every department of ones business, is a necessity, and more in the line of financing than in any other, for here the greatest and most serious losses may occur. Could a certain limitation, however, be placed upon the credit system the annual losses might not be so great, but in this case it is a good deal like acquiring bad habits; once inaugurate a credit system into your business and every year it becomes more and more burdensome, risking and losing; accounts accumulate, and from an over abundance of new ones the old ones are neglected or allowed to run on and increase until, as we said before, a 'big' sum is found on the wrong side of the Profit and loss account.

But let us look at the negative as well as the positive side of the question. We have shown very briefly some of the losses in trade when the credit system is carried out to any great extent, and that they always occur is a proposition hardly likely to be questioned by any who has had experience in the matter. Let us now see the gains when it is dropped and the Cash system established. In the first place, it is not mere cant to say that the man who sells altogether for cash, does, or at least can, sell the cheapest. Ready cash is, at any time a consideration, and when, in coming to sum up the receipts of one's trade, these all show up in cash, not represented in so many items in the Ledger from which the money equivalent may not be realized for some considerable time, a fair and safe calculation can be made as to the profits of the business. When this is not the case one may approximate but never know exactly what are the profits, because who can tell that the largest account in the books, and considered perhaps safest, may not before many months by some unforseen event, be completely annulled. Then, again, when one sells altogether for cash he can, as we have said before, sell the cheapest, because knowing just what his receipts are, and they being all in cash, he can conduct his business on very much less capital and may be said to carry out in his business the motto of "Quick sales with small profits." The man who sells on credit in marking up his goods must count the probable losses from bad debts, among his insurance, taxes, and other expenses, and consequently put on an extra "advance," on this account, for which the customer must pay. The man who sells for cash only has no such item of expense; his business being thus run on a less expensive scale he is enabled to put on the same advance as his neighbour, and yet sell his goods at a much cheaper figure. Here, of itself, is an evidence favourable to the cash system in trade which will well nigh counterbalance all others; the cheapest selling store, other things being equal, will of course attract the greatest number of customers. Those who have not the ready cash, and therefore desire credit, may perhaps become patrons of the credit system, but even they, unless among that class who obtain goods without any intention of paying for them, will make an effort to procure the cash and thus economise by placing the difference in price into their own pockets. To the customer who has the cash it makes very little difference where he buys, and if A sells cheaper than B, because his business is carried on more economically, then A is pretty sure to secure that customer's trade.

Of course, in objection to all this we must be told that competition in trade is so great that unless credit is given trade cannot be had. We do not believe that this is generally the case. If for several years back a business has been conducted on the credit system and it is now desirable to substitute the cash principle, let the matter be rightly placed before your customers; and for those who are worth retaining no loss need be expected. For the moment they may be inconvenienced and disposed to change their grocer or their shoemaker, but a little reasonable explanation cannot but convince them that the new mode introduced will to all parties prove profitable and agreeable. Just as it is lack of moral courage and mere mock modesty that prevents many people from abandoning habits and customs, social and moral, they know to be wrong and puerile, so it is an over cautiousness and fear reflecting no credit on the sagacity of the merchant, that prevents him from conducting his business on the principle we would have inculcated. Let these fears be banished, and the Cash System adopted by the retail dealers of Canada, then Reciprocity or no Reciprocity, a Grit or Tory Administration ruling the affairs of the country; standing on a sound financial basis they will have little to apprehend either from the dull times or any other of the blighted omens being continually flaunted in our faces.

MR. J. KING, of Halifax, has obtained the contract for the conveyance of mails between Pictou, Prince Edward Island, and the Magdalen Islands.

GOLDSMITH MAID.

A VERY BAD FARM HORSE BUT A VERY GOOD RACE HORSE.

(*From the Evensville Journal.*)

The early life of this wonderful animal was distinguished by many striking peculiarities. Her great powers of speed, the sagacity and pluck manifested in her mature years, shown especially in races, made horsemen anxious to know something of her colt life; and to gratify this curiosity, the very enterprising newspaper correspondent has pushed his way among the meadows where first she saw the light, and interviewed her owner, gleaning the incidents of her early life.

It seems that the 'Maid' was a wayward child. From the date of her birth, on the farm of John B. Decker, in Wautage township, Sussex county New York, in the spring of 1857, to the age of six years, she distinguished herself many ways, but never as a trotter. She was undersized, nervous and fretful, and utterly refused heavy farm work. Mr. Decker, her owner, says he never got any work out of her but twice, one half day in plowing corn and one half day in drawing stones. Once she was hitched to a harrow, but after a short distance she reared backward and entangled both her hind legs in the cross-piece of the harrow, and so injured those members that when she goes to walk, it is said, she still shows signs of stiffness behind caused by this fall in her early life.

