Senate News Room

POSTAGE PREPAID.

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. XXVII — CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1876. — NO. 24.

The Examiner

Is Printed and Published every Monday Forenoon, BY

William L. Cotton,

OFFICE:
Corner Queen and King Streets.

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THE EXAMINER will be forwarded to Clubs at the following rates per year—payment strictly in advance:—

5 copies, one address, - - - - - $ 6.00
10 " " " - - - - - 10.00
15 " " " - - - - - 14.00
20 " " " - - - - - 18.00

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THE following are the Rates and Terms of Advertising as agreed to by the publishers of newspapers in P. E. Island:—50 cents per inch for first insertion, and 20 cents for each continuation. Ten per cent. discount from this rate will be made on all Advertisements continued for 3 months; 20 per cent. if continued for 6 months; 30 per cent if continued for 9 months; and 40 per cent if continued for 12 month.

SPACE.	1 w	2 w	3 w	4 w	5 w	6 w	7 w	2 m	3 m	4 m	5 m	6 m	9 m	12 m
1 Inch.	0.50	0.70	0.90	1.10	1.30	1.50	1.70	1.90	2.61	3.33	4.05	4.40	5.67	6.42
2 do.	1.00	1.40	1.80	2.20	2.60	3.00	3.40	3.80	5.22	6.66	8.10	8.80	11.34	12.84
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4 do.	2.00	2.80	3.60	4.40	5.20	6.00	6.80	7.60	10.44	13.32	16.20	17.60	22.68	25.68
5 do.	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	13.05	16.65	20.25	22.00	28.35	32.10
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7 do.	3.50	4.90	6.30	7.70	9.10	10.50	11.90	13.30	18.27	23.31	28.35	30.80	39.69	57.78
8 do.	4.00	5.60	7.20	8.80	10.40	12.00	13.60	15.20	20.88	26.64	32.40	35.20	45.36	64.20
9 do.	4.50	6.30	8.10	9.90	11.70	13.50	15.30	17.10	23.49	29.97	36.45	39.60	51.03	70.62
10 do.	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	15.00	17.00	19.00	26.10	33.30	40.50	44.00	56.70	77.04
11 do.	5.50	7.70	9.90	12.10	14.30	16.50	18.70	20.90	28.71	36.63	44.55	48.40	62.37	38.52
12 do.	6.00	8.40	10.80	13.20	15.60	18.00	20.40	22.80	31.32	39.96	48.60	52.80	68.04	44.94

All advertisements exceeding 12 inches will be subject to a discount of 10 per cent. additional, if continued for one year.

Auctioneers will be allowed 10 per cent. discount when they advertise to the amount of $30 per year; 15 per cent when to the amount of $45; and 20 per cent when to the amount of $60 per annum, and not otherwise.

The sum of 12 cents per line will be charged for each insertion of all "Special Notices;" and 25 cents for notices in editorial or news columns.

The sum of 50 cents will be charged for the insertion of all Marriage and Birth notices.

ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1876.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 6th day, 8h. 25m., p. m., S. E.
Last Quarter, 14th day, 11h. 2m. p. m., W.
New Moon, 21st day, 6h. 4m., p. m., S. W.
First Quarter, 28th day. 11h. 1m., a.m., N.E., below horizon.

D. M.	DAY WEEK	SUN rise H	M	SUN sets H	M	MOON rises A	M	HIGH water M	M	DAY'S len'th H	M
1	Thursday	4	18	7	38	2	28	5	51	15	20
2	Friday		17		39	3	39	6	58		22
3	Saturday		16		39	4	48	7	58		23
4	Sunday		15		40	6	2	8	42		25
5	Monday		15		41	7	8	9	26		26
6	Tuesday		15		42	8	12	10	0		26
7	Wedn'sd'y		14		42	9	5	10	46		28
8	Thursday		14		43	9	51	11	25		29
9	Friday		14		44	10	28	A	5		30
10	Saturday		13		44	10	55	0	43		31
11	Sunday		13		45	11	19	1	20		32
12	Monday		13		45	11	37	1	55		32
13	Tuesday		13		46	11	53	2	34		33
14	Wedn'sd'y		13		46	M		3	15		33
15	Thursday		13		47	0	9	4	7		34
16	Friday		13		47	0	22	5	12		34
17	Saturday		13		48	0	41	6	23		35
18	Sunday		13		48	1	2	7	41		35
19	Monday		13		48	1	31	8	56		35
20	Tuesday		13		49	2	9	9	54		36
21	Wedn's'dy		13		49	3	4	10	42		36
22	Thursday		14		50	4	18	11	29		36
23	Friday		14		49	5	44	M			35
24	Saturday		14		49	7	13	0	7		35
25	Sunday		15		49	8	35	0	47		34
26	Monday		15		49	19	57	1	28		34
27	Tuesday		15		49	11	13	2	13		34
28	Wedn'sd'y		16		49	A	23	3	0		33
29	Thursday		16		49	1	33	3	53		33
30	Friday	4	17	7	49	2	43	4	59	15	33

PRICES CURRENT.

