POETRY.

MAY.

[*From Pen and Plow.*]

The bright and sunny May is here,
The hours are rife with blithe and bloom,
Balm fills the air, the sky is clear,
The flowers revel in perfume;
The trees have donned their green attire,
And the scarlet bush is veined with fire.

The birds are singing sweet and glad,
The butterfly is on the wing;
Where dwelleth gloom and lives are sad
The welcome May will rapture bring.
'Mid fields and woods the brook does stray.
Babbling of happiness and mirth;
While the golden hours of lovely May
Lie mellow on the earth.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, April 15.

Debate on petition praying for amendment of the school act resumed.

Hon. Mr. Laird said that in any remarks he had made yesterday, or might make to-day, he spoke as a representative of the second district of Prince County, not as leader of the Opposition in this House. It appeared that the Government had no policy upon this question, and the Opposition were not in a position to propose one, their duty was confined to finding fault with the Government. He had said that the petition contained a fundamental error, for if the public money were applied to the support of sectarian churches or institutions of any kind, liberty of conscience would be interfered with. The principle of taking the people's money to pay for religious teaching or church purposes, had been a failure in every part of the world where it had been adopted. It was the 'natural and Divine right' of the parent to direct the education of his child. Even the laws of the country did not recognize the child till he was twenty-one years of age. It was therefore the duty of the parent to educate his child, but if he deputed that duty to the State, the Government should see that it was done. The Government was above the Church; not that it was of more importance, but the Church had no right to control the temporal affairs of the country. If parents neglected their duty, it was the duty of the Government to step in, and that was the case when the free education act was passed. The Government of that day, with the mutual consent of the parents, undertook to do what they and the churches had neglected. If it was found at the present day that education was retrograding; if, as was shown by the School Visitor's Report, there were 3,500 children in Queen's County who were not attending school, then he held that the Government were censurable for a dereliction of duty. If parents were allowed to evade the law and let their children grow up in ignorance, there must be 'something rotten in the State of Denmark.' It appeared to him that the system was very defective in Charlottetown, for a system must be defective unless it was successful, and he held that the present Government was responsible. They were placed in power, and kept in power by the 9000 petitioners, for their representatives, with two exceptions, supported the Government. They were therefore as deeply dyed in the disgrace of the city schools as any others, and they should ask themselves if they were prepared to do their duty. How were the Opposition to redress their grievances while they supported the Government and kept them in power? It would not require a great amount of brain power to devise a better scheme of education for the city, whereby the rising population might be educated, the grievance redressed, and the disgrace removed. He would turn briefly to the country. It appeared from the petition that the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church claimed the right of directing the education of his people; but if the State were to make concessions to any one denomination the interest of the whole would be sacrificed—the body politic would suffer. It was necessary, for economical management, that the district schools in a mixed population, should be unsectarian. Who was to blame for inefficient teachers or the inefficiency of their salaries? The Government had power to raise money and expend it, and they should devise means to pay the teachers a proper amount according to ability and merit. The Government should take the responsibility of doing so, and if they would education would prosper. It was needless to occupy the time of the House with further remarks; but he believed that, if there were 3,500 children in Queen's County who never entered a school door, the necessity of compulsory attendanee was apparent.