From the time she was two or three years old until Mr. Decker sold her at six, she was used as a race horse, though without her owner's knowledge. The boy on the farm, of course, as all boys do, were anxious to know which was the speediest horse, and at an early day they found that it was the "Maid." And so, after the "old man" had gone to bed they would take her out of the pasture or stable whenever a race could be made up, and run her on the road after night. She beat every thing that could be brought to run with her, so that finally none but the uninformed from a distance could be found to bet against her. These races were made up at the country stores and lounging places in the evening after farm work was over, and the race run the same night, after the "old man" had gone to bed. No training, no grooms, no jockeys, no weight for age—just a man or a boy in his bare feet, mounted bare-back, with his toes hugging the mare's belly like a leech was the style; and the Maid no doubt enjoyed it more than she has some of her late races in the trotting ring.

One of the most singular freaks of the crazy headed little mare during her farm life was a habit she had of taking a monthly trip through the country. About once a month, no matter how high the enclosure, she would break from her pasture and go sailing over the neighboring farms, leaping and flying over fences, ditches, stone walls and streams—through fields of growing crops, meadows, wood and pastures, up steep hill and down until making a circuit generally about six miles, she would finally and in the field from which she started, behaving herself in a steady manner for her, until the next run. The time that she would be out during these trips was generally about forty minutes. A few stops by the way to have a little gossip with her neighbors, probaly accounted for the time being as long as forty minutes.

One day, in the summer of 1863, two men were out buying horses for the army, and stopped all night at Mr. Decker's, and in the morning bought the Maid of him for $260, and started for home, leading the mare behind them. On their way they met a Mr. Thompkins, who knew the little mare, and bought her off them for $360. The two men also knew her, and were aware that the mare had great speed, and believed that she could be made a trotter but were willing to make a hundred dollars by their morning's bargain. The next day Tompkins sold her to Allen Goldsmith, an excellent judge of horse flesh of Blooming Grove, Orange county, New York, for $600. From him she took the name of Goldsmith Maid. He kept her in pretty steady training under a driver named Wm. Bodine, to whom, more than any other living man, should be awarded the credit of first bringing the mare out. The renowned Budd Doble, who now drives her so handsomely, had not then either seen or heard of her.

While in training for the trotting course, she was so fretful and irritable, so determined to run at every opportunity, instead of trotting, so hard to bring to a trot after breaking from that gait, that Mr. Goldsmith many times determined to give up the training and sell her at any price, but his patient driver maintained his abiding faith in her, and assured his employer that she was the fastest animal on his premises, and would come out at last a great trotter, and finally persuaded him to keep her, which he did until this driver so brought out her points that Mr. Goldsmith, in November, 1868, sold her to B. Jackman and Budd Doble for $20,000. These gentlemen sold her to Mr. H. N. Smith for the sum of $37,000. Mr. Doble still drives her.

She made her first appearance in public in August, 1865. When she trotted in 2.17 at Milwaukee, September 6, 1871, there was great excitement everywhere among horsemen. The majority doubted the length of the track and the time. But the track was measured afterwards by competent engineers, who testified under oath to its being a full mile in length when measured three feet from the inside rail; and the accuracy of the time was established beyond dispute. Ever since then vast crowds have attended all her races. Since her last great achievement at Mystic park in 2:16 3-4 this excitement is again revived.

LATEST FROM THE MAID.

At the ninth annual meeting of the Buffalo Park Association, on Friday, Goldsmith Maid beat her own time, trotting a mile in 2:15¼, the fastest time ever trotted. The great feat is reported as follows:—