Ch'town, June 6, 1876.

BREADSTUFFS.	
Buckwheat Flour, per lb	0.03 to 0.3½
Flour, per bbl	5.50 to 7.00
Flour, per 100 lbs	3.00 to 3.25
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	3.00 to 3.50
FISH.	
Codfish per qtl	3.50 to 5.00
Herring per bbl	4.87 to 6.49
Mackerel per doz.	0.48 to 0.72
BOARDS.	
Hemlock, 100 feet.	0.81 to 0.94
Pine do	1.62 to 2.40
Spruce do	0.97 to 1.30
Shingles, per M.	2.11 to 2.48
POULTRY.	
Chickens, per pair	$0.50 to 0.70
Ducks, (each)	0.24 to 0.35
Fowls, (each)	0.25 to 0.40
Partridges, (each)	0.00 to 0.00
Turkeys, (each)	0.80 to 1.75
Geese (each)	0.50 to 0.75
MEAT.	
Beef, (small pieces) per lb	$0.08 to 0.16
Beef, per lb (by the quarter)	0.06 to 0.10
Ham, per lb	0.10 to 0.12
Lamb, per quarter	0.50 to 1.00
Lamb, per lb	0.06 to 0.09
Mutton, per lb	0.08 to 0.14
Pork, (small pieces) per lb	0.08 to 0.12
Pork, per lb (by the carcass)	0.06 to 0.08
Veal, per lb	0.04 to 0.08
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Apples per bushel	0.00 to 0.00
Barley per bushel	0.00 to 0.75
Butter (fresh) per lb	0.28 to 0.32
Butter per lb by the tub	0.22 to 0.24
Calfskins, per lb	0.06 to 0.10
Cheese (new milk) per lb	0.14 to 0.16
Cheese, per lb	0.05 to 0.08
Clover seed, per lb	0.20 to 0.25
Eggs, per doz.	0.10 to 0.12
Green Peas,	0.00 to 0.00
Hay, per ton	11.00 to 13 00
Hides, per lb.	0.04 to 0.4½
Honey, per lb.	0.25 to 0.32
Homespun, (men's wear) per yd.	0.65 to 1.00
Homespun, (women's do) per yd	0.35 to 0.48
Homespun Flannel, per yard	0.31 to 0.46
Lard, per lb	0.12 to 0.16
Oats, per bushe.	0.36 to 0.46
Potatoes, per bushel	0.40 to 0.45
Pearl Barley, per lb	0.03 to 0.04
Sheepskins	0.60 to 1.00
Straw, per ton	2.50 to 3.00
Timothy Seed, per bush,	4.00 to 5.00
Tallow per lb	0.07 to 0.10
Turnips, per bush.	0.20 to 0.24
Wool, per lb	0.17 to 0.25

BUSINESS CARDS.

COOMBS & WORTH,
JOB PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS
51 WATER STREET.
Charlottetown, - - - P. E. Island.
Jan.17'76 1y

E. G. NELSON,
IMPORTER & REPAIRER OF
SEWING MACHINES.
ADDRESS:—P. O. Box 303, Charlottetown.
Oct. 25, 1875.—1y

MacKENZIE & STUMBLES,
Auctioneers, Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
77 North Side Queen Square,
Charlottetown, - - P. E. Island.
October 18, 1875.—1y

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

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

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.

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.

REVERE HOUSE,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE,
ALBERTON, - - - - P. E. I.

The subscriber has fitted up the above House in good style, and wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally that he is prepared to accommodate

Transient and Permanent Boarders.

Charges moderate. Good Stabling on the premises.

RICHARD GLADNEY, Proprietor.
Alberton, Sept. 13, 1875.

INTERNATIONAL!
CENTRAL STREET,
Summerside, P. E. Island,
JOHN McKAY, PROPRIETOR.

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

Choice Sample Rooms to let.

Conveyances from Cars and Boats.

Ladies and Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to patronize this Hotel.
Feb. 21, 1876.—tf

INSURANCE.

ST. LAWRENCE
Marine Insurance Co.
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
A. KENNEDY, ESQ., *President.*
JOHN F. ROBERTSON,
ARTEMAS LORD,
THOMAS MORRIS,
GEORGE D. LONGWORTH.
P. W. HYNDMAN,
W. D. STEWART.