Hon. Mr. Strong said the subject had been so fully discussed in the Legislature and outside, and in the Press, that he did not consider it necessary to go very fully into it at present, but a petition so numerously signed should be carefully considered, with a view of granting what was prayed for as far as practicible. He assumed, however, from pastorals, and otherwise, that the Roman Catholics were asking for more than what appeared in the petition—that nothing would satisfy them but such a system as was in operation in Ontario or Quebec. Of course, as the State had undertaken to educate the people, they had a right to apply to the Legislature to make the system as perfect as possible, if they considered it faulty. He had no sympathy with the remark that the petitions would receive more consideration if they came from any other Body than the Roman Catholics. As far as he was concerned the statement was not correct. The petition was not objected to on the ground that it came from any one body of Christians, and that another body had the majority. (Mr. Laird—hear). If it would prompt him to go out of his way to assist them it was that he was strong and they were weak (Mr. Munn—hear.) Man consisted of three parts, the physicial, intellectual and moral, and no system of education was complete which did not aim at the training of the whole man. Too often the physical part was neglected, and the mind was crammed at the expense of the health of the body. The whole man should therefore be educated, and the question which was now agitated all over the world was whether it should be done by the parent, or the State, or the minister of religion. He believed the system best adapted to carry out the object in view was the undenominational system, for they could not teach religion without teaching the doctrines of religion. There were great varieties of opinion with respect to the doctrines of religion, and for that reason the State could not meddle with the subject. The money paid into the public funds was the property of the State, and the money paid by one denomination could not be distinguished from that paid by another, therefore it could not be taken to teach the doctrine of one denomination. There was no doubt but the denominational system would bring ruin upon the country educationally. He had not spoken to a Roman Catholic in his district who was anxious to have the denominational system introduced. The state of the city schools had been used as an argument for the introduction of the denominational system, but it was not a sound argument. The system was not to be blamed for the state of the city schools. It was those who had to do with carrying it out who were to blame. If we would look to other parts of the world for proof of the utility of denominational schools, we would look in vain. He had enquired in Canada last year about the denominational system in Ontario and Quebec, and found that it did not give satisfaction. In England it had been a failure. Much had been said about carrying the Railway without the consent of the people, but this was a national, and, therefore, a more important question. He believed the change, if it were brought about, would defeat the object the petitioners were anxious to realize. His honor from Alberton said the time was coming when the Dominion Government would interfere in the matter; but taking the idea in the abstract he thought he (Mr. Reid) would be sorry to admit that the Dominion Government have, or should have, any right to interfere with the local interests of the Provinces. The rights of the Provinces were secured by the Imperial Act, so that the General Government had no right to interfere in the matter. His honor the Leader of the Opposition said it was the duty of the Government to find a remedy for the grievance—that it was the province of the Opposition to find fault—to pull down, not to construct. He (Mr. Strong) thought he (Mr. Laird) manifested a want of candor, though he admired his speech in other respects. He (Mr. S.) would support the Government as far as he thought they were honest and sincere. It was only playing with the subject to advise an overthrow of the Government unless he (Mr. L.) was willing to form part of a Government which would grant what the petitioners were asking for; but he would do just what the present Government were doing. (Mr. Laird—No). He would not provide denominational schools or remedy the evils complained of in the petition, and therefore he was only trifling with the question. He (Mr. S.) admitted that the system required to be revised; but to interfere with it implied a dissolution of the House The policy of the Government, as far as he was acquainted with it, was, not to deal with the question till after the next general election. They could not touch it without making a radical change, and neither the Government nor the Opposition were in a position to deal with the question till they would go back to their constituencies. He believed the present law might be so amended as to be made efficient. It had been said that the Methodists of Charlottetown were rich and the Roman Catholics poor; but the splendid buildings and the palatial residences of the latter were not an evidence of poverty. The Methodists had a college in Charlottetown, and the Presbyterians contemplated building one at Summerside, but he did not approve of either. He would rather see them take hold of the common school system and render it more efficient, than weaken the hands of the friends of that system by withdrawing from it. He sympathized with those who were dissatisfied, and he would willingly give them what they were asking for if he could do so without a sacrifice of principle; but believing the sectarian system would be destructive, he had made up his mind to be an advocate of the free unsectarian system throughout the Province.

Hon. Mr. Dodd said that whether there was a real or only an imaginary grievance, a petition so numerously signed should receive due consideration. No person would deny that the petitioners had a right to have their children educated in accordance with the teachings of their church, but they said that right was denied them by the present system of education. They certainly had equal rights with Protestants. If he thought they had not, he would willingly support a measure to place them upon the same footing. Catholics were taxed for the city schools just in the same way as Protestants were taxed. In fact Protestants paid more than Catholics, just because they happened to occupy places of more value. The Methodists, as a rule, did not send their children to the city schools, but they had to pay the taxes. Very few parents in Charlottetown, in comfortable circumstances, send their children to the public schools. He freely admitted that great credit was due to the Bishop for what he had done in the cause of education; but the Methodists had built their college in the same way as the Roman Catholics had built theirs. Only a short time ago they had subscribed £2,500 to pay off a debt upon their institution. No doctrines of deligion were taught in the city schools, and therefore Csthotics and Protestants were upon the same footing in that respect. He thought it was better that the State should have nothing to do with teaching religion. He did not consider the Act perfect. The taxes were unfairly laid on. He paid $16 school tax upon one building. In the country a man could have a good farm and only pay 6s. 8d.; and he could have a store upon it—perhaps at a railway station—and only pay 5s. The Government should pass a law to provide proper school houses in Charlottetown. At present they had to take any building they could get, and often the buildings were of the most miserable description. He considered that separate schools were impracticable, and therefore he could not support the prayer of the petition. There would only be another session before a general election, and then the question would be submitted to the people. He had many Roman Catholic friends for whom he had the highest respect, and he would be glad to see the question settled to their satisfaction.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock.

Debate on the school question resumed.

Hon. Mr. McEwen observed that so far, the question had been discussed in a calm and deliberate manner, as it should be. He acknowledged the first proposition in the petition that parents had a natural and divine right to direct the education of their children; still the petition contained a sophism. It was the duty of the government to conduct the affairs of the country according to the well understood wishes of the people, and while it was their duty to educate the people they had no right to teach religion, but according to the petition they should teach accordance with the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church. If the government were to teach religion at all, there would be a continued clamor as to what doctrines they were to teach. It was therefore impracticable for the state to provide for religious teaching. Our school system had been well tested, and it has been found well calculated to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended, but it now required amendment in some degrees. When the matter was fairly looked at he could not see that the Roman Catholics had anything to complain of. He admitted that the schools in Charlottetown were a disgrace to the Province, and it was the duty of the government to take steps to improve them. If both Protestants and Catholics would set to work in a right spirit, he believed there would be no difficulty in so amending the act that it would give general satisfaction. Different governments were to blame for their apathy in the matter; and if the Bishop had gone to work with the same energy to work up the common school system, that he had displayed with regard to his own schools in Charlottetown, there would not now be much cause for complaint. Denominational schools, which he looked upon the petition as as asking for, were impracticable in the country. The government had no right to recognize any denomination in the distribution of the public funds.

