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The Examiner.

Ch'town, April 27, 1874.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

IN the recent discussion on the Lunatic Asylum, in the House of Assembly, the peculiar position which the Government occupied towards the Trustees was put forward as one of the obstacles to a reform. We purpose stating what that position is, and considering how it affects the question of reform.

The Act establishing the Asylum gives the Trustees full management and control of the institution. All appointments from superintendent to the lowest servant, and the whole working of the Institution, are in their hands. On the Legislature devolves the duty of providing the necessary funds; but as the Executive alone has the initiation of money votes, on the Government of the day rests the responsibility of asking from Parliament the required amount. Here, then, we have, in a few words, the respective duties of Government and Trustees. The former are responsible for providing the necessary funds, the latter for their expenditure.

The shameful disclosures made on the floor of the House—and not contradicted—show that there is something utterly wrong. If we understand the position, — the Government blame the Trustees for this—they retort, "It is your fault, the money you give us is not sufficient to enable us to do any better."

Evidently this state of affairs cannot last. It is equally clear with whom the final responsibility rests. The Trustees were appointed by the Government; and, if they fail to discharge their duties, may at once be removed. Should the Government fail to provide them with sufficient funds, and yet throw the odium of failure upon their shoulders, we should think that there is but one course which in justice to themselves they can pursue.

However, as the matter now stands, on them the responsibility for the present condition of the Asylum has been thrown by the Executive in the Parliamentary discussion; and if they make no sign that responsibility they must be considered as fully accepting.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees—

Hon. Chief Justice,
Hon. President Legislative Council,
Hon. Speaker House Assembly. } *ex-officio.*

Messrs.
L. C. Owen,
W. W. Sullivan,
P. Walker,
F. Kelly,
Wm. G. Strong,
Jos. O. Arsenault,
Wm. D. Stewart,
Theoph. DesBrisay,
J. T. Jenkins,
Rev. D. FitzGerald.

It is to these gentlemen that we must look either for action, or for some valid reason for their inaction. There is no doubt that there is an opinion generally and painfully prevalent, that the unfortunate inmates are treated with brutality and neglect. It is also rumored that the relations between the Medical Superintendent and the resident manager are far from being harmonious; and that, for this reason, the management is all disjointed. It may be that these reports are incorrect. We should rejoice to see them triumphantly disproved. But one of two things the Trustees, if they would fulfil the duties of their position, must do,—either disprove them, or make some change. And should it be that the whole matter simply resolves itself into one of money, then surely the Government, after the almost unanimous expression of opinion the other night, will not hesitate to put the Asylum in such a condition that it will cease to be a blot upon our character for common humanity. They must remember that it is quite possible for well meant economy to degenerate into parsimonious meanness.

ROUTE OF BAIE VERTE CANAL.—The route selected by Mr. Page, C. E., as best for the Baie Nerte Canal, starts a short distance to the south of Au Lac Point, at the mouth of the Tintamarre river, bends to the east and crosses the Intercolonial Railway at the south of Fort Cumberland; then sweeping round the ridge runs in a straight line north-east past Hacmatac Lake, then follows an easterly course to the river Tidnish, and then running due north and north-east, reaches Baie Verte 1000 feet to the south of the point of Tidnish Head. The total length of the canal from the Bay to the Gulf, by this route, will be 19¼ miles, and the estimated cost for a canal 10[0] feet wide at the bottom, and not less than 16 feet deep, with locks 40 feet wide and 270 feet long, and piers at either end complete, is estimated as $7,70[0],000.—*St. John Telegraph.*

ACADAMY OF POLITICS. An "Academy of Politics" has been formed in St. John, N.B. Its object is "to improve the political status of the community."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

THE citizens of Charlottetown have, during the past week, exhibited an intense interest in the School Question. While it was under discussion, our Assembly room was literally packed. Every seat was occupied; every foot of standing room was taken up; many public spirited ladies graced the occasion with their presence. The galleries were crowded. So heavy was the press outside the bar, that some members of the Legislative Council had to be provided with seats on the floor of the House.