Risks taken daily at their office, Exchange Building.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Ch'town, April 24, 1876.—1y *Secretary*

MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ROBERT LONGWORTH, Esq., President,
HON. JAS. DUNCAN,
HON. L. C. OWEN,
HON. A. A. McDONALD,
HON. J. C. POPE,
THOMAS HANDRAHAN, Esq.,
GEORGE R. BEER, Esq.

Risks taken daily at their office, corner Great George and Lower Water Streets.

F. W. HALES, Secretay.
Ch'town, March 22, 1875—1y

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON
AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND LIFE.

Invested Funds, 1st Jan'y., 1874, $21,628,356
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
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—6m

POETRY.

MAIDENHOOD.

Maiden! with the meek, brown eyes,
In whose orbs a shadow lies
Like the dusk in evening skies!

Thou whose locks outshine the sun,
Golden tresses, wreathed in one,
As the braided streamlets run!

Standing, with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet,
Womanhood and childhood fleet!

Gazing, with a timid glance,
On ths brooklet's swift advance,
On the rivers broad expanse!

Deep and still that gliding stream
Beautiful to thee must seem,
As the river of a dream.

Then why pause with indecision,
When bright angels in thy vision
Beckon the to fields Elysian?

Seest thou shadows sailing by,
As the dove, with startled eye,
Sees the falcon's shadows fly?

Hearest thou voices on the shore,
That our ears perceive no more,
Deafened by the cataract's roar?

O, thou child of many prayers!
Life hath quicksands,—Life hath snares
Care and age come unawares!

Like the swell of some sweet tune,
Morning rises into noon,
May glides onward into June.

Childhood is the bough where slumbered
Birds and blossoms many-numbered;—
Age, that bough with snows encumbered.

Gather then each flower that grows,
Whenthe young heart overflows,
To embalm that tent of snows.

Bear a lily in thy hand;
Gates of brass cannot withstand
One touch of thy magic wand.

Bear through sorrow, wrong, and ruth,
In thy heart the dew of youth,
On thy lips the smile of truth.

Oh that dew, like balm, shall steal
Into wounds, that cannot heal,
Even as sleep our eyes doth seal;

And that smile, like sunshine, dart
Into many a sunless heart,
For a smile of God thou art.

LITERATURE.

KITTY'S NIGHT WATCH.

'I do not like this Mr. Sedgewick.'

'What have you against him father? I am sure that many business men of this city have taken quite a fancy to him. Have you noticed his reception on 'change' yesterday?'

'I have just read it,' and the banker's eyes returned to the paper which he had laid aside with his first words to his daughter. 'Still, for all that, Kitty, I do not like the man.'

'Yours is one of those unaccountable dislikes, I suppose,' she answered, with a pout, 'and the world is none the better for such. I am sure that Sedgewick will overcome your repugnance and win your esteem. Perhaps he has not patronized the North American.'

Kitty Ransom spoke the last words with a smile.

'Quite to the contrary, Kitty,' responded her father. 'His deposits in the North American run into the thousands, and we cash all the checks that he receives. But the man—the man, Kitty, I say frankly that I do not like him, and perhaps I could not tell you why.'

The girl with a noticeable pallor on her face, walked to the window and gazed vacantly into the busy street.

'No,' she murmured, 'he never likes anybody to whom I take a fancy. One of these days I will tame him; yes, I will cure him of his dislikes.'

Kitty spoke with womanish determination and her ruby lips closed firmly behind the last word.

To the handsome man whose reception on change had been so flattering she had taken quite a fancy. He had rented the elegant storeroom that adjoined the North American Bank, and was stocking it with an assortment of goods which he declared would prove the wonder of the thriving city. Of polished manner and fine business address, he was winning his way to the trust of the substantial citizens, and when it was learned that he was unmarried many young belles smiled upon him—Kitty Ransom among the rest.

As the days wore away Arthur Sedgewick continued to rise in the estimation of belles and beaux.

He seemed to pay especial attention to the banker's daughter, whom he met at social gatherings, while the father looked on with silent disapproval.

'Kitty will find him but tinsel by-and-by,' he said to his wife, who did not look with favor on Arthur Sedgewick. 'She is young and sometime she must learn that all is not gold that glitters. When I shall have discovered Mr. Sedgewick's true character I will dissipate Kitty's dream. He shall never cross this threshold as our son.'

But the hand of fate was at work, and Kitty Ransom was destined to discover her lover's true character in the gloom of the most memorable night of her life.

'Can I see Kitty?'

The speaker was a private watchman who slept in the bank, and he stood on the stoop of the banker's house.

A moment later Kitty stood before him.

'Kitty' said the young man, and a blush began to suffuse his face. 'Kitty,' I cannot stay in the bank to-night.'