Goldsmith Maid was then brought out to trot against 2.16, for $2000. She had a running mate to stimulate her. The Maid was cheered by the people as she appeared on the track with Budd Doble. The first heat was made to the quarter pole in 34, to the half in 1.08, three quarter in 1.43 3-4, the heat in 2.18½. This was nothing more than the crowd expected, as Budd said he wouldn't more than warm her up on the first heat. When she came out the second time, the crowd almost went wild, pushing the policemen back and filling the track full. On the second heat the Maid trotted out, with her running mate, in fine condition, betting, in the meantime, being heavy that she would not accomplish her object. On the word being given, with her running mate at her wheel, she made the quarter in 33 seconds, and the half in 1.06. On the home stretch, being collared by the running horse, she skipped, but, getting down quickly to her work, came in under the wire in 2.15¼, amid thundering applause from the thousands of spectators. The 20,000 spectators nearly went wild, and insisted that the Maid be brought on the track. Doble soon appeared, leading the Maid by the halter. He was called to the stand, and Chandler Wells, President of the Association, said: "Gentlemen, allow me to introduce you to the driver and owner of the fastest horse in the world." The crowd cheered three times and a "tiger," and the ninth annual meeting of the Buffalo Driving Park Association was ended.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 8.—The directors of the Park to-day resolved to give a purse of $1,000 to any horse that will, during the inaugural meeting next week upon their track, beat Goldsmith Maid's time of 2.15¼. The day is not yet fixed. Goldsmith Maid is here. The meeting promises to be the largest ever held here.

Goldsmith Maid trotted at Rochester, on Wednesday last, against her own extraordinary record of 2.15¼ and beat it in 2.11¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Disraeli intends to visit Ireland at an early day.

A destructive fire recently took place in Toronto.

New hay is quoted in the Maine papers at $12 per ton.

The Pope, it is rumored, will appoint four new Cardinals.

The relations between France and Italy are very satisfactory.

It is rumored that Russia has decided to recognize the Spanish Republic.

The weather throughout England is wet and very unfavorable for the crops.

Bush fires are raging in the Ottawa district and there are fears of a great calamity.

The Democrats in the recent elections carried Tennessee, North Carolina and Kentucky.

Advices from Spain represent Don Alphonso as preparing to make a fresh attack on Teruel.

A lighthouse is shortly to be erected in the neighborhood of the scene of the "*Atlantic* disaster."

The French authorities have seized 32,000 cartridges on the Spanish frontier, destined for the Carlists.

The attitude of the Spanish representative in France is most conciliatory. Difficulties with Spain are at an end.

Senor Castellar is expected at Versailles, charged with a mission of negotiation for the recognition of the Spanish Republic.

The judicial investigation in the assassination of Marshal Prim, just concluded, resulted in an indictment of 50 persons in Madrid.

The yacht race at Cowes, for the Prince of Wales Challenge Cup, took place on Friday. *Egeria* won, beating *Enchantress* and *Shark.*

Ulloa, Spanish Minister of foreign affairs, has addressed a circular note to the European powers, protesting against the Carlists.

At Montreal, recently, a fifteen-mile trotting race between Quebec Boy and Girda, was won by the latter in forty-seven minutes twenty seconds.

The publication of the Lavant *Times* is suspended by order of the Turkish Government, for adverse criticisms on the financial administration of Porte.

It is reported in Paris that the German Government has notified its representatives abroad that the time *has* arrived to recognize the Spanish Republic.

A Paris telegram states that a Superior Council of War has demanded an immediate credit of 4,000,000 francs and an eventual credit of one million of francs for army purposes.

A serious riot occurred in Portsmouth, England, on Saturday, 8th inst., owing to the closing of a thoroughfare by the authorities. Many policemen and rioters were severely injured.

Disræli in England, Gambetta in France, Castelar in Spain, and Laskar in Germany—here are four Jews who have made themselves powerful men in the four most powerful governments of Europe.

It is rumored that Sir Alexander Cockburn will soon resign the Chief Justiceship, and will be succeeded by Sir William Baliol Brett, formerly Solicitor General, and now Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Charley Ross, the boy kidnapped in Philadelphia, is not yet found. It does not reflect much credit on the police that a crime so atrocious should be committed with impunity, and that its perpetrators should defy discovery.

The "Times" publishes a long despatch from Duke de Azes categorically denying the charges of connivance with Carlists. The Duke assures Spain that the instructions to prefects of Southern departments to be vigilant have been explicitly renewed, and the Government will see that inferior authorities scrupulously respect them.

THE LARGEST LOCOMOTIVE IN THE WORLD.—A correspondent states that the largest locomotive in the world is the "Pennsylvania," on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The principal dimensions of this engine are as follows: Diameter of cylinders, 20 inches; length of stroke, 26 inches; number of driving wheels, 12; diameter of drivers, 4 feet; and the weight of the engine alone is 60 tons.

