

THE CONTEST.

The anxiety of the Patriot that the people should have instant knowledge of the day of election is remarkable. The editor of the Patriot could not surely have forgotten the undue suddenness with which the McKenzie-Laird Administration announced the last Dominion election, when he declared on Saturday last, that "It is unfair to the people to spring an election upon them, allowing them little time to make the necessary preparations."

The extraordinary anxiety of the Patriot is, however, fully equalled by the ingenuity with which—while pretending great solicitude about the settlement of the School Question—it advances a plea for its party. The people are in effect, told to vote squarely on the School Question—but to be sure to elect the men supported by the Patriot—because "of the steadfastness of Louis H. Davies, William D. Stewart, William Campbell, H. J. Callbeck, William S. McNeill, Henry Bear, Benjamin Davies, William Welsh, and Manoh Rowe, is the secular school party of this country greatly indebted."

We have endeavored—and we will continue our endeavors—to place the School Question fairly before the people. To-day we publish the concluding portion of the evidence obtained by Mr. L. H. Davies' Committee. We have not, as our contemporary the Argus more than insinuates, withheld any portion of that evidence. It is, we think, a pity that two such powerful organs as the Patriot and Argus, had not followed our example. The Committee was moved for by secularists.

Its Chairman was the leader of the secularists. Many of the witnesses were secularists. The evidence adduced by it is most important and exceedingly interesting. But the Patriot, the Argus, the Presbyterian—the organs of the secularists—have not yet laid it before their readers! With an earnest desire to see the school question satisfactorily settled, we have given the public facts and the opinions of prominent and experienced educationists of all denominations, respecting those facts. It is acknowledged on all hands that the Free Education Act has been a great boon to the country. But it is expedient—may, it is absolutely necessary—that it should give greater freedom. Seven-twelfths of the population demand the freedom of having religious instruction imparted to their children. Because they have not this freedom, thousands of dollars are annually misspent by the Education Department; hundreds of schools throughout the country are vacant; the city schools are in a disgraceful condition; in the towns, many poor people are obliged to pay their school-tax who cannot conscientiously send their children to a public school; discontent and agitation prevail. So great has been the dissatisfaction of the people, that our Government has been unable to perform its functions properly. It is admitted on all sides that the School Act needs revision; that the teachers need higher pay. Yet, no party on the Island has dared to improve the School Act or to raise the salaries of teachers, because the freedom which seven-twelfths of the population have not been granted. In the words of Mr. William McNeill of Cavendish, "this School Question has almost rendered party Government in the Province impracticable." Need we say, that some thing must be done—some concession must be made. And why should we hesitate? The power which gives the freedom demanded can easily withdraw it should it be abused. It has been truly said, that "as good men as ever broke the world's bread are in favor of having religious education imparted in the public schools."

The proposition of the Hon. J. C. Pope is, we think, very reasonable. He would not change the character of the schools in country districts in which there are many denominations. He would simply permit religion to be taught in schools where the children attending are all of one denomination. He would leave the teaching of religion and (we presume) of music, calisthenics, etc., solely to the parent and the teacher. He would have the State know nothing about the religious or other branches taught, and pay for nothing but the results of a purely secular instruction. If there were a biennial public examination, and if good, honest, examiners were

appointed, there would be no difficulty whatever in this. Moreover, if the examinations were conducted by the examiners, without the assistance or interference of the teacher—there would not be the slightest possibility of cheating the Government into paying for secular instruction which was not imparted. Thus the State will occupy its proper position. The penalty to which it now subjects teachers who dare to impart religious instruction will be removed. Its object will be gained. A large proportion of its revenue will not, as at present, be squandered. Such schools as the Wesleyan Academy, St. Peter's School, and St. Patrick's School, will receive the aid they greatly need. The School Act may be improved. Free education will be maintained; and the discontent of the people will be allayed. The concession asked is small; the results which will follow the granting of it will, we feel convinced, be eminently beneficial.

THE GYRATORY MINISTER.