'Why not, Ben?'

'Because—because—Kitty, you'll not say a word about it if I tell you.'

Then Ben Kittredge, than whom no trustier watchman lived in the city, came nearer the girl and said:

'I'm going to be married to-night.'

'Why, Ben Kittredge,' exclaimed the girl, 'this announcement is sudden. You should have invited me sooner. But I am too fast, you have not invited me yet.'

God bless you, Kitty Ransom,' said Ben. 'You are the first woman I would invite if there were to be any wedding guests. But I want you to do me a great favor. I want you to sleep in the bank to-night in my place. I would trust nobody else, and I need not assure you the post is safe, for you know that the North American was never disturbed by burglars; in fact, Kitty, it is burglar proof—the safes I mean.'

'I do not fear burglars,' said the girl with a smile, 'but would father allow me to do you this singular favor?'

'He need not know it till morning,' was the quick reply. 'You often stay from home at night and he never questions your out-goings as you have told me. Besides he will know that you will not see Mr. Sedgewick, as that gentlemen has not been seen for several days. Tell your father that you will not be home to-night. I will come for you by-and-by, and let you in the bank before they light the street lamps.'

Pleased with the romance of sleeping in a bank as the guardian of many thousands of dollars, Kitty Ransom assented to Ben's propositions, and saw him depart in good humor.

Of late she had held many stolen interviews with Arthur Sedgewick, much to the chagrin of a certain young man whom her father had in secret chosen for her husband. Kitty respected him and might have loved him had not the dashing merchant crossed her path, and made the conquest of her heart almost before she knew it.

'Let her go,' said Shirely Dare, in bitterness, 'let her discover that this Arthur Sedgewick is wearing a cloak of deceit.'

Kitty went to the bank with Ben Kittredge, who left her there as watcher, while he hastened to the woman whom he was to make his wife.

'I'll let you out early, Kitty,' were his last words, and the girl heard him turn the key in the strong lock.

In the well-warmed back parlor Kitty made herself comfortable, and proposed to read before going to sleep on the settee which Ben had transformed into a cozey couch with something like womanly skill. several walls thick and strong separated the banker's daughter from the great safe that contained the wealth of the institution, and Kitty recalled her father's remark of but that evening that the safe had never been so full as at that day.

'I'll go and look at the safe,' she thought, 'but not until I get ready to retire,' and then she fell to the novel which she had brought from home, and by-and-by silence reigned in the little parlor.

Kitty read until her eyes grew heavy, and her watch told her that the city clock would soon strike the eleventh hour.

'Have I read so long?' she asked herself, startled at the lateness of the hour, and then she put the book aside and rose.

At that moment a strange sound fell upon her ears.

It seemed to come from a remote part of the building and resembled the gnawing of rats. The girl listened for many minutes, but at last smiled at the thought that she would tell Ben that the bank was haunted, and picked up the little night lantern.

She intended to carry out her idea of inspecting the bank before composing her limbs for slumber.

The gnawing ceased rather suddenly, and the silence that followed, so palpable, so dense, frightened Kitty Ransom, till she sat the lamp down and listened for another noise to re-assure her.

After all somebody might be at work on the great safes, the gnawing sounds might be the noise of steel inside of bone, and when Ben came to release her there might be an empty safe.

But when the girl thought of the peculiar construction of the great steel guardian she smiled to herself.

Once her father had taken her to the vault and explained how the explosion of powder in the locks would force unseen bolts at the burglars, and how the introduction of drills into the door would imperil the life of the felonious operator.

While Kitty thought, and when she was about to start forward again, there came a rumbling sound accompanied by a shock that shook the furniture in the room, and almost sent the lantern from the table.

Kitty's face grew deadly pale, and her eyes seemed ready to start from their sockets.

She felt the shock had been caused by the explosion of powder in the lock of the safe, and scarcely hoped that the hidden bolts of steel had effectually performed their deadly office.

The shock lasted but a moment.

Kitty felt a terrible and ominous silence fall about her like the shroud of night, and for a moment she seem ready to sink to the floor with fright.

But she mastered the fear with a strong effort, and resolved to enquire into the affair.

Ben had left the keys of the various apartments of the bank in her care, and had bidden her inspect the institution before going to sleep.

She reached the door that opened into the vault, and listened intently.

Not a sound reached her ears, and she pushed the portal open.

A strange odor greeted her as she stepped across the threshold with a lantern above head; but it was not disagreeable, and she advanced.

She first saw the ponderous door of the safe standing wide open; but a dark figure lay before it, and Katy was not long in seeing that it was a man.

He lay on his back as he had fallen, when struck by one of the deadly bolts, and not a muscle stirred when the rays of light fell upon his face.