Hon. Mr. Balderson said that as he had expressed his opinion upon this question before, and as it was only an abstract question, he would confine himself to a few remarks. One thing asked for by the petitioners was that teachers coming from other countries and presenting certificates might be allowed government support without submitting to an examination by the Board of Education. He considered it an unreasonable request. The petition said "certificate of competency from their superiors," and they were doubtless a religious order. The preamble to the petition said:—"The spiritual head of their church has declared "That catholics cannot approve of a system of educating youth unconnected with the Catholic faith and the power of the church." He therefore understood the petition to ask for money from the public funds to teach the Catholic faith. Those teachers might impart a good secular education, but it did not appear by the petition that they would be required to do so—that they would be required to teach anything but what they themselves considered to be right. They were simply asking for money to teach their own peculiar tenets. No doubt there was great necessity for improvement in the Act, especially in reference to Charlottetown. There was no power to assess for building school-houses in Charlottetown as there was in the country, and the consequence was that they had only miserable buildings. The schools could not be made efficient without giving the teachers sufficient remuneration. If the Roman Catholics had put forth half the effort in endeavoring to improve the condition of the public schools that they had in trying to get Legislative grants, the result would have been much more satisfactory. The act required amendment, and if it were not amended soon the schools in the city would die of inanition. His honor from Alberton (Mr. Reid) said Protestants had no right to dictate to Catholics as to what sort of education they would give their children. They did not intend to do so.

Hon. Mr. Reid asked if it was right to have money placed in the hands of His Lordship the Bishop.

Hon. Mr. Balderson said the petition asked for an amount of money to be given to schools over which the government had no control.

Hon. Mr. Reid denied that the petition conveyed any such meaning. It only asked for money to spend as the law required.

Hon. Mr. Balderson said there was no such words as "as the law requires," in the petition. It asked for money in proportion to the number of scholars taught.

Hon. Mr. Munn said the education of the youth of the Province was a subject which should be approached with great care and caution, and by discussing it freely they should be better enabled to arrive at a proper decision as to how it was to be done. If the youth were not educated now, in a few years the country would be ruled by an ignorant or unscrupulous set of politicians. It was the duty of the state to educate the youth of the Province, but not to give denominational education. They should legislate for the benefit of the whole community, not for the benefit of a particular denomination. The Prince of Wales College was not a denominational institution, and if any denomination was not satisfied with it, they had a right to establish one of their own, but the state would have no right to support it. He supposed that if the city schools were efficient, denominational schools would not have been built. It would have been much better if all classes had united and endeavored to make the public schools more sufficient. He would not oppose the government in a judicious amendment of the School Act

Hon. Mr. McGill admitted that the petition was one of great importance and should be calmly and dispassionately considered, but he agreed with the leader of the Opposition that it contained a fundamental error. His honor who presented the petition complained that the government were not doing their duty to the Roman Catholics; but it was the petitioners and their representatives who kept the present government in existence, and therefore if his honor had been "wounded," it had been in "the house of his friends. If the coalition government had not fulfilled their promises to the Catholics, the opposition in this House were not to blame. Catholics themselves were to blame for continuing to support them so long. The question was a difficult one, but he believed it was capable of solution. In Scotland the people were taxed five times as much for education, but they did not complain, because they received the benefit of it. This House could not deal with the question. It was entirely in the hands of the government; and as long as Roman Catholics supported the government they must expect things to remain as they are. The act required remodeling; and he believed it would not be complete without a provision for compulsory attendance. The disgrace of the state of the city schools lay at the door of the government, and as they did not intend to take up the question till after the next general election, no improvement would be made for two years. If a judicious bill to improve those schools were introduced he would support it.

RANDOM READINGS.

A Mississippi man puts it thus—'At the earnest solicitation of those to whom I owe money I have consented to become a candidate for County Treasurer.

Darwin acknowledged himself sold when his little niece asked him, seriously, what a cat has that no other animal has, and he gave it up after mature deliberation, and then the sly little puss answered, 'Kittens.'

'The first bird I shot at in Ameriky,' said an Irish sportsman, 'was a forkupine, I treed him under a hay stack, and shot him with a bark-shovel. The first time I hit him I missed him, and the second time I hit him, I hit him in the same place where I missed him the first time.