The question was introduced by Mr. John A. McDonald, of Indian River. He moved the House into Committee of the Whole, and submitted a resolution in which it is set forth that our school law is in many respects defective; that it requires amendment; that it is expedient to permit the employment of teachers, who can produce satisfactory testimonials of attainments and character; and also to "render permissive the imparting of religious instruction in schools in which the pupils are all of the same denomination—such religious instruction to be subject to the approval of the parents or guardians of the children."

The debate commenced on Wednesday afternoon. It was kept up until nearly one o'clock the following morning; it was resumed on Thursday evening, and protracted until after midnight; was again taken up on Friday evening; and finally came to a division on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock.

Several able and eloquent speeches were delivered. Those of the Solicitor General, the Attorney General, the Colonial Secretary, the Leader of the Opposition, and Mr. W. D. Stewart, are worthy of special mention. The speeches of Hon. A. J. McDonald and Mr. Conroy showed that they were profoundly impressed with the school grievances of their co-religionists,—especially those of Charlottetown,—and that they were thoroughly in earnest in their desire to apply a remedy. It was admitted on all hands that the resolution if carried, would not involve a serious change in the school system; that its effects would be practically confined to this city. It was admitted that Catholics in Charlottetown, who were each obliged to pay ten, twenty, thirty, forty and fifty dollars every year for the support of schools, and yet could not—because of the insufficient accommodation and disgraceful condition of public schools, and because they could not send their children to schools in which their religion was placed under a disability—receive the slightest benefit in return for their money, labored under a pressing grievance,—a palpable injustice. It was admitted by every member of the Committee that His Lordship the Bishop had, by the erection of his schools, done the City and the Province a service; and that by providing means for the training and educating of a large number of poor children, who would—had he not provided the necessary means—have grown up ignorant and immoral men and women—bad and, perhaps, criminal members of society—a disgrace to the Island and a tax on its people,—he had rendered an inestimable benefit to the community. Yet, some were afraid that the resolution was only the thin edge of the wedge of denominational schools; some were pledged; some thought public opinion would resent any submission to the claims—just though they are—of Catholics; any recognition of the services—meritorious though they were—of their Bishop. There were few, we regret to report, independent enough to endorse the sentiments, "Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall;" "Let the man who does his country a service be rewarded." When the resolution was put to the vote, it was lost on the following division:—

AYES.	NAYS.
J. A. MCDONALD,	OWEN,
SULLIVAN,	HAVILAND,
F. KELLY,	BRECKEN,
ARSENEAUX,	JENKINS,
CONROY,	YEO
MCLEAN,	RICHARDS,
MCISAAC,	LEFURGY,
J. A. MCDONALD,	HOLLAND,
MCEACHERN,—9.	L. H. DAVIES,
	CALLBECK,
	MCNEILL,
	ROWE,
	CAMPBELL,
	BEER,
	WELSH,
	STEWART,
	HOWAT,—17.

Besides the School Question, nothing of importance has, during the week, engaged the attention of the Assembly. "Their Honors in the other end of the building" have been considering, and, we hear, amending the "Land Purchase Act, 1874." The novel "idea" which they, a few weeks previously, evolved from their inner consciousness, is, it is said, being worked out. Mr. Haythorne has, we believe, applied *his* nostrum, and the death of the bill is certain. Should the commendable efforts of our Government to free tenants from the thraldom of landlordism prove abortive, our people will know who to blame and who to punish. The Government have shown themselves prompt, earnest, able advocates of the freedom of our people from proprietory rule. Should the Legislative Council throw out the Bill, and postpone the release of tenants, it may carry out the views and gratify the desires of *ex*-proprietor Haythorne; but it will incur the lasting odium of the people.

In view of the possible defeat of *the* great measure of the session, it is to be hoped that the Bill authorizing the purchase of proprietary lands at a greater price than seven shillings and six pence per acre may be permitted to pass. We do trust that the Government will not be left powerless to buy estates should they be offered at a fair price.