SINCE we held up to the derision and contempt of our readers that finished political acrobat, Mr. Laird, we have been subject to series of petty attacks from the Patriot. It is, however, worthy of note, that not one word has appeared in Mr. Laird's organ in explanation or defence of Mr. Laird's extraordinary conduct, relative to the School Question. We fully expected that some attempt would have been made to show how Mr. Laird's gyrations are performed,—how Mr. Laird can be a friend of religious education in Ottawa, and a secularist here. We have been disappointed. Instead of the explanation to which Mr. Laird's constituents are entitled, we are treated to men and spiteful attacks, with the view of fastening upon the EXAMINER, a character for unreliability. On the authority of the St. John Watchman and the Halifax Reporter, we, last week, published a report to the effect that the Governor General's Grand Fancy Ball had been authorized by the Government, and had cost the country \$28,000. The Patriot knows that the same report was published in nearly every Opposition paper in the Lower Provinces. It also knows right well that in giving publicity to the report, we did nothing more nor less than our duty to a public jealous of Government extravagance. If the report proved false we shall be pleased. We should be sorry to think that, like Nero who fiddled while Rome burnt, our Government would throw away \$28,000 of the public money while thousands of persons throughout the Dominion were shivering and starving. When the report is authoritatively denied, or when the Reporter or Watchman states that it was untrue, we will cheerfully make the amende honorable. But we think we may be pardoned if we decline to accept the simple denial of the Patriot—the head editor of which could strain the constitution to give the children of the North-west the priceless boon of religious education, while he does believe that "to supplement the secular instruction by so-called religious teaching, is rather hurtful than beneficial." The gyratory Minister of the Interior must expect that the statements of his organ will be accepted "with a grain of salt."

ECONOMY AND REFORM (?)

THE Toronto Mail furnishes statistics which show that since the 30th of June, 1872, the salaries and bonuses of officials under the Dominion Government have increased upwards of \$90,000 a year. By a comparative statement collated from the official returns it proves that the increase in the various departments is:—

Table with 2 columns: Department and Amount. Includes Governor-General's Secretary's Office, Privy Council Office, Department of Justice, Secretary of State, Minister of the Interior, Secretary of State for the Provinces, Receiver-General's Department, Militia and Defence, Finance Department, Customs Department, Inland Revenue Department, Public Works Department, Marine and Fisheries Department, Department of Agriculture, Post Office Department.

It commands this statement to the careful attention of those who believe that the "Reform" leaders meant what they said when they denounced the Departmental extravagance of Sir John Macdonald's Government and pledged themselves to make large reductions in the annual expenditure provided they were placed in power. We commend the statement to the consideration of the Patriot. It may, perhaps, discover that the statement is false.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

A RAILWAY TIME TABLE has been issued. It will go into operation to-day. A train will run daily east and another west over the whole line. On the line between Charlottetown and Summerside, there will be two trains daily. From a hasty review of the arrangement we judge that it is a good one. A person leaving Georgetown at 7 o'clock, a. m., or Souris at 6 a. m., may reach Tignish at 7.30 p. m.,—or any point on both the main line and the branches during the day. In the same way, a person leaving Tignish at 6.15, a. m., may reach Georgetown by 3.45, or Souris by 6.45, p. m. The delay at Summerside—which was such an intolerable nuisance last year—is reduced to three-quarters of an hour or an hour—from 11.15, a. m. to 12 o'clock, and from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock every day.

It gives us great pleasure to note the fact that the railway authorities have adopted the suggestion of the Hon. J. C. Pope on the subject of second-class fares and a reduction of freight rates. Our people may now, if they choose, travel by rail for two cents a mile; and get car loads of freight taken from Charlottetown, to Georgetown, Mount Stewart, Summerside, Alberton, Tignish or Souris; and from Summerside to Charlottetown, Alberton, or Tignish, at little more than half the rates charged last year. It is, however, to be regretted, that the reduced rates has not been applied to the whole line. We hear that special freight rates are to be adopted for the accommodation of farmers. We trust that our information is correct. The railway was built by the people for the accommodation of the people; and we hope they will no longer be deprived of the facilities and advantages of the railway by reason of a high tariff.

The arrangements for internal communication and traffic, we regard as superior to those of last year. The arrangements for communication with the outside world, have not yet been completed—nor are they likely to be for another week. We look forward with interest to the day on which they will be published.

A NEW DEAL.