The other day an excited individual. with a carpet-bag in one hand, an umbrella in the other, and a shawl hanging over his arm, accosted one of the street gamins with the question: 'I say, Rob, which is the quickest way for me to get to the station?' 'Run'! was the laconic response.

Yankee Towns.—'What's the size of this place?' gravely asked a New Yorker of the conductor, just after the brakesman had sung out 'Ope-li-ka,' at a southern station, where not a house was visible among the pines except a rambling shed called an 'eating saloon.' 'It's about as big as New York,' was the ready answer, 'but it isn't built up yet.'

Dogs sometimes appear in august places. It is said that on one occasion, when Lord North, then prime minister, was addressing the House of Commons, a dog ran in, and jumping on the table in front of the Speaker, began to bark loudly. 'I see,' said Lord North, looking around smilingly, 'that I am interrupted by a new member.' The dog barked again. 'But,' continued the premier, 'it is not in order for a new member to speak twice in the same debate.'

'Well, my son,' said a Detroit father to his eight year old son, the other night, 'what have you done to-day that may be set down as a good deed?' 'Gave a poor boy five cents,' replied the hopeful. 'Ah, ah! that was charity, and charity is always right. He was an orphan boy, was he?' 'I didn't stop to ask,' replied the boy; 'I gave him the money for licking a boy who upset my dinner basket!'

Fat and Lean in Layers.—'Look here, Henry, do you know what makes these pigs look so lean?' 'Yes sir, I do; 'I made them look that way myself, sir.' 'What! do you mean to tell me that you keep them from their feed, after my giving you orders to be careful and feed them well.' 'No, sir, not exactly that; but you see I read in a book that the best way to feed pigs and make them smart was to give them plenty to eat one day, and nothing the next, as that is the best way to bring them up, and it makes nicer meat.' 'How does it make nicer meat, you young fool?' demanded the now exasperated farmer, seeing that his pigs which he took much pride in raising, were being half starved. 'Well, the book said to feed one day—that makes a streak of fat—and give them nothing the next day—that makes a streak of lean; and that's the way I like pork.' 'What book did you learn that in?' asked the farmer. 'Why, in that old almanac that hangs in the kitchen.' 'Oh,' said the farmer, 'that's so. There's a good many things in that book; but hereafter I want you to feed them pigs as I tell you, while I will attend to the reading matter.

Henry was surprised to find the table loaded that day, and the farmer telling him to eat plenty. He did not know what to make of it until the next morning, when he was kept waiting for his breakfast until eleven o'clock, and could stand it no longer, so up he went to his employer and said, 'I say Mr. W——, ain't we a-going to have any breakfast this morning?'

'Well—no I don't think we will,' replied Mr. W.——"You see it says in that almanac that a pig inwardly is the same as a human being; and I am going to try the same plan of getting a streak of fat and a streak of lean on my men so as to make them half-way smart. If they have all fat, they will be too lazy. Don't you think it a good plan, Henry?' The next day the almanac was missing.

Characters of Five Nations.—In religion—the German is sceptical; the Englishman devout; the Frenchman zealous; the Italian ceremonious; the Spaniard a bigot.

In keeping his word—the German is faithful; the Englishman safe; the Frenchman giddy; the Italian shuffling; the Spaniard a cheat.

In giving advice—The German is slow; the Englishman is fearless; the Frenchman precipitate; the Italian nice; the Spaniard circumspect.

In external appearance—the German is large; the Englishman well-made; the Frenchman well-looking; the Italian of middle size; the Spaniard awkward.

In dress—the German is shabby; the Englishman costly; the Frenchman fickle; the Italian ragged; the Spaniard decent.

Servants—Are companions in Germany; obedient in England; masters in France; respectful in Italy; submissive in Spain.

In manners—The German is clownish; the Englishman respectful; the Frenchman easy; the Italian polite; the Spaniard proud.

In vanity—The German boasts little; the Englishman despises all other nations; the Frenchman flatters everybody; the Italian estimates cautiously; the Spaniard is indifferent.

In eating and drinking—the German is a drunkard; the Englishman liberally profuse the Frenchman delicate; the Italian moderate; the Spaniard penurious.

In speaking—the German and French speak badly, but write well; the Englishman speaks and writes well; the Italian speaks well, writes much and well the Spaniard speaks little, but writes well.

In courage—the German resembles the bear; the Englishman a lion; the Frenchman an eagle; the Italian a fox; and the Spaniard an Elephant.

In the sciences—The German is a pedant; the Englishman a philosopher; the Frenchman a smatterer; the Italian a professor; and the Spaniard a grave thinker.

Magnificeace—in Germany the Princes; in England the ships; in France the courts; in Italy the churches; in Spain the armories are magnificent.

RAILROAD TIME!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES & CLOCKS!

GOLD CHAINS!

STUDS!

TOOTHPICKS!

EAR-RINGS, BROOCHES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PLATED SETTS!

Cruet Stands!

BUTTER COOLERS!

SUGAR BOWLS!

Butter Knives, Pickle Forks, &c.