OATS.—Last week there was an oat famine in New York, where there were only 40,000 bushels for the whole city. Boston at the same time, contained only 42,600, Chicago 25,000, Philadelphia 20,000, or about 100,000 bushels in the whole country. At the same time last year there were 4,000,000 bushels. As New York uses about 40,000 bushels a day, when she can get them, prices ruled high say ninety cents to a dollar a bushel, retail. Cornmeal is the principal substitute.—*St. John Telegraph.*

POLITENESS AS AN INVESTEMENT.—The grievous error we fall into is, in looking for direct instead of indirect compensation When we declare that politeness costs nothing, we really underrate. Not only does it cost nothing—it is materially profitable in the long, sometimes in the short run. Every one of us goes where he is well treated, and stays away from where we are ill treated. In a great city, competition in each branch of trade is necessarily active, and the tradesman and merchant who is courteous on principle must soon discover that his principle and interest are identical. What man ever forgets the place or person where or by whom he was affably received, when there was no visible motive for such reception? The poorest memory, the least impressible nature, will retain so much as that. Smith, who lives up town, actually goes far down town to buy the smallest garment, because years ago, a bit of information was pleasantly given him at the shop he now patronizes. Jones does not object to walking half a dozen blocks out of his way in order to purchase cigars, for the reason that the cigar-vender comprehends the art of amiability. Robinson will never have another hatter (though his friends criticise his hats) from the fact that the hatter once exchanged a defective head-covering without grumbling, or even without trying to make Robinson believe that he did not know what he wanted.

STYLE IN WRITING.—The best writer is he who can convey the clearest thoughts in the shortest space. Some writers so hide their thoughts in useless words that it becomes a task after you have read a column to comprehend its meaning. Ornament in style is good when it beautifies the thoughts advanced; it is inexcusable when it covers them from sight. A writer, before he touches pen, should first get a clear idea of the subject he is to handle; this well understood; his next effort should be to say what he has to say in the fewest words possible. We would not have a single thought dwarfed by a stingy use of language; but even this would be better than to see it choked out of existence by superabundance of words. Write to the point, and when you have reached it, stop. It requires severe mental training to acquire that simplicity of expression which conveys to us the grandest thoughts in the fewest words, yet it is within the province of all to approach if not equal it. It has been said that it is more difficult to abridge an article than to write one, that it requires more time to write a short article well than to present the same thoughts in double the space. When Queen Anne told Dr. South that his sermon had only one fault—that of being too short—he replied that he should have made it shorter if he had had more time. Let our writers—especially those of the press—boil down their efforts before they present them to the public. In this fast age the man who can say the best things in the shortest space is not far removed from a public benefactor. —*Exchange.*

Hundreds and thousands of persons on this Continent will wait anxiously for the verdict which Mr. Beecher will pronounce on himself on Monday next by his statement before the Investigating Committee. And it would be a sorry thing, indeed, for humanity in general, and Christian humanity in particular, if among this great crowd of expectants there were very many who did not hope that the result would be in his favor. There is no more manifest sign of degradation in man or nation than the desire to see the best and highest of God's gifts prostituted by the sins of those who possess them, and it is only the very lowest of human kind who can rejoice in the fall of a brother, whom distinguished talents have raised above the multitude. It is the glorious army of the good and great that by their influence, on the world, make amends for what is vile in human nature, and it is the memory of such who are gone, and the contemplation of such who are still with us, that give us hope for the ultimate elevation of our common humanity to a far higher level than that which we have yet attained. They are to us an earnest of grand untold possibilities, and to wish them worse or less than they are or appear to be, is an insult or an injury to the whole race, and especially to civilization and religion. We hope, therefore, that Mr. Beecher will give satisfactory explanation of those alleged quotations from his letters which have been made public, say explicitly whether they are false or genuine, and if genuine, what is their real meaning. If he is innocent, which we hope, let him prove his innocence, and once for all relieve the public from a suspense which must cause unhappiness to his known and unknown friends, and to the lovers of religion and the admirers of exalted talent everywhere.—*Montreal Gazette.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION. AUCTION.

EXTENSIVE

TRADE SALE!