'The bolts killed him!' murmured the girl, drawn by intense curiosity to behold the burglar's features. 'Father said they would slay—'

She did not finish her sentence, for a wild cry of recognition pealed from her throat, and she started from the dead man as from an apparition.

The burglar was Arthur Sedgewick.

For a while the horror-stricken girl gazed on the silent man from the door, then she crept forward again and with resolution held the lantern over his face.

She had not been deceived; before her, with a drilll in his cold hands, lay the dashing man to whom she had promised to link her heart.

He was quite dead, and Kitty was spared the sight of the ghastly wound in the left temple, for his face lay partially on its side and hid it from view.

The contents of the safe had not been touched.

The hole in the wall of the vault told Kitty that Arthur Sedgewick had perforated it from the cellar of the adjoining building, which he had filled with goods to hoodwink the people while he toiled with his tools!

All was plain to Kitty Ransom now.

She saw the hand of fate in the work of death, and the reader may know that she stole from the vault a sadder yet a wiser girl.

Sleep came not to her eyes that night.

In the parlor she sat, yearning for the day; and with the first sound of Ben's keys in the locks, she sprang up to greet him.

'Oh, Ben,' she cried, 'do not tell papa that I staid in the Bank last night;' and the watchman promised that he would keep the secret.

But it was Kitty herself who could not keep it.

She told her father the story of her night in the bank, and the banker said to his wife:

'It is the hand of fate, mother. Kitty's idol has been broken!'

The death of Arthur Sedgewick caused much surprise and excitement in the city; and but few people knew how bitter was Kitty Ransom's repentance.

By-and-by Shirley Dare returned to her side, and Kitty's wedding day was the brightest of her life.

KEELY'S MIGHTY MOTOR.

VAPOUR WHICH OOZES THROUGH GUN METAL —FUEL AND HEAT DISPENSED WITH.

(*From the New York Sun, May 23.*)

A *Sun* reporter paid a visit to the machine shop of Messrs. Sergeant & Chillingworth, in this city, where one of the Keely motor generators are being made. It is intended to be of 100 horse power, but by operating it rapidly it will give a power of 300 horses. Its height will be about seven and a half feet.—At present the parts are either lying completed on the floor or in process of preparation. Among the former is a bed of cast iron, seven and a half feet long and three feet seven inches wide, upon which the superstructure of chambers and their accessory tubes will be raised. The chambers are about two feet in diameter, and vary in height from to two and a half feet. They are of massive steel, and their hollows vary from four to six inches in diameter, leaving the walls necessarily of very great thickness and capable of bearing an enormous pressure. The difficulty has hitherto been in obtaining metal which would retain the vapour. Experiments with a generator of about 50 horse-power on low pressure gave entire satisfaction to the company, and Mr. Keely was advised to construct a large machine. He, therefore, two years ago, began one of 1,000 horse-power, to be endowed with sufficient strength to stand the requisite force with perfect safety. The next experiment was with a generator of 1,000 horse-power, constructed of gun metal. A pressure of 6,000 pounds to the square inch did not burst this metal, but caused the vapour to ooze completely through its pores, much to the astonishment of the bystanders. This gun metal was of the best composition used, and comprised eight per cent. of copper, of tin, and the rest of lead and zinc. It was then thought that phosphor-bronze would answer the purpose, but the vapour oozed through that at still less pressure. The virtues of wrought iron and steel are now to be tried. The chambers of Mr. Keely's 1,000 horse generator in Philadelphia, have stood a pressure of 25,000 pounds to the square inch in the lower part, and 10,000 pounds in the upper, and retained the vapour, but a small globe at the top of one of them, which it was thought could be safely constructed of gun metal, allowed the vapour to escape. A new one is under construction, together with some minor parts, and by June 1st, a trial will probably be made, and one small machine of five horse-power will likewise be tried. The chambers have stood a pressure of 10,000 pounds. The inventor and the stockholders are perfectly satisfied with the feasibility of the theory. The only point now is to get metal sufficiently dense to retain pressure. When it is considered that machines driven by steam rarely or never create a pressure of over 200 pounds to the square inch, the enormous force of the Keely motor, and its immense capacity for propulsion can be realized. The power will be generated by a vaporizing of water mechanically, and without the agency of heat. The expense of fuel will thus be saved. Those interested claim to have been misunderstood in saying that a pint of water only would be needed for the propulsion of a train of cars between this city and Philadelphia and back. They meant that if five gallons were used for an engine of 100 horse power a pint only might be lost by vaporization through the pores of the metal. None at all might be lost. The water, after being vaporized, and passing through the various tubes and chambers, does its allotted work upon the engine, is recondensed into its former state, and, again become vaporised, starts again upon its mission of mighty pressure. The capital stock of the Keely motor Company is $1,000,000, divided into 2,000 shares. Many shareholders, disheartened at the repeated failures and the adverse comments of scientific men, have sold out at a heavy loss, but others are hopeful.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER ROASTED ALIVE.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Mrs. Thos. T. Cutlet and her daughter, aged 17, were literally roasted alive this morning, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp which it was customary to keep burning in their chamber during the night. Observing the flame flickering, Mrs. Cutlett rose and took the lamp in her hand with the intention of throwing it through the window, when it exploded with terrific force, forcing the the burning fluid over her clothes. She was enveloped in flames, and her daughter, leaping from her bed, rushed into her arms and heroically battled the consuming element. In a few moments the night clothing was a sheet of flame, and locked in each others arms, they rushed in an adjoining room. Their agonizing screams attracted a son of Cutlett and several male boarders, and by the use of blankets, etc., the particles of burning clothing adhering to their charred and quivering flesh were extinguished. Both were terribly and fatally burned, the daughter's entere body being reduced to a crisp. Physicians were summoned but pronounced both cases hopeless, thought they were alive up to a late hour to-night.