LARGE ASSORTMENT JET GOODS!

ROBERT SNEESTON,

No. 91 North Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, Dec. 21, 1874.—6m

ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1875.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 5th Day, 10h. 51m., a.m., S.S.E.
First Quar., 12th Day, 3h. 24m., a.m., N. W. below horizon.
Full Moon, 20th Day, 4h. 38m., a.m., West, below horizon.
3rd Quar., 28th Day, 2h., 18m., a. m., S. E.

D. M.	DAY WEEK	SUN rise	SUN sets	MOON sets	HIGH water	DAY'S len'th
		H M	H M	A		H M
1	Saturday	4 51	7 3	1 54	7 40	14 12
2	Sunday	49	4	3 12	8 33	15
3	Monday	48	5	4 33	9 18	18
4	Tuesday	47	6	6 10	10 7	20
5	Wedn'sd'y	45	7	7 24	10 42	23
6	Thursday	44	8	9 2	11 27	25
7	Friday	43	9	10 29	M	28
8	Saturday	41	10	11 44	0 15	31
9	Sunday	39	12	M	1 3	34
10	Monday	38	13	0 45	1 57	36
11	Tuesday	37	14	1 27	2 54	39
12	Wedn'sd'y	35	16	1 57	4 2	41
13	Thursday	34	17	2 19	5 14	44
14	Friday	33	18	2 34	6 23	47
15	Saturday	32	19	2 50	7 21	49
16	Sunday	31	21	3 2	8 9	50
17	Monday	30	22	3 19	8 48	52
18	Tuesday	29	24	4 35	9 24	55
19	Wedn'sd'y	28	25	3 53	9 59	57
20	Thursday	26	26	4 15	10 33	59
21	Friday	25	28	4 46	11 8	15 0
22	Saturday	24	29	5 21	11 47	3
23	Sunday	23	30	6 5	A 24	5
24	Monday	22	31	7 0	0 3	7
25	Tuesday	22	31	8 4	1 47	9
26	Wedn'sd'y	21	32	9 12	2 34	11
27	Thursday	20	33	10 23	3 27	13
28	Friday	20	34	11 35	4 33	14
29	Saturday	19	35	A 51	5 45	16
30	Sunday	18	36	2 9	6 57	18
31	Monday	4 18	7 37	3 28	7 59	15 19

BUSINESS CARDS.

HASZARD BROS.,
Commission Merchants & Auctioneers,
FORWARDING, MANUFACTURERS,
AND
General Agents.
61 WATER STREET,
Opposite Merchants Bank,
Charlottetown, - - - - P. E. I.
J. E. HASZARD, | HORACE HASZARD.
—:o:—
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Greenshields, Son & Co., Montreal,
Messrs. W. & R. Brodie, Quebec,
Messrs. J. S. Farlow & Co., Boston,
Henry Lawson, Esq., Halifax, N. S.
Hon. Daniel Davies, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
May 3, 1875.

WILLIAM DODD.
Commission Merchant and
AUCTIONEER
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

CARVELL BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.
Lower Queen St. Charlotetown, P. E. I.

H. R. MUHLIG'S
Kitchen & Galley,
Furnishing Depot.
ALSO, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Ship Work,
SCUPPERS and Water Closet, Pipes, Lead, Figures, Deep-sea and Hand-Leads, Lead Cisterns made, and Water Closets fitted up at the shortest notice.
CREIGHTON STREET,
OPPOSITE UNION HOUSE,
PICTOU, N. S.
Ch'town, June 1, 1874.—1y

WILLIAM JAMES H NEY,
AUCTIONEER, GENERAL BROKER,
AND COMMISSION AGENT,
DEALER IN CHOICE
FAMILY GROCERIES, TOBACCO & FANCY GOODS,
PRINCE ST., COR. OF DORCHESTER,
Charlottetown, - - - P. E. 'sland.

JAMES BRENAN,
House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
Paper Hanger & Glazier,
SOURIS WEST.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
July 7, 1873. 1y

F. M. CAMPBELL.
General Merchant
COMMISSION AGENT,
AUCTIONEER & BROKER
TRINITY CORNER, GEORGETOWN, P. E. I.
AGENT FOR THE
Standard Life Insurance Co.
Sept. 1, 1873. 1y

VULCAN FOUNDRY,
GEORGETOWN.
STOVES, wholesale and retail. WINDLASS and MACHINERY CASTINGS in general always on hand, or supplied at the shortest notice.
Cash Paid
FOR ALL KINDS of OLD & SCRAP IRON.
J. A. RUTHERFORD & Co,
June 2, 1873.—1 y Georgetown

BANGOR HOUSE,
PLEASANTLY SITUATED ON
North Side King's Square,
St. John, - - - New Brunswick.
J H. RUSSEL, PROPRIETOR.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
THE Subscribers, having taken the Factory formerly occupied by PROUD & MACCOUBRAY, are prepared to conduct the business of CARRIAGE BUILDING in all its departments.
Carriages and Sleighs made to order.
Repairs done with neatness and despatch.
All orders filled when promised.
YOUNKER, OFFER & CO
Oct. 19, 1874—tf