We have, by late arrivals, received the following Stock of GOODS, and will offer the whole AT AUCTION,

IN FRONT OF SALESROOM,

ON WEDNESDAY THE 19TH INST.,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.:

400 bbls FLOUR,
150 do CORNMEAL,
30 puns MOLASSES,
20 hhds SUGAR,
30 bbls White Granulated SUGAR,
120 chests TEA, } warranted,
50 half chests, }
50 caddies TOBACCO,
30 boxes do,
10 kegs twist do,
300 sides SOLE LEATHER,
150 boxes SOAP (pound bars,)
30 do Toilet SOAP,
100 coils Manilla 6, 9, & 12 thread,
20 boxes Clothes pins,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
20 M Paper Bags,
50 doz BROOMS,
50 doz PAILS,
60 tins PEPPER,
45 tins GINGER,
50 tins MUSTARD,
50 tins Mixed Spices,
10 boxes COFFEE, 20 lb each,
20 do CORNSTARCH,
100 kegs Nails, 4dy 10dy 12dy,
20 casks Vinegar (Extra Strong,)
25 do Kerosene (American),
70 boxes Nixey's Blacklead,
100 doz Blacking,
10 bbls Lamp Chimneys,
20 kegs Baking SODA,
10 bbls Washing do,
100 boxes Confectionery,
50 jars Cream Tartar,
15 boxes STARCH,
25 do Horsenails,
15 bags RICE,
200 boxes RAISINS,
50 boxes FIGS,
10 bbls CURRANTS,
20 bags Walnuts,
20 do Filberts,
20 do ALMONDS,
20 bbls Barne's PICKLES,
20 do Barne's Chow Chow,
20 boxes Table Salt,
10 tins Castor OIL,
10 kegs Whiting,
4 bbls PUTTY.

TERMS—Under $50, cash; $50 to $200, 3 months; over $200, 4 months.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Aug. 17, 1874.

TO THE TRADE!

THE Subscribers have in Stock the following GOODS, which they offer to the Trade in bond or duty paid, for Cash or approved Credit—

Chests Superior Black TEA,
Half-chests do do do,
Boxes do do do,
Casks Port & Sherry WINE,
Casks Hennessey's BRANDY,
Casks Pinette, Castillion & Co., do,
Casks Campbeltown's WHISHEY,
Casks Old Rye WHISKEY,
Cases Old Tom GIN,
Cases SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Cases Hennessey's BRANDY,
Cases Martell's do,
Cases CHAMPAGNE,
Cases GINGERETTE,
Cases RASPBERRY SYRUP,
Barrels WALNUT,
Barrels Washing SODA,
Barrels CURRANTS,
Barrels Crushed SUGAR,
Barrels FLOUR,
Kegs Baking SODA,
Kegs CREAM TARTER,
Kegs Cohan's STARCH,
Kegs White and Bleak LEAD,
Kegs NAILS,
Tins Black PEPPER,
Tins Ground CLOVES,
Tins Ground GINGER,
Tins BAKING POWDER,
Boxes Liverpool SOAP,
Boxes Canadian SOAP,
Boxes TOBACCO,
Boxes Valentia RAISINS,
Boxes COFFEE, Roast and Ground,
Boxes T. D. PIPES,
Boxes CANDLES.
Bags RICE,
Crates Earthenware (assorted,)
Puncheons MOLASSES,
Puns RUM,
Casks Kerosene OIL,
Corn BROOMS,
PAILS,
Nixey's Black LEAD,
Shoe BLACKING,
CIGARS,
Tons of IRON, assorted sizes.

Agents for Intercolonial COAL Mining Company, Pictou, N. S.

MCDONALD & OWEN.

August 15.—4i

NOTICE.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
August 14th, 1874.

PARTIES not applying personally for Warrants or Cheques at this office are requested to furnish WRITTEN ORDERS to their Agents, as, *under no circumstances*, will payment be made without such WRITTEN ORDER. The attention of Teachers, whose parents are in the habit of calling for their Cheques, is particularly requested to this notice.

WILLIAM C. DESBRISAY.

August 17, 1874. 2in

Gold, Filigree Silver, and Plated Jewelry,

In great variety at
W. W. WELLNER'S.

Aug. 17, 1874. 6in

WATCHES,

A Large Assortment at
W. W. WELLNER'S.

Aug. 17, 1874. 6in

CLOCKS,

A Great Variety at
W. W. WELLNER'S.

Aug. 17, 1874. 6in

Wool Wanted,

TWENTY-FIVE TONS, for which I will pay the highest Market rate.

G. C. CARMAN,
11 Exchange Building,
Queen St., Ch'town.

Aug. 17, 1874. 2in

NOTICE.

HAVING been this day appointed Chief Clerk of the County Court of Queen's County, I hereby give Notice that my Office as such Chief Clerk, is at No. 51, Water Street, two doors east of Queen Street.

P. S. MACGOWAN.

Ch'town, Aug. 17, 1874. 1in

FEATHERS WANTED!!

THE highest Cash price given for any quantity of good FEATHERS, at BUTCHER'S Warerooms.