The *Mark Lane Express*, reviewing the corn trade during the past week, says:—"the continued inquiry from the continent is the most prominent feature of trade; if it should continue, in the face of the favorable growing weather here and abroad, the fact would indicate that stocks reall are as nearly exhausted as has been represented, and that farmers have not on hand the wheat which many supposed was only being held back for higher prices. All feeding stuffs have fairly maintained their values and oats, in face of heavy supplies, have advanced nearly 1s per quarter.'

A Paris correspondent says, from what may be judged by steps of the French Government, and if, as must be hoped, other Governments are acting in the same way, deposition of Abdul Aziz will be an immense step towards the solution of existing difficulties.

The Tichbourne claimant's sister has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for stealing.

The Education Law.

Report of Investigation Committee.

Revised and Amended Regulations to be observed in the District and other Public Schools of Prince Edward Island—1867.

1. Every School shall be daily opened and closed with Prayer, according to the following form:

OPENING PRAYER.

O Almighty and everlasting God, from whom proceedeth true wisdom and knowledge, grant, we beseech Thee, that the children of this school may acquire such knowledge as will be profitable to them, in both body and soul, and receive, with a teachable and humble mind, all the instructions that may this day be given to them in accordance with Thy will.

Incline their hearts to look to Thee for a blessing upon all their labors, whether mental or bodily, for without Thee nothing is strong, nothing is holy; and grant, we beseech Thee, Thy blessing also to their teachers, that they may, in all wisdom and prudence, in all gentleness and patience, so labor to instruct those committed to their charge, that their labor may be approved by Thee, and be found to the praise and glory to Thy name.

This we ask, O Heavenly Father, in the name and mediation of thy Son our Saviour Jesus Christ, to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost be all honor and glory world without end. Amen.

CLOSING PRAYER.

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, who art the Author and Giver of every good and perfect gift, enable us, both scholars and teachers, ever to look to Thee for the supply of all our wants, to feel truly grateful to Thee for all that Thou hast done for us—both for our bodies and for our souls. Enable us to retain in our memories whatever instruction we may have this day received, which is in conformity with Thy will, that we may be profited thereby, and that our profiting may appear unto others. Enable us all to remember thee, our Creator, in the time of this mortal life, to live in Thy faith, fear and love, and to do always that which is righteous in Thy sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord; and may His grace, the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit, be with us and remain with us all, now and ever. Amen.

2. No Books of any kind shall be used in the Schools, except those approved of by the Board of Education from time to time.

3. Each School to be furnished with a Register, to be neatly kept, which must be called over and marked daily, at noon. Every evening before dismissing the School the attendance marks in that day's column must be correctly added up, and the sum placed at the foot of the column—half day's attendance in this enumeration being accounted the same as that for the whole day. Opposite the names of all pupils who have not been in attendance on that day, must then be written the abbreviation "ab." The average attendance to be calculated at the end of every quarter, and marked by the teacher at the foot or side of the columns. Should the average attendance at the end of any half year fall below the standard prescribed by law, then the teacher is immediately to notify the Board of Education of the fact. This Register, or so much of it as has been used—having the blanks at the top for the name of the school and of the teacher filled up—must be forwarded, together with the other papers required by law, to the Secretary of the Board at the end of every half year, or at whatever time the teacher purposes to draw his salary.

4. The hours and objects of instruction shall be regulated in each school by the visitors, in conformity with the directions they may, from time to time, receive from the Board of Education.