Reference was made, a few days ago, in our Ottawa dispatch, to a contemplated change of policy by the Mackenzie Administration with reference to the building of the Pacific railway. We have received some further information on the subject; and we have good reason to believe that it is literally correct. There is to be a new deal. Abandoned contracts "magnificent water stretches" the insatiability of political hacks, the serious difficulties encountered on the section between Thunder Bay and Red River, the hitherto peddling and pottering which have been pursued, the financial incapacity of the Administration, the prospect of new loans whose products would fast go into the sink of useless branches—these and numberless other considerations have begun to make themselves felt on the somewhat unimpressible mind of the Premier. Will he go on as he has begun, or will he adopt a radical change of policy? Will he continue to build the road, or rather useless branches of it, some of them leading from nowhere to nowhere, directly from the Public Works Department? Or will he seek the intervention of a company or companies? These are the questions over which Mr. Mackenzie has seemingly been pondering, and on which he appears to have come to a conclusion at last.

This brilliant, heaven-born statesman came into power in November, 1873. In the course of two short months he laid down the programme by which his Government was to be guided; and he announced it when, following up his determination to make the memorable "midnight attack," he appealed to the country in January following. During his contest he asserted that the proper way to build the Pacific Railway was, not by a company or companies, but by the Government. Whatever profit there might be in the work he said, should go into the people's pocket. The intervention of companies would be discarded, and Mr. Mackenzie would build the road. Well, we have seen with what success he has carried out this boldly-uttered and would-be patriotic policy. To-day he is the laughing-stock of every practical man in the community. To the north he selected a route which was found impracticable, and now the country is paying his friend Mr. A. B. Foster, for useless surveys. In the North-west he is pottering away at a section here and a section there, not knowing whether to abandon the water stretches or attempt to utilize them, and with the strong probability staring him in the face, that he will never be able to connect them; or, if he should, it will be at an alarming cost.

Out of all these difficulties Mr. McKenzie hopes to drag himself by a ready "bout face." His intention is, we are assured, to advertise for contractors who will undertake to build the railway entire, or in sections, the Government giving a bonus of \$10,000 a mile, and a land subsidy to an extent not yet revealed. The Premier's intention is, we understand, to advertise in the Canadian press to this effect immediately, as well as in England, and to give until January next for the reception of tenders by the Department. The first thought which occurs to one is the deep humiliation which is the adoption of such a policy must bring to the Premier. What! Adopt a means of building the railway which he and his Party had so vehemently denounced! Fall back upon the much-abused, roundly-denounced policy of Sir John A. Macdonald's Government! Can it be that we are to come to this? Are the people of this country to be treated to such a spectacle?

Our information—which comes to us on excellent authority—will prove to be very much at fault if this change of front by the First Minister be not shortly announced. We await the event before making further reference to it.

THE OLDEST PERSON IN THE WORLD.

The oldest person in the world is believed to be Eulalia Perez de Guillen, of Los Angeles County, California, who was born in 1737 and is therefore now 137 years of age. She is a full blooded Spanish woman, and even now has sufficient vitality to take short walks, and attend Church regularly. She has a good appetite and is a regular drinker of beer. She was unable to see without glasses for a great number of years, but latterly her eyesight has improved to such a degree that she can read without them. Another remarkable peculiarity she possesses is that her hair, which was grey for sixty or seventy years, has lately turned black, of which fact she is very proud. She has two children living, one of them 111 years old and the other 98.

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY—A FATHER MURDERED BY HIS CHILDREN.

A mysterious tragedy was recently enacted in North Carolina. A white man named R. B. Hatch was assassinated in the early hours of a dark winter night while sitting in his own house, smoking three cigars. He was found dead, with three fatal wounds, from which he died a few days afterwards. Coroner Lafayette Smith, of Duplin County, came to the spot, summoned a jury of the bystanders and held an inquest. It was in evidence at the inquest that the murdered man was reckless and intemperate, a cruel husband and father, and had, on the day of his death, severely beaten his wife and locked her in a room for another flogging which he threatened to administer on the morrow. At the same time he had driven his younger children, three in number, with curses out of doors. Testimony was also taken to the fact that three nearly simultaneous discharges of a gun were heard at or near Hatch's house that night, soon after dark. No one, however, of the witnesses examined had seen anything which tended to indicate who was guilty of the homicide. Although the deceased had for several days after receiving his mortal wounds, he had made no dying declaration which implicated any person as his assassin. The whole matter was a horrible and apparently impenetrable mystery. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Hatch came to his death at the hands of some person or persons to them unknown.