NEWSPAPER LAWS AND REGLATIONS.

1 Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or another's, is responsible for the payment.

2 If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arreareages, or they publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collected the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the Office or not.

3 The court has decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled or, is a prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

The Brazilian Bishop, who was sentenced to five years imprisonment for promulgating a Bull against Free Masonry, has been pardoned and released.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

IN the Senate, Hon. George Howlan has been ventilating the "Recent Dismissals." On the 15th instant, he moved, in accordance with notice given,—"That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all appointments to and dismissals from office, in Prince Edward Island, as well as a copy of all petitions, and others papers connected therewith, since the first day of July last." He supported this motion with a speech, the following report of which we clip from the Ottawa *Citizen*:—

The reason why he asked for this address, was that he wished to know from the first July last, when Prince Edward Island entered into Confederation, how these appointments and dismissals had been arrived at. The Collector of Customs at Charlottetown was appointed by the Dominion Government, as also the Auditor of Dominion Public Accounts, and Manager of the Savings Bank. There were no complaints made against the late Collector of Customs so far as he (the hon. gentleman) was aware, and he was convinced that the Collector had in every way complied with the duties of his office; that he was a conscientious man, who had given unvarying attention to the organization of his office, and all the duties appertaining thereto, was well known; yet without any complaint, he was summarily dismissed and replaced by another since the present Government came into power. As to the auditor of public accounts and the manager of the Savings Bank, the gentleman in that position for years was one who must have acquired a knowledge of the affairs of Prince Edward Island, but it must be added in the present case that he was a man who should be considered the best fitted for such a position, inasmuch as he had successively filled the offices of Treasurer, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and the Leader of a Government. It was from his great knowledge of the affairs of the country and his qualifications to fill the position—perhaps the best qualifications of any man on the Island—that he (the hon. gentleman) was disposed to make the present motion. Immediately after the dismissal of the Collector of Customs, was also dismissed the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, who was also a capable man. These gentlemen felt necessarily aggrieved that they should be dismissed without it being made known to them that they had insufficiently fulfilled their duties, and they also naturally believed that some complaints must have been made against them, or the Government would not have taken such high-handed measures. Recently he had received a petition which he had placed in the hands of the Minister of Customs, in regard to an officer in Prince Edward Island, who to his (the hon gentleman's) knowledge was a sober, steady, and adequate officer, and would be found when the papers were placed on the table, to be recommended by the leading merchants and bankers of the place where he lives. Now the reason why the motion was brought forward, was to ascertain whether such proceedings met with the approval of the authorities and the wishes of this House and the country. This was a matter that should be borne in mind when it was stated that it was the intention of the Government to increase the tariff, and that being so, there was the greater necessity that the Custom House should not be deprived of the services of men filling responsible position who were competent to fulfil their duties. He did not see why Prince Edward Island should be singled out for the purpose of inaugurating what he considered an unfortunate system which he was sorry to say had prevailed in that Island, but which he believed, with many other leading men, would be altered when they entered into Confederation. He had been given to understand by a gentleman connected with the Customs for many years, that this course had never been before pursued, but he could not help remarking that if this course was to be pursued in the case of Prince Edward Island, there could be no exception made with regard to the other Provinces, which, however, would inaugurate a very bad system, as a Government like individuals did not live forever, and it was therefore to be presumed that the next Government would follow in the same steps as their predecessors. He had only to add that when the papers came down he would be prepared to move a resolution on the subject and make some other observations with the view of giving further information.