5. The school shall be open from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of October, in each year, from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m., with one hour's intermission for recreation; and during the remainder of the year from 10 a.m., to 3 p.m., with one half hour's intermission. The Visitors shall, notwithstanding, be empowered, before the close of the school under this rule, to extend the examination of any school beyond the hours specified, as aforesaid, whenever they shall judge it necessary so to do.

6. There shall be in each school, which will admit of it, five Reading Classes and three classes in Arithmetic; and in every school there shall be a Grammar Class and a Geography Class.

7. At the examination of each school, each School Visitor shall examine all the classes in the order in which they are daily taught, entering his name and date of his visitation in the Trustee's or Visitors's book, to be always kept in the school, and report to the Board quarterly, the result of each examination, in terms of the Act, in order that the Board may furnish the report, as required by law.

8. Teachers shall take especial care that a copy of the School Acts and of the Instructions of the Board of Education and a Visitor's Book are kept in each school.

9. Meetings must be duly held for the nomination of Trustees, as directed by the Act.

10. The attention of the teacher is particularly drawn to the following duties:—

First—To observe the utmost punctuality in the hours of attendance.

Second—To classify the children according to the books used, to study those books himself, and to teach according to the improved method recommended in their prefaces, or as directed by the Board.

Third—To observe himself, and to impress upon the minds of the pupils, the great rule of regularity and order—a time and a place for everything and everything in its time and place.

Fourth—To promote both by precept and example, entire cleanliness, neatness and decency in the state and appearance of the school. The school apartments shall be swept every evening and dusted every morning, and regard had to the sufficient ventilation of the school.

Fifth—To pay the strictest attention to the morals and general conduct of the pupils, and to omit no opportunity of inculcating the fear of God, the principles of truth and honesty, and the duties of respect and obedience to all persons placed in authority over them.

Sixth—To evince a regard for the improvement and general welfare of the pupils; to treat them with kindness combined with firmness; and to aim at governing them by their affections and reason, rather than by harshness and severity.

Seventh—To cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings among the pupils; to discountenance quarreling, cruelty to animals, animals, and every approach to vice.

N. B.—The Teacher, on the first Monday morning in every month, to lecture the pupils on the subject of the foregoing rules and duties.

No. 11. School-houses: warmth.—It is earnestly enjoined on School Trustees to see to it, that in the season for fires, and in wet weather, fires shall be made one hour at least before the hour for opening. When children come into the schoolroom in the morning, they should find it well aired and warmed. This is the worst time of the day to take cold, from the fact that most of the children get heated by exercise in coming to school, and immediately upon entering the schoolroom throw off their hats or outer clothes, when a chill is very liable to follow. The teacher should see that no scholar sits with wet feet in school.

The teacher is required to enter on his Register every day in which the school is deficient of fuel—which should be always cut and ready for use.

No. 12. Ventilation.—In ill-ventilated school-rooms, both children and teacher become insensibly poisoned by breathing impure air. Teachers are requested to resort to every means in their power to change the air in their rooms as frequently as possible, without exposing their pupils to sudden change of temperature. Every day at the close of the morning and afternoon session, and at the recess, doors and windows should be opened; the latter in all cases should open from top as well as from the bottom—this is necessary as well in Winter as in Summer; for inattention to sufficient ventilation is daily impairing the health, and retarding the progre in learning of thousands of children.

No. 13. Seats and desks.—Benches and Desks must be made to correspond in height—suitable for children of different ages, taking especial care that the *feet* of all the children, when seated, shall rest comfortably on the *floor*; thus placing the smaller pupils on the *lowest benches*, and at the *lowest desks*. All benches for the smaller children must be made with *backs* or *supports*.

No. 14. (Adopted March 20, 1871.) Corporeal Punishment.—In order to guard against the practice of excessive and inhuman punishment or maltreatment of children attending schools under the supervision of this Board, it is ordained, that any teacher beating or striking a pupil on the *head*, or lacerating, or pulling a pupil's *ears*, shall, on sufficient proof of the fact, be deprived of his license to teach. Also, that the discipline in respect to corporeal punishment shall be ordained by the School Trustees, subject to revision by the Board.

☞ Schools in which these arrangements are neglected may be closed, without further notice by the Board.

Visitors of Schools are instructed to see that these printed rules are kept continually suspended on the wall of each schoolroom, and they will please report to the Board, immediately, every case of infraction of any of such regulations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In Connecticut one man to every four has his life insured.

If they don't stop punning on Murad Effendi's name we fear the Sultan will get Effendid.

There are rumors of a massacre having taken place at Trebizond, a town of Turkey in Asia, on the Black Sea, but no particulars have as yet transpired.

The Marquis of Hartington thinks he situation in the East is grave, while Earl Granville considers that unnecessary alarm has been manifested in the result.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states the Sultan's deposition has been received as an opportune occasion for the peaceful settlement desired by all the powers.