[Aug. 17, 1874.—3m]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION,

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S SALES ROOM

on Wednesday, the 19th inst,

AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

22 Casks Kerosene,

Ex Schooner *Leading Star*, ordered to be sold for the benefit of all concerned.

Also, at the same time:

100 bbls. CORNMEAL, (Kiln dried),
150 do Canada FLOUR,
15 puns MOLASSES,
25 chests TEA,
20 Cases MATCHES,
16 hhds. SUGAR,
20 bags RICE,
35 caddies TOBACCO,
25 bbls refined SUGAR,
100 boxes SOAP,

And sundry other Goods.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

Aug. 17, 1874.

PRESSES, TYPE, PRINTING MATERIALS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, the whole of the PRESSES, TYPES, PRINTING MATERIALS, &c., &c., formerly belonging to the ISLANDER OFFICE, and now in the possession of the undersigned. The above will be disposed of at a very moderate figure, as the premises on which they are now deposited are required for another purpose.

JOHN INGS.

Water Street, Aug. 17, 1874.—3w

Tea, Flour, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from London, per Ship *James Duncan*—

53 chests TEA very Superior,
In Store,
500 bbls very Choice Family FLOUR,
40 kegs Twist TOBACCO,
75 boxes Cavendish do,

J. & T. MORRIS.

Aug. 17, 1874. 2in

Mackerel Wanted.

I WILL pay the highest price for any quantity of MACKEREL, delivered in Charlottetown.

P. S. MACGOWAN.

51 Water Street, August 12, 1874.—4i

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received until Wednesday, the 26th day of August, 12 o'clock noon, for the following Public Works:

Repairs to Grand River Bridge, repairs to Clay's Wharf, Head Grand River. Specification to be seen at the store of McKean and Vickerson, Grand River. Repairs to Stephen's Wharf, Montague Bridge, Specifications to be seen at the store of McDonald & Bros., Montague. Repairs to Wharves South River, Murray Harbor. Specification to be seen at the store of Samuel Prowse Esq. The specifications to be seen at the above mentioned places after Monday the 15th day of August. The signatures of two good and sufficent securities are required to accompany each Tender. The Board of Works do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tenders.

WM. MACDONALD,
S. P. W. Kings County.

Aug. 17, 1874. till 26th

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works till Saturday the 29th inst., from parties willing to contract with the Government to repair Pownal Bay Wharf. The completion of this contract to extend to the first day of September, 1875.

ALSO.

Tenders will be received by the same party till same date, from persons willing to contract with the Government to make repairs on Stanley Bridge.

ALSO.

For repairing Crooked Creek Bridge, Rustico.

Specifications will be left as follows: For Pownal Bay Wharf, with J. R. Moore, Esq., Commissioner. For Stanley Bridge, with G. R. Garret, Esq. For Crooked Creek Bridge, with Alex. McMillan, Esq.

The signatures of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the work to accompany each tender. Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

RICHARD WEEKS,
S. P. W.

Ch'town, Aug. 17, 1874.

WANTED.

Two Thousand five Hundred Persons,

WITH

Good Appetites and Robust Constitutions

TO

Eat, Drink & be Merry

AT THE

MONTAGUE TEA PARTY

On Tuesday, 25th inst.

THE young Ladies and Gents of Montague and vicinity say that their motto is "Welcome to all," and that this Tea is going to surpass all others hitherto given. The "OLD FOLKS AT HOME" say the same.

Should any person ask where you are going on the 25th inst., don't be backward in telling them—

"TO THE MONTAGUE TEA PARTY"

Hurrah for a Good Time!

AUG. MCINNIS, Sec'y

Montague Bridge, Aug. 10,—3i

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND LIFE.

Invested Funds, 1st Jan'y., 1874,	$21,628,256
Deposited with Receiver General of Canada,	162,800
Other Investments in Dominion of Canada,	367,091

FAIR RATES.
Prompt & Liberal Settlements.

Insurance against Fire effected upon Private Residences, Household Furniture and Farm Properties, for

One, Three or more years,
At Reduced Rates.

Office—Great George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent
WM. DUNLOP, Special Agent.

Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—6m

NEW GOODS

AT THE

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

Queen Square.

The Subscribers have received per Steamer *Prince Edward,*

A NEW SUPPLY OF

British & Foreign MERCHANDIZE!

WHICH IS

Now Being Opened!

and will be ready for inspection in a few days, and offered for sale at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

W. & A. BROWN.