Hatch had insured his life, some time previous to the murder, with the North Carolina Home Life Insurance Company, for the benefit of certain of his children. The policy was for \$1,500. The company's agent at Wilmington refused to make payment, upon the ground that he had reason to believe that the death of the insured had been procured by the beneficiaries of the policy. Two detectives, Cameron and Martin, were employed, it is said, for a large contingent to work up the case. These detectives at length, after a quest of months shadowed a man named Weeks, who had married one of Hatch's elder daughters. Some slight out-givings and other clues were fastened upon, which suggested that Weeks knew more about the slaying of Hatch than he was disposed to reveal. He was confronted and charged with being accessory to the crime. He denied his own participation, but, being thoroughly frightened, incriminated the little children, whom Hatch had turned out of the house on that fatal night in mid-winter. Two of these children are boys, one aged 16 and the other 10, and the third is a girl of some 12 years. In order to get something in the nature of evidence against them, the detectives proposed to conceal themselves in some bushes near the roadside so that they might overhear a conversation which Weeks was to have with the accused. Accordingly Weeks led a young negro man, whom he had also charged with complicity in the murder, towards the covert before reaching which, however, the negro, suspecting something, refused to proceed further, saying loud enough for the men in ambush to hear, that he didn't want to say any more about it. The two boys, Hatch's sons, were next brought within earshot of the detectives, when Weeks talked over the circumstances of the murder with them. The boy's spoke of their dead father's relentless cruelty to them and to their mother, and admitted that they shot and killed him, the guns having been handed to them by their little sister. They implicated the negro above mentioned as having fired one of the fatal shots. The boy's and the negro were at once arrested and were taken on the 13th inst., before a Justice of the Peace at this place for examination. The proceedings were postponed until to-day in order to obtain the attendance of counsel from Goldsboro. Lawyer Granger arrived here about three p. m., and the preliminary examination proceeded, resulting in the committing of the accused for trial at the next term of the Duplin County Superior court, which begins next week at Kennansville. There is a strong and general sympathy for the unfortunate children, notwithstanding their unnatural act. Strange to say the only apparent motive which impelled these almost infant paricides was love for their much maltreated mother, and a purpose to avenge her wrongs.

THE PRINCE OF WALES RETURN TO ENGLAND.

People are glad to have the Prince back, and they showed it yesterday in all sorts of enthusiastic ways. The demonstrations of welcome were unusually genuine. Officially he was far out from popular enthusiasm. It appears that the authorities scarcely contemplated a reception on a great scale. They so little understood the energetic character of English loyalty that they believed the heir to the Throne might return from a seven months' journey on the other side of the globe without attracting much attention. They expected him to slip into Marlborough House as if he had returned from a trip to Paris. But his subjects would not have it so. To them the occasion was unique, and they resolved to make the welcome they gave him a memorable one. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say they did it without any resolve; the tribute they offered was as nearly spontaneous as such a thing could be. They swarmed down to Portsmouth, where the Prince was again to set foot on English soil. They gathered at every railway station between Portsmouth and London. They even assembled in the fields along the line, where the most they could hope for—as at all the stations, indeed, except one—was a glimpse of the train as it whirled by. In London, of course, they filled every inch of standing room over the long route chosen from Victoria Station to Buckingham Palace, and every window and balcony; and from Portsmouth to Marlborough House, the Prince heard one almost continuous shout of welcome, and the faces he beheld were brightened by joy at his return. All this strikes me as unusually sincere, and respectable because sincere. It is not necessary to judge of the feeling of the multitude by the tone of the municipal addresses to which the Prince had to listen at Portsmouth and in Westminster. Those addresses are like all such addresses, in bad taste and bad English. A good British cheer is much more expressive; perhaps the thunder of a British gun speaks not less plainly. The Prince landed under such a salute as no other nation in the world could have given. His wife had gone out to sea to meet him, as the wife of an English Prince—herself also of a sea-faring and sea-fighting nation. Together they passed under the roaring guns of iron-clads and forts, and drove together once more along the streets of London, guarded by an unbroken line of troops, and better guarded with throngs of loyal people, with whom the Princess has always, and the Prince often, been a favorite. The Queen received them at Buckingham Palace; thence they went to Marlborough House; thence after dinner to the opera at Covent Garden, where another reception awaited them. Altogether, a pretty good day's work.—N. F. Tribune.