Hon. Mr. VIDAL seconded the motion. Hon. Mr. SCOTT said that the Government had no objection to the motion for an address passing, and for a discussion to take place when the papers came down. Hon. Mr. MILLER thought it would be right to postpone the discussion until the papers were brought down, and if the Bill of indictment that had been preferred by the honourable gentleman could be substantiated, it appeared that the dismissals complained of had been made without any investigation. He thought that not only the House but the country should be made aware ot the facts in such a case. However, he should not now attempt to discuss this question, but reserve his further observations for the production of the papers. The motion was then put and carried

Senator Howlan also moved "that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House a copy of the advertisement for the winter steamer to Prince Edward Island, as well as a copy of all tenders received for said service.". He feared that they would be spending a sum of money on a service which afterwards would not be sufficient for that same service. He would suggest that as the Government would require a steamer in the Gulf to attend to the lighthouse service during the season, that this steamer should be constructed in such a manner as to be fit for both services. It should be of especially strong construction, and he thought that a boat, as procured in answer to the advertisement mentioned, would not be able to perform the services.

Hon. Mr. Scott explained that until contracts had been signed, it would be premature to bring down the tender. Government, however, had no objection to the advertisement coming down.

Senator Alexander, of Ontario, moved a return of revenue and expenditure of Nova Scotia railways for years ending 30th June, 1872 and 1873, respectively. The object of his motion, he said, was to show that the management of the roads was a loss to the Dominion, and it would be better to place them in the hands of private companies. The latter idea was opposed by Mr. Miller, Mr. Howlan, and two others, on the ground that it was part of the terms of Confederation that Government should run these railways, and their working had proved of immense benefit to the country.

In the Commons, Mr. Fournier has introduced a bill for the trial of controverted elections. The bill provides that trial shall be before one Judge. The "Ballot Bill" was, on Wednesday last, the subject of a long discussion.

Mr. Scatcherd introduced a bill to indemnify Mr. Perry (our late Speaker) for having sat and voted in the House of Commons. The new election law has been the chief subject of discussion during the past week. Mr. D. Davies advocated manhood suffrage. Mr. Laird (as in duty bound) supported every clause in the bill. Mr. Cameron (Huron) offered an amendment to the 17th clause of the bill, that the nominations be open. The amendment was supported by Sir John A. MacDonald. It was defeated on division, by a vote of 42 to 98.

The Suez Canal Company have rejected the scale of rates for vessels passing through the canal, fixed by the international commission. The company insist that the vessels of every nation, including British frigates, must pay their rates before entering the canal.

OPENING OF THE NAVIGATION.

WE cordially congratulate the Steam Navigation Company on the unusual promptness they have this season displayed in getting their boats to work. We record, with satisfaction, that the *Princess of Wales* was the first boat to leave the harbor, and the second to enter it. Evidently, the wholesome criticisms of last fall were not without their effect; and we are pleased to learn that the company is not beyond hope of amendment. We trust that the improvements will not, however, stop here. Delay in beginning to run, was one of our serious charges against them; and they have not this spring delayed. But there were others. We trust that their time-table will be out this year before the 14th June; that the office will be able to give information about the movements of the boats, and that the *Princess* is not to be taken off for repairs which should have been attended to in the winter, even had it necessitated laying her up at Pictou.

As to the inconvenient hours, the Post Office authorities must share the responsibility of that. We trust that such representions will be promptly made as will prevent the intolerable delay of mails and passengers at Pictou. It will be rather too bad if, besides having to bear the greater share of the burden of the new tariff, and seeing our Judges and officials put on *minimum* salaries, we also have to put up with the most inefficient mail service in the Dominion. The people may be told to "possess their souls in patience;" but patience may cease to be a virtue. Is there, at Ottawa, a Minister from P. E. Island? Have we any representatives there?

THE TEST—AND THE RESULT.