The tusk of a mastodon, seven feet long and eight inches in diameter, has been unearthed in Yolo county, California. It is of pure ivory, in excellent preservation, and curved almost in the shape of a crescent.

A pompous little man approached a Centennial gatekeeper and said: 'I a'm a Philadelphia Alderman.' 'O, that's no matter,' was the answer, 'that don't exclude you. Pay your 50 cents, and you can go in like the rest.'

A bankrupt astonished the Judge and everyone else in the Cambridge County Court in England by suddenly drawing forth a bag with 800 sovereigns and handing it to the Judge for safe deposit. He said he had no faith in the trustees, and had, therefore secreted the gold.

Replies to inquiries made in the lobby of the House of Commons show that the British Government doubtless intends to surrender Winslow to the United States, and its only difficulty is to find the means of doing so gracefully. Members of Parliament of all parties agree as to the justness of the surrender.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie and his party will leave England on their adventurous journey to northwest Africa about June 10. He will be accompanied by ten gentlemen who are equally anxious with himself to ascertain whether the inundation of the desert of Sahara is a practicable undertaking. This gentleman is not the Charlottetown merchant of the same name.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.—Louisa Stees, who is separated from her husband Philip, was visited by him this morning, and he endeavored to persuade her to return and live with him. Failing in this, he attacked her with a knife, which she took from him, and as she says, in her excitement plunged it into his side, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal.

An enormous beech tree was drawn from Hawarden Park, Mr. Gladstone's home, the other day, by seven horses to the Wrexham wood station for transit to Manchester. It was felled a few days previous by Mr. Gladstone, who, notwithstanding that it measured thirteen feet in circumference, accomplished his laborious but agreeable task in less than six hours. The tree contained over 200 cubic feet, and weighed nearly nine tons. It is said that the ex-Premier did his work in a thorough, business-like manner, and quite to the satisfaction of the purchasers.

Men armed with iron claws fight like wild beasts in Baroda, India, the King offering prizes and witnessing the brutal contest. They are first intoxicated with bhang, an nfusion of hemp and opium, to inspire them with sufficient courage. Frenzied and singing, they rush at each other, striking, wrestling, and using the iron claws, until one or the other is wounded beyond fighting. Rousselet, in his 'Travels in India," describes a contest in which one gladiator showed symptoms of fright and a desire to run away, and the other turned to the King to know whether he should relent. 'Strike!' the King shouted, and the head of the defeated fellow was soon torn and bleeding.

STARVED TO DEATH.—A St. Stephen despatch of Monday, to the St. John "Telegraph," says:—'A woman was found in the loft of William Owen's shed, on King Street, this morning, dying. Groans had been heard in the shed since Wednesday last, but nothing found to account for them, and it was supposed to be cats. The loft was not searched as there was no ladder up to it. This morning a neighbor was in the house, and the noise being heard search was made in the loft, where the woman was found nearly dead, the pulse still beating, but expired immediately. She was fearfully emaciated and covered with vermin. She has not yet been identified. It is probable that she starved to death.'

Julia Sichel, of Sanfrancisco, availed herself of leap year privilege, asking a young man to marry her, and the result was tragic enough to spoil the comicality. He declined the offer and she killed herself, first writing a letter to her parents, in which she said: 'I pray you will forgive the sorrow I cause by my rash act, but life is one dull blank to me now. Do not blame Ben, for he has tried to reason with me but all in vain. He can give me no hope that I shall ever be to him more than a friend, and rather than live without his love, I have determined to take my life. Promise me, dear father, that you will hold Ben entirely blameless, and for the love I bore him treat him ever as a friend. Let me be buried where the sun shines, and try to keep my grave green. Say I died for love. That is all I want the world to know.'

A young nobleman, Lord George Alfred Connaught, who went to a reception of Queen Victoria in London, moved with great selfpossession through the crowd of dignitaries with his hat on, until arriving before the Queen he doffed it, knelt and kissed her hand. Rising he thrust his hat on his head again, and turned toward the Prince of Wales, when the latter drew back with flushed face at the seeming insult. Indignant murmurs ran through the gaudily attired crowd, and they were just going to remove him when the Queen interfered and said,—'Lord Connaught is right.' It stemed that, for special services rendered to the King by a Lord Connaught in the reign of Henry VII., a right had been given by a patent in perpetuity, to the head of the house in each succeeding generation to remain with covered head in the presence of the ruling sovereign. This right had been in abeyance during the minority of the present Lord Connaught, and it had been forgotten by all but the Queen. He had uncovered his head to her as a woman, but jealous of the inherited privilege, had resumed his chapeau upon rising, and continued to wear it afterward.