MAYFLOWER MILLS,
Pownal Lot 49.
THE undersigned, having been appointed AGENT for the above Mills, which have been remodeled and furnished with the best machinery which can be made in the United States, would inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to furnish them with the following family requisites:—THE
Celebrated Graham Meal
made on the American principle.
Buckwheat Flour,
FLOUR,
Second to none on the Island, all of which will be sold at the same price as at the Mills.
Remember the place, No. 94 Queen Street, opposite S. W. Crabbe's Stove Store.
FRANCIS H. CAMPBELL & CO.
April 19, 1874.—1m

BULBS AND SEEDS!
Elegant Illustrated Catalogue,
CONTAINING
Eight Colored Plates,
Mailed to any address upon the receipt of 10 cents.
SEEDS, BULBS, &c.,
FRESH and RELIABLE, sent by mail to any part of the Dominion.
Chase Brothers & Bowman,
TORONTO, ONT.

1874. D. & J.

NEW GOODS
AT THE
BRITISH WAREHOUSE,
Queen Square.
—o—
The Subscribers have received per Steamer *Prince Edward,*
A NEW SUPPLY OF
British & Foreign
MERCHANDIZE!
Suitable for the Present Season,
which are now open for Inspection and Sale, at the
Lowest Cash Prices.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
Supplies continually received.
W. & A. BROWN.
October 5, 1874.

SELLING OFF!
—o—
THE CHEAPEST YET!
—o—
OUR RAPIDLY
Increasing Trade
REQUIRES US TO
Enlarge our Premises!
We have, therefore, decided to
Sell the remainder of our stock
AT COST!
—o—
As we will require to suspend business for a time
Purchasers should Call at Once,
AND GET BARGAINS!
ROBERT ORR & CO.
Queen Street, March 1st, 1875.

TO BUILDERS.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until the 20th day of MAY next, for the
Erection of a Brick Church in Charlottetown,
according to plans and specifications to be seen at my office, after the 20th inst. Good and sufficient security required for the due performance of the contract.
J. D. MASON,
Chairman of Sub. Committee. Post Office Ch'town, Lock Box, 46.
April 12, 1875.

FENCE POSTS & FENCING!
To arrive on the opening of the Railroad and Navigation,
3000 Juniper & Cedar Posts,
Assorted sizes,
5000 Pieces Spruce Fencing,
20 ft. long, 5 in. wide, 1¼ in. thick.
Farmers and others wanting to purchase, will be supplied at the lowest possible rates. Apply at
A. McNEILL'S
Auction Room.
Ch'town, March 29, 1875.—tf.

Manhood Restored.
A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J H. REEVES, 78 Nassu street, New York. P. O. Box 5153.
April 19, 1875.

Albion, Sydney & Lingan MINES.
COAL ORDERS given, on the above named Mines, at the office of the Subscriber, No. 35, Water Street, Charlottetown—
Prices:

ALBION LUMP,	$2.50	per Ton
" NUT,	2.00	"
" SLACK,	1.50	"
SYDNEY LUMP,	2.50	"
LINGAN.	2.00	"

TERMS as usual.
G. W. DEBLOIS, Agent.
March 29, 1875. 2m

Wanted
A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER, male or female, at Bedford School, Tracadie Sandhills, Lot 36.
By order of Trustees.
March 22, 1875.—tf

AT REDUCED PRICES.
PAINTS
AND
PAINT OIL!
W. E. DAWSON.
May 3, 1875.

Salt. Salt. alt.
TO ARRIVE ex Barque HERTHA, from Liverpool, due here 1st May—
4,000 Bags Salt (extra strong sacks.)
Will be sold low from ship.
JAMES C. POPE.
Ch'town, April 12, 1875.—4w

WOOL. WOOL.
SHEEPSKINS! SHEEPSKINS!!
I WANT a large quantity Wool and Sheepskins the coming season. Farmers would do well to give me a call before disposing of their stock.
G. C. CARMAN,
11 Queen Street.
Ch'town, April 19, 1875.—6w

COAL. COAL.
A quantity of
Pictou & Sydney Large Coal.
on hand, and for sale at
KOUGHAN'S SCALES.
April 19, 1874.

Flour to Arrive.
IMMEDIATELY on opening of navigation the following schooners will arrive at the ports named with cargoes of FLOUR—
Georgina, at St. Peter's Bay—560 bbls,
Lady Elgin, at Souris—750 bbls.
Annie, at Alberton—500 bbls.
Margaret, at Summerside—600 bbls.
Do. at Murray Harbor—400 Bbls.
All of which will be sold on arrival.
Terms—Three months on approved notes.
HYNDMAN BROS.
Ch'town, April 25, 1875.—1m

32 Cases
OF
MEN'S & BOY'S
STRONG BOOTS.
FOR SALE BY
DORSEY & JOST,
AT THE
Boot Factory,
South Side Market Square.
Received this Eall,
5000 PAIRS
Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Rubbers, Overshoes, Slippers, &c.,
For Sale Cheap.
Dec. 14, 1874.