THE people of the Dominion are beginning to estimate Mr. Laird at his real value. We, who know him so well, were quite content to wait, certain that a very short time of official rule would confirm the opinion universally held regarding him where he is best known. The *Ottawa Citizen*, in speaking of McKenzie's inconsistency, in having a larger Cabinet than Sir John McDonald—although when in oppositien one of his grievances was the "inordinate number" of Cabinet Ministers—says:—

"If the Cabinet of Sir John McDonald could dispense with the services of such men as Morris and Drillio, most undoubtedly the triplet of incapables, Laird, Ross and Coffin, would only be missed by the fact that their departments progressed more satisfactorily without their superintendence. These three men were promised positions in the Cabinet simply for the purpose of defeating Sir John Macdonald, and now the bargain has been kept, and they have secured a position purchased by treachery, it would prove otherwise than detrimental to the interests of the Dominion were they prevailed upon to deliver up their portfolios. At any rate, Mr. Mackenzie is pledged to the country at large by his own utterances to economize the number of Cabinet officers, and we do not know three ministers whose retirement from the Cabinet would afford more infinite satisfaction to the House than the honorable gentlemen above alluded to. If seven ministers are considered sufficient to rule the destinies of 40,000,000 people in the United States, according to Mr. Mackenzie's reasoning, he and his two Richards would be a sufficient number to form a Cabinet for the Dominion of Canada."

And this is the man to whom that obstructive and pre-eminently useless body, the Legislative Council, desire to give the nomination of the Chief Commissioner under the Land Purchase Act. But what else could be expected from such individuals as Mr. Haythorne and Mr. Bell, neither of whom have ever originated a single measure which was placed upon the Statute Book; and whose very names are synonomous with treachery, deception and dishonor.

THE STOCK FARM.

A Report of the Stock Farm Committee was submitted to the House of Assembly on Tuesday last. It contains interesting information and valuable suggestions. The following is a summary:—

THE FARM.

The land has been greatly improved by the application of lime and mussel mud, and by the careful practice of a system of rotation Consequently the farm is much more valuable than when purchased, and the money spent is well invested. Many fields now produce fifty bushels of oats, and four thousand five hundred bushels of turnips to the acre. 'The sources of fertility'—*i. e.*, the excrements and offal of the farm animals—have not, however, been economized as they should be. The farm buildings are unsuitable, scattered, badly arranged and delapidated. Some improvements were made last summer but many more are still required.

THE STOCK.

The imported horses are doing good service; and the plan of retaining them as Government property is working well. This year it is proposed to send the 'Grey Canadian' draft horse (a very valuable and much admired animal) to Prince County; the black thorough-bred is to go to King's, and the Brown Canadian is to remain in Queen's. It is hoped that Messrs. Tattersal may succeed in obtaining the English thorough-bred in time for this year's service. There are on the farm four very superior draft mares,—two of which are in foal. The horned cattle comprise fourteen cows and heifers, and imported and very superior short-horn and Ayrshire bulls These are, in winter, fed on oats, straw and turnips. Towards spring a little hay is added. Higher feeding would, the committee think, pay better. During the last four years, forty-one head of horned cattle—twenty-two short horn and eighteen Ayrshire — have been sold — realizing $1072.28. The Committee learn, with pleasure, that an accession of a 'pure blood,' in the shape of a short horn bull and two heifers in calf, is about to be made to the farm. The Committee propose an 'Island Herd Book'—in which the pedigree of thorough-bred stock may be recorded. They think such a record would give a 'stand-point' to Island breeders, and enhance the value of 'pure blood.' The sheep on the farm compose a flock of thirty large, well-bred Leicester ewes, ten Leicester ewe lambs, and three very superior rams. Less success has attended the raising of sheep than of either cattle or pigs. This the Committee think is partly owing to the want of proper sheds for the protection of sheep in winter. The swine comprise three breeding sows one young sow and six boars.

THE CROPS—SUGGESTIONS.