THE SULTAN DETHRONED.

A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company, from Constantinople on the 30th ult., says that Sultan Abdul Aziz has been dethroned, and Mohammed Murad Effendi, nephew of Abdul Aziz, and heir presumptive, has been proclaimed Sultan. A private despatch states that the revolution in Constantinople was effected without a disturbance of public tranquillity. Turkish securities of all descriptions are very strong and active, and at one time were from three to five per cent. They are now about three per cent. higher all round. It seems to be the opinion that the overthrow of the Sultan will result beneficially.

A COMING STORM.

A European war is anticipated. The London Standard of the 29th ult., says that one hundred tons of gunpowder and a million cartridges have just been despatched from Woolwich to Gibraltar, Malta, and the Mediterranean fleet. This is quite independent of the ordinary supply. It was stated in Portsmouth on Saturday that all available workmen are to be placed at work on ships which are nearest to sea-going condition. The turret ship Thunderer is understood to be the first whose completion will be thus pushed forward. There is a rumor to the effect that the Rothschilds are sellers of Consols to the amount of nearly £1,000,000 sterling, which transaction is supposed to be based on knowledge that the political situation in Europe is likely to grow worse. The French Government it is stated, has issued invitations to the other powers to hold a general conference. Our latest advices are of a most pacific character.

A MYSTERY.

The London, England, papers are agitated over the discovery that Mr. Charles Turner Bravo, a barrister, who moved in a high circle in society, had been poisoned by some persons unknown on the 18th of April last, and that the subsequent inquest had been made in secret. He was married to the widow of a Captain Ricardo, who the New York Herald states was captain in the Guards, and met the lady of his choice—then a Miss Campbell—in Montreal. There was much unhappiness between Captain and Mrs. Ricardo, and, owing to certain occurrences at Great Malvern, he had separated from her and eventually instituted proceedings in the Divorce Court. Before the suit came on Captain Ricardo died. His sudden death, while proceedings for divorce were pending, and which, if successful, would have nullified her settlements, caused her to come into possession of considerable wealth. The widow then married Mr. Bravo; on the 18th ult., he dined at home with his wife and a Mrs. Cox, a companion, and drank three glasses of Burgundy from a bottle which had been specially decanted for him. Soon after he complained of great pain in the stomach, and died in terrible agony on the 21st. A post mortem examination disclosed that he had been poisoned with antimony. The deceased had only been married a few months, and the proceedings at the inquest are described as "peculiar." This terrible business has made a great sensation in London society, owing to the high position held in it by the parties concerned. Public sentiment is thoroughly aroused, and the comrades of the unfortunate barrister have taken the matter in hand. Recent investigations seem to intimate that he committed suicide; but the matter will ever remain what is called a "mystery."

THE GREAT BELLS OF THE WORLD.

The great bell of Moscow, called the Tsar Kolokol, or king of bells, is the largest in the world. It is 18 ft. 3 inches high, and measures around the margin 60 ft. 9 inches. It is estimated to weigh 445,772 pounds, and the metal in it is valued at \$200,000. The bells of China rank next in size to those of Russia, but are much inferior to them in form and tone. In Peking, it is stated by Father Le Comte, there are seven bells, each weighing 120,000 pounds. One of the suburbs of the city has, according to the testimony of many travellers, the largest suspended bell in the world. It is hung near the ground, in a large pavilion, and, to ring it, a huge beam is swung against its sides. A bell taken from the Dragon Pagoda at Rangoon, was valued at \$80,000. Among the bells recently cast for the new Houses of Parliament, the largest weighs 14 tons. The next largest bell in England was cast in 1846, for York Minster weighs 27,000 pounds and is 7 ft. 7 inches in diameter. The Great Tom of Oxford weighs 17,000, and the Great Tom of Lincoln, 12,000 pounds. The bell of St. Paul's, in London is 9 ft. in diameter, and weighs 11,500 pounds. One placed in the Cathedral of Paris, in 1680, weighs 28,000 pounds. One in Vienna, cast in 1711, weighs 40,000, and in Olmutz is another weighing about the same. The famous bell called Susanne of Erfurt is considered to be of the finest bell metal, containing the largest proportion of silver; its weight is about 30,000 pounds, and was cast in 1497. At Montreal, Canada, is a larger bell than any in England, weighing 30,900. It was imported in 1843, for the Notre Dame Cathedral. In the opposite tower of the Cathedral is a chime of ten bells, the heaviest of which weighs 6,013 pounds, and their aggregate weight is 21,800 pounds.—Eclectic.