TOBACCO & CIGARS.
THE Subscrib[er] [o]ffers for sale (in Bond a choice Lot of
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
and three Cases CIGARS.
74 Boxes Tobacco, in Solace, Sunshine, Virginian, Navy and Black Diamond.
3 Cases Cigars in Victoria & Flor Gertrude
Samples can be seen at Sale Room
N. RANKIN,
Corner Water & Pownal Sts
Ch'town, April 13, 1874.

FREEHOLD FARM
ON LOT 44
FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale all the right title, and interests in the Farm lately owned by John Kickham, situate on Township No. Forty-four, at the head of Souris River, consisting of fifty acres. The said farm is conveniently situate to School House, Grist and Saw Mills, and is worthy the attention of those who require a nice farm. Title good, and terms easy.
WM. D. STEWART.
Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1874

NOW IS THE TIME.
SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE EXAMINER
FOR 1875.
ONLY $1.40 cents in advance, and $1.62 cents if paid within the year.

$10. WONDERFUL.! $10.
A FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED
SEWING MACHINE!
WITH
TABLE AMD TREADLE,
ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
The most Simple and Compact! The most Durable and Economical!
A model of combined Simplicity, Strength and Beauty!
NEW AND NUMEROUS PATENTED ATTACHMENTS.
No complicated machinery to be constantly getting out of order.
So easy to learn that a child can run it, will do all kinds of sewing, from the finest to the coarsest, will Hem, Fell, Tuck. Braid, Cord, Gather, Embroider, etc., uses self-adjusting straight needle, uses all description of Cotton, Silk and Thread. *Makes the strongest stitch known, the eloth will tear before the seam will rip, uses the thread direct from the Spool.* The machine is beautifully finished and highly ornamental, and,
Warranted for Five Years!
SAMPLE MACHINES WITH TABLE AND TREADLE forwarded to any part of the world on receipt of *TEN DOLLARS!*
Special terms and extra inducements to male and female agents, store keepers, etc. County rights given to smart agents free. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing terms, testimonials, engravings, etc. sent free. All money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Drafts, or by express, are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of our goods guaranteed.
All orders, communications, etc., must be addressed to
HOPE MANUFACTURING CO.
NEW YORK.
Nov 30, 1874.—1y

FOREST AND STREAM!
A Weekly Journal of Sixteen Pages, devoted to
FIELD SPORTS,
PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY,
FISH CULTURE,
PROTECTION OF GAME,
PRESERVATION OF FORESTS,
YATCHING,
BOATING, and all
OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.
It is the official organ of the American Fish Culturists' Association.
It is the only journal in this country that fully supplies the wants and meets the necessities of the Gentleman Sportsmen.
Terms $5.00 a year
SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.
Forest & Stream Publishing Co,
17 CHATHAM STREET, (City Hall Sq.)
New York.
Post Office Box 2832.

"At Egmont Bay."
THE Subscriber is prepared to take contracts for any quantity, or act as agent for parties in want of the following:
CEDAR OR JUNIPER FENCE POSTS, PAILINGS, SILLS, ASH AND SOFTWOOD, STAVES, HOOPS, &c., &c., &c.
Now is the time.
U. C. TRUDELLE
Egmont Bay, Dec. 21, 1874

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE partnership hertofore existing between Philip R. Blatch, Donald McKenzie, and William W. Stumbles, jr., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
PHILIP R. BLATCH,
DONALD McKENZIE,
WM. W. STUMBLES, JR.
April 17, 1875.
The business will be continued by McKenzie & Stumbles. All persons indebted to the late firm, are respectfully requested to pay their accounts immediately to the subscribers.
McKENZIE & STUMBLES.
April 19, 1875. 3in

ALBERTON!
Building Lots.
THE Subscriber offers for sale several BUILDING LOTS near the Railway Station. Terms Liberal.
GEORGE W. HOWLAN.
Alberton, Dec. 14, 1874. s eraj

English Congo Tea.
60 CHESTS more of that highly approved Congo Tea, for Sale at lowest figure.
N. RANKIN.
Nov. 7, 1874.

HERMANS & SON,
Bell-Hangers, Gun and Tin-smiths,
QUEEN STREET.
OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE,
BEG to return their thanks to the general public for the liberal patronage extended to them since their commencement in business, and ask for a continuance of the same. They keep constantly on hand:—
A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
TINWARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS
&c. &c. &c.
All orders in the above business will be punctually attended to.
Having lately made large purchases in the Cheapest Markets, intended for House Builders, such as
Gas Fitting, Water Closets, Bell Fitting, &c., &c.,
We are prepared to sell them at Rates as Low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.
To a generous public we would say, that all orders in this branch of our business will be attended to with despatch.
A lot of First-class WATER COOLERS on hand. Sayer's Crystal Blue sold cheaper than ever. [Nov. 11, 1871.]