In order that the farm may be an illustration to our farmers of the very best cultivation and its results, the Committee suggest the employment of the best machinery, the growth of the best seed grain and grasses, and the production of the best of every variety of roots. They advise the cultivation of winter wheat; and call attention to the fact that recent exhibitions have proved that as good wheat can be grown on this Island as in any part of the world. In sowing, they suggest the use of the seed drill, which distributes the seed evenly, buries it at a sufficient depth, and renders it less liable to be killed by drouth. They advise the importation of a good grain drill to be used on the farm and hired out to farmers in the vicinity. They also advise the importation of a "bone mill" so that bone dust, which is a valuable manure for wheat land, may be applied to the soil. They think farmers in the interior might combine and utilize the railway in the carriage of mussel mud and sea manure from the coast; and suggest the employment of a steam dredge in the raising of mussel mud. A "Chamber of Agriculture" they regard as very desirable. Manufacturers, merchants, and mechanics combine to further their respective interests. Farmers should combine, too. The commerce of Island depends upon its agriculture; and the Committee suggest the combination of a Chamber of Agriculture with the recently established Chamber of Commerce. The interests of agriculturists will they think, be strengthened by union with the kindred interests of our business men.

THE PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

THERE is much difference of opinion respecting the working of the "Maine Liquor Law." The Hon. Sydney Perham, late Governor of Maine, in a lecture recently delivered at St. John, N. B., gave the following as the result of his observations:—

"In the State of maine there has been a good deal of experience in the matter of prohibition. The impression has gone abroad that the people of Maine are going back to the old state of things. He had been 30 years engaged in the temperance movement, and he would show the difference between Maine 40 years ago and what is to-day. When he was a boy there was hardly a grocery from one end of the country to the other but sold liquors. Now there is not one respectable grocery that does so. At that time nearly all the people drank. When at 15 years of age he had made up his mind not to use liquor; there were only two men in the town that did not drink. One could not because it made him sick, and the other was too mean to buy it. When he left that town there were not more than 25 men who belonged to it who used liquor at at all. What has brought about this change? In that town, before prohibition, he had heard a man say he had retailed three hogsheads of rum in three days; now he would venture to say there was not as much retailed in three years. At that time, on the occasion of musters, nearly every one got drunk. Now when there are large gatherings no liquor is sold, and little or no drunkness can be seen. At that time nearly every clergyman drank, and when he visited his parishioners expected as much to be treated to liquor as to receive any other kind of treatment; now there is not a respectable clergyman in Maine who would not look upon it as an insuit to be requested to drink. At that time nothing could be done without liquor. A person couldn't be born, couldn't be married, or couldn't be decently buried without it; now they can get through all these interesting performances without any such help. At that time in congress everyone drank. He had the pleasure himself of getting over seventy members in both Houses at Washington to sign a pledge to do without it in future. President Lincoln was the first to decline to furnish liquors at his entertainments, and no President has done so since. Not four years ago, on New Years' day every one furnished liquors to their callers; now when the President has callers on that day he furnishes nothing of the kind. When the people of Maine first attempted to elect a Temperance Governor many good people shrank with horror from putting such radicals in that position. But after they had the trial of one for some time, it might not be modest for him to say it, but they sought ou for the next the greatest radical temperance man that could be, and elected him.