San Francisco, according to its new directory, has a population of 272,345, a gain of 42,000 during the past year.

Young swell, 'I should like to have my moustache dyed.' 'Politte barber, 'Certainly. Did you bring it with you?'

Mrs. Thornhill, an English lady has offered to give \$50,000, or more if necessary for the restoration of the parish church in Sheffield, England.

The Prince of Wales took home from India 600 animals, and they are to be added to the British Zoological Garden, making that menagerie the finest in the world.

Prof. Mommens, while consulting ancient inscriptions in Arpinum recently, discovered the tomb of Caius Marius, finding the name of that Roman General, with a record of his seven consulships, upon his monument.

Ireland desires temperance. In the British House of Commons Mr. Smyth's resolution in favor of stopping liquor traffic on Sundays in Ireland has been carried by a majority vote of 57, or 224 Liberals against 167 Conservatives.

'My son,' said a Boston parent, as his eighteen-year-old offspring stood, carpet bag in hand, upon the threshold, 'you are going to the centennial. Promise me that during your absence you will shut your company and keep your feet from the doors of alcoholic and billiard saloons.' 'Father,' replied the young man, with the memory of the last caucus floating through his mind, 'I cannot. I go uninstruced and unpledged.'

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extensive Auction. FURNITURE. ON THURSDAY, the 8th, at 11 A. M., at the OLD BANK HOUSE, H. C. & Dining Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, Chest Drawers, Wash Stands, Towel Stands, Sinks, Looking Glasses, Toilet Sets, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Ropes & Lace Curtains, Linen, Blankets, Pictures, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains, Paper & Rings, Stoves, Fire Irons, one lot Dinner Set, Glass & E. Ware, a lot Kitchen Utensils. (See Handbills.) No reserve. N. HANKIN, Auctioneer. June 5, '76, 11.

GRAND RAILWAY EXCURSION & PICNIC.

The First of the Season. THE BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY will hold a PICNIC at Hunter River Railroad Station, on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, inst. All arrangements are being made to render this the very best PICNIC ever held on Prince Edward Island. Full particulars next week. Ch'town, June 5, 1876.

SCHOLARSHIPS!

At the close of the present term of the Prince of Wales College, six Scholarships in that Institution, two for each County—will be open for competition as provided for in the Act 23 Vic., cap. 17. Now, this is to notify all candidates for said Scholarships, that they must apply to the School Visitors without delay, and that such as may be nominated by the Visitors, must appear before the Examiners at the Normal School, Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 25th of July next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for examination. By order, DONALD MCNEILL, Sec'y. Education Office, 1st June, 1876.—21a

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until the 1st July next, for the

Erection of a New Convent at Rustico. Plans and specification to be seen at the office of Mr. John Corbett, Architect, Charlottetown, or at the Parochial House, Rustico.

FELIX GALLANT, DOMINIQUE PINEAU, } Elders. MOSES PETER, } Rustico, May 31, 1876.—till date.

AUCTION.