MR. BYRNE,
F. V. M. A. &C.,
Veterinary Surgeon,
Of London, England.
BEGS to inform the public that he has opened an office and surgery at DesBrisay,s corner on the Market Square, and wishes to call the attention of all owners of horses, stock &c., to the following list of medicines, which are guaranteed to be genuine and made from the prescriptions used at the Royal Veterinary Colleges of London and Edinburgh.
The Black Drink.
A certain remedy for Colics, Gripes, and Stoppage of the Bowels or water of any animal.
Stimulating Liniment
For Bruises, Sprains, etc., etc.
A Liniment
For wounds of every description. No fly will touch the wound when dressed with this embrocation. An excellent dressing for cuts from the shoes in winter.
Emollient Liniment
For sore shoulders, sore backs, etc., the best remedy known as yet by the profession.
Physic Balls
Of all sizes, made of the best Barbadoes, Aloes,
Cough Mixture,
A guaranteed cure for Coughs of any kind.
Alterative or Condition Powders
For horses in low condition, the result of Influenza, or other lowering diseases.
Tonic Powders,
A fine medicine for horses whose appetite is bad or impaired.
Diuretic Powders,
Special attention should be given to the use of these powders in all affections of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, as many valuable horses are annually destroyed by the injudicious use of Diuretic medicine of inferior kinds and over doses.
Vermifuge Powders
For the destruction of worms of all kinds.
Cattle Medicines,
Clensing Drenches, Thriving Drenches after calving, Nourishing Drenches for calves, Drying Drenches for cows, medicine for Red and Black Water in cows, medicine for Scour in calves and sheep, dressing for Foul or Rot Foot.
SUNDRIES.
Blistering Ointment,
For reducing Enlargements, Spavins, Splints, &c. Medicine for the removal of Bots.
Mr. Byrne will visit the following places on the undernamed Roads and dates.
Georgetown Road—Pownal Village, 10 Mile House, Half-way House, Edmond's Finley's, Montague Bridge, on Wednesday, 6th January, and every alternate Wednsday.
Malpeque Road—Curtis Dale, Crabb's, 9 Mile House, Bagnall's, on Wednesday, 13th, and every alternate Wednesday.
St. Peter's Road—Lane's Forge, 10 Mile House, and Mount Stewart, on Saturday, 2nd of January, and every alternate Wednesday.
Rustico Road—Wheatley River Bridge, on Saturday, 9th of January, and every alternate Wednesday.
January 4, 1875.—1y

JOYFUL NEWS
FOR THE AFFLICTED!
GATES
LIFE of MAN BITTERS
—AND—
COMBINED MEDICINES.
From the Roots & Plants of Nova Scotia.
COMPRISING TEN DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.
HAVE been thoroughly tested throughout Nova Scotia for the last 25 years in some of the most severe and apparently hopeless cases, and we have yet to hear of a case it has not benefited; while on the contrary numerous certificates taken before Justices of the Peace, and shown in our pamphlets which can be obtained from our agents, or will be sent free to any address.
Price of Bitters and Syrup per pint Bottle—$0.50,
Wholesale Agent at Charlottetown,
Wm. R. WATSON.
Exported by
CALEB GATES & Co.
Middleton, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia
Dec. 28, 1874.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than anything else. Particulars free. Post cards to States cost but two cents. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

AUCTION.
TO be sold by Public AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of MAY, A. D., 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the New Court House, Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the thirteenth day of January, A. D., 1866, and made between Patrick Egan of Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, Master Mariner, and Mary Egan his wife, of the one part, and Philip Large of the same place, Carriage Builder, of the second part: All the Freehold Estate and Interest of the said Patrick Egan, in and to, all that tract piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Charlottetown, aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the southern side of Euston Street, at the Division Line between Town Lots, number Eighty-one and Eighty-two, in the fifth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, and returning thence easterwardly along Euston Street, aforesaid, for the distance of forty-two feet, or until it strikes the western line of land, in the occupation of John Fennel, thence southwarly in a line parallel with Cumberland Street, one hundred and sixty feet to the rear or southern boundary of Town Lot number Eighty-two, aforesaid, thence westwardly along the said rear line, parallel with Euston Street, aforesaid, forty-two feet or until it meets the said Division Line of lots Eighty-one eighty two, and thence northwardly along the last mentioned Division Line one hundred and eighty feet, to Euston Street aforesaid, being the place of commencement, and is the western half-part of Town Lot, number Eighty-two, in the fifth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown.
And which said mortgage has been assigned to me by Indenture, dated the twenty-first day of May A. D, 1872.
For further particulars apply to Neil McLeod, Esq., Charlottetown.
EDWARD J. HODGSON,
Assignee of Mortgagee,
Feb. 22, 1875—till sale.