It may be asked how has the Prohibitory Liquor Law been enforced? Well, it has not entirely suppressed drinking, but on the whole it works pretty much as well as the other laws of the land. Murder has not entirely been suppressed by the laws against it, nor thieving by the laws against theft. In the larger towns, such as Portland, Bangor and Rockport, it has not been possible to do as much in the country. But when Neal Dow was Mayor of Portland, the traffic was all but extinct. The law is not so rigidly enforced at present, but in the rural districts little or no liquor is sold. Just in proportion as the law has been enforced has crime disappeared. If the criminal statistics of any year be taken it can be told when and where the law has been carried out. In one district a jail had been built that in old times used to be full of prisoners, but three quarters of the time of late years it has been empty. This can be attributed to nothing in the world but the suppression of the traffic. There are numerous reasons why there should be an increase of crime Railroads have been built and foreign laborers have been introduced, yet in those districts crime has decreased. He knew of no place in the country districts where open bar-rooms are kept. It may be asked how was all this brought about? He would answer that it was by a union of legal and moral suasion. At one time it was supposed that moral suasion alone could do it, but now it is admitted that there must be a union of the two. At the time of the passage of the law great difficulties had to be contended against. In 1855 the law was made somewhat more stringent than it was before, but the people elected a Legislature that repealed it, and gave a license law instead. After trying that, the people with great unanimity elected a Legislature that resestablished the old law, and since 1857 there has been no legislature that ever thought of repealing it again. He would not say that every one in Maine approved of the law, but he would say that every one who has looked at the question in all its bearings believes that the Prohibitory law is the best that could be had, and it should not be repealed. When at first it was enforced, there was a terrible excitement; when a liquor dealer's liquor was seized, the whole country seemed to be aroused. It was almost impossible to get jurors to deal with the question. At present jurors, although they may drink themselves, are quite as willing to convict a man for rum-selling as to convict one for theft. But although the traffic has not been entirely suppressed, yet it has been as well enforced as any of the other laws. Since coming to St. John he had read a new argument against prohibition that he had never heard before, and he blushed to say it was in a Boston newspaper and by a Boston clergyman Here it is: 'I am opposed to prohibition because it is an interference with the Divine intention to give every man the liberty of free choice between good and evil' And this by a clergyman? There are prohibitory laws against murder, against theft, against prostitution, and must they too not be enforced because by so doing the 'the free choice between good and evil' of those who might commit these crimes, might thereby be hampered? Must such men be left alone because it would be an interference with the 'Divine intention' to prohibit such crimes by law? No! The Lord has not only left us the liberty to choose between good and evil, but he has left us the liberty to enact laws to protect ourselves. But, say some, prohibition is wrong because it interferes with a man's right to drink. They say they have a right to do as they please. So they have a right to do as they please so long as they please to do right, but not otherwise. It is the duty of every citizen not to engage in anything that interferes with the rights of his fellows. A prohibitory liquor law deals with what a man sells, and not with what he shall or shall not drink. When a man is prevented by law from selling rotten meat, the law does not prevent the man from eating rotten meat if he is fool enough to do it. If a vessel comes up the harbor in which there is an infectious disease, and the attempt is made to sell the clothing of that ship the law will prevent it. Why? because the common good requires it. There are some who suppose that all the work in the temperance cause has been in vain, and that nothing has been accomplished. Such is not the case. Since coming to St. John, a gentleman had told him of the thousands who had signed the petitions for a prohibitory law, but how many would have signed them forty years ago? He did not know how many clergyman were in the province, how many churches there were, how many weekly prayer meetings and conferences were held, yet all are not converted, but should the cause of religion be given up on that account? No, nor should the cause of temperance be forsaken because all have not yet become abstainers.

—A cynical old bachelor says: "Ideas are like beards; men only get them when they are grown up, and women never.

CARTWRIGHT'S CALCULATIONS.

IN one respect, at least, there is a striking resemblance between Mr. Laird, Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Cartwright, Minister of Finance. Both are "incapables." Neither can lay claim to any more than the most ordinary executive ability. Both have been tested. Neither has stood the test.

Of late years, Mr. Cartwright's greatest ambition was to be "Finance Minister." He clung to the skirts of Sir John A. Macdonald, so long as there was the slightest possibility of obtaining from that great political leader the proud position which he coveted. It was only when Sir John had distinctly given him to understand that he need never even hope to be elevated to such an important office under the Liberal Conservative Administration; only when it became apparent that the influence of his political chief was on the wane, that he deserted to the enemy—that he joined he party led by Mackenzie. Sir John was too highly gifted with the faculty of discerning men's characters and capabilities, to be imposed upon by the financial pretensions of Mr. Cartwright. Mr Mackenzie apparently lacks that rare endowment which nature bestows on great leaders of men; and he was weak enough to entrust the "pretender" with the charge of the most important bureau in the Government.

A few weeks ago, the country was startled by the announcement that the public expenditure of the Dominion had exceeded the revenue by a million and a quarter of dollars. The Financial Minister had no justification for declaring that such a deficit exists, or is likely to exist; for the fiscal year will not terminate until the 30th of June next. But criticism was challenged, and the public accounts were examined. It is now known that Mr. Cartwright has blundered most egregiously. It is calculated that should March, April, May and June only yield the same revenue as they did during the same months of 1873, the expenditure for 1873-4 to create a deficiency, would have to be $2,400,000 more than it was in 1872-3.

BOSTON AND COLONIAL STEAMSHIP LINE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOSTON, HALIFAX, PICTOU, N.S., AND CHARLOTTETOWN.

The travelling and commercial public will be glad to learn that steam communication direct with Halifax and the Gut of Canso has been resumed, and that two first-class steamers will run in F. Nickerson & Co.'s line all summer, beside the *Somerset*, which sailed on Saturday last, with a cargo valued at $51,355. The *Alhambra* has undergone a thorough overhauling during the winter, and is now at Loring's wharf in South Boston receiving the finishing touches. She has received new boilers and engine, her saloon and state-rooms have been refurnished in elegant style, and all her internal arrangements have been made with a view to the safety and comfort of passengers. She has accommodations for 235 passengers, is 800 tons measurement, with large freight room, and is in every respect a first-class vessel. The steamship *Carroll*, which will soon be placed on the line is a fine vessel of 1,372 tons burthen, with 190 staterooms, and can carry 275 passengers. She has been recently rebuilt, refitted and newly furnished, and will prove a valuable acquisition. One of these steamers will sail every Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon, from T wharf and arrive at Halifax at 5 o'clock on Monday morning. Will leave Halifax at 12 o'clock the same day, go through the Gut of Canso, calling at Hawkesbury next day; thence to Pictou and Charlottetown. Returning, will touch at all the ports named and be due in Boston every Monday at 7 a.m.

The steamers will afford ample facilities for the transmission of freight and passengers between Boston and the Lower Provinces, and should receive every encouragement, not only from our business merchants, but from the business public of Halifax and Pictou, whose interests have been so greatly benefitted by this line during the past ten years. In case the growing trade between here and the Provinces is likely to need more vessels, the proprietors of the line are ready to put on another first-class steamer, and we understand they intend continuing to run their steamers to Halifax during next winter.—*Boston Shipping List.*

DISASTROUS FIRE AT NEW GLASGOW, N. S.—We regret to have to report a disastrous fire at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. The fire broke out on Sunday night, the 19th inst. About fifty buildings, houses, stores, factories, etc. were destroyed. Between twenty-five and thirty families are rendered homeless.

BALL AT OTTAWA.—The Citizens' Ball in honor of Lord and Lady Dufferin, is described as a grand affair. The rooms were crowded, the dancing continuous, the toilets gorgeous, the refreshments rich and varied, and everything lovely. The ball was the most magnificent ever given in Canada. Over two thousand persons were present.

COLLAPSE OF INFLATION.—President Grant has vetoed the financial bill. In his vote message he repeats extracts from his previous messages to Congress against inflation and in favor of specie payment. He also reviews the legislation of Congress, pledging payment of United States liabilities in space, and defends the use of the reserve by the Executive.

THE NEW TARIFF.—The St. John *Telegraph* acknowledges that there are several features in the new tariff which the Government will do well to re-consider. They cannot be too cautious in a matter which, if not carefully handled, may prejudicially affect several interests. The country will willingly give the Government all the money they require, but will naturally expect to see taxes so imposed as to press as lightly as possibly upon the mercantile, manufacturing and general industrial interests of Canada.

The Pictou *Standard* notices that the increased tax on shipbuilding materials causes great dissatisfaction in Prince Edward Island. There is a larger number of vessels on the stocks in the Island this season than for some years past, and the new tariff will act very prejudicially to the interests of the builders.

In the Nova Scotia Legislature Mr Blanchard introduced a resolution respecting the Tariff Bill. The resolution was to the effect that the distribution of duties in the tariff proposed by the Dominion Government, was injurious to the interests of the Maritime Provinces, unfair to the shipbuilding and manufacturing interests, and that it was advisable that the local Legislature should protest