Household Furniture! WE will sell on WEDNESDAY the 7th JUNE, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of G. C. Carman, Esq., Water Street, (west end), his Household Furniture consisting of: 1 English Cottage Piano, Dining Table, Chairs, Couches, Bedroom Sets, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Carpets, Crockeryware, Pictures, Stoves, Water Casks, etc., etc. F. S. HANFORD & CO., Auctioneers. Ch'town, May 29, 1876.—21

To be Sold by Auction

In the North End of the City. I HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS from the owner to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on Thursday, the 8th day of June next, at the hour of 11 o'clock,

TWENTY-TWO VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS!

beautifully situated between the St. Peter's Road and Easton Street, directly opposite the residence of Hon. John Longworth. Terms:—Twenty-five per cent of the purchase money to be paid down; balance in five years with interest at six per cent. For particulars, apply to WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Ch'town, May 29, 1876.—p a till sale

TEA! TEA! TEA!

New York and Toronto FLOUR DEPOSIT! The subscriber has received by recent arrivals from London and which will be sold either wholesale or retail:

50 Chests Japan Tea (Choice), 50 Chests Kaison Sonchong Flour.

Quality guaranteed, and the money will be returned to purchasers if the article does not give satisfaction. Also, always on hand, a supply of

Fresh Ground Flour!

Imported weekly from Toronto. WILLIAM MCGILL, Ch'town, May 29, '76

IN PRESS

And Will Soon be Ready,

Philosophy of the Bible Vindicated,

BY Rev. Dr. O'Brien.

THE above Work treats of the great truths revealed in the Bible, inasmuch as they are known by reason. The existence, attributes and works of the Creator, the human soul, its faculties of reason and will, the liberty of the mind, immortality and union of soul and body, revelation, reason and faith, miracles and faith in its relation to the body politic, are some of the subjects treated. It will contain about three hundred pages, and will be got up in a style similar to Campbell's History of the Island. Every Christian family should have a copy, as it is directed against the errors prevalent in our day, such as Darwinism and Materialism. Every one may not agree with all the conclusions of the author, but no Christian will, it is hoped, find any expression hurtful to his feelings. Orders, which are respectfully solicited, may be left at Bremner Bros., Charlottetown; with J. Murray, Progress office, Summerside; J. W. Hughes, Esq., County Line; J. Bradley, DeSable, and LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, Gen'l Agent. May 29, 1876.—61

NOTICE.

At the last meeting of the Board of Education, on the 25th inst., the following preamble and resolution were adopted on the Report of the School Visitor for Queen's County:

That the Board of Education being of opinion that the present Education Law does not sanction sectarian instruction in the Government schools:

Resolved, That all licensed Teachers and Trustees be notified that the Board, in carrying out the provisions of the School Act, are compelled to prohibit, during school hours, all sectarian teaching; and that if Teachers persist in disobeying the law, they do so on their own responsibility. By order, DONALD MCNEILL, Sec'y. Education Office, May 27, 1876.—21a

NOTICE.

The Nut Coal of the VALE is now more extensively used in this City than that of any other Mine.

CHARVELL BROS. Agents. Ch'town, May 13, 1876.—1m.

Hall Papers.

a splendid line of HALL PAPERS! AT Harvie's Bookstore, Queen St. (April 17)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For The Benefit of all Concerned. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY next, 6th day of June, at 12 o'clock, near GRAND RIVER CAPE, where she now lays stranded, the Hull and Materials of the brig Speedwell 199 tons Register, launched in October last, and classed 7 years A at Lloyd's. ALSO: The Cargo of said Vessel consisting of about 15,800 bushels oats, condemned, and ordered to be sold for the benefit of all concerned. JAMES McDONALD, Broker. Ch'town, June 5, '76.

To Masters & Mates!

THE Government having established in this City, a Board for the Examination of Candidates for Masters' and Mates' Certificates, we are authorized to state that Capt. Scott, R. N., Chairman, will hold examinations here periodically, or WHENEVER WE HAVE A SUFFICIENT NUMBER PREPARED TO PASS. Candidates prepared on liberal terms. Board here is cheaper than in many places, and we trust that Candidates will patronize us instead of leaving the Island. Call on us, or write for terms, &c. EATON, FRAZEE & REAGH, Commercial College, Charlottetown. June 5, 1876. 1m

Intercolonial Railway.

200 MEN

Steady Employment during the Summer, AT LIBERAL WAGES!

Between Moncton and Newcastle, on the above line of railway. JOHN RYAN, Moncton, N. B. Moncton, N. B., June 1st, 1876.—4m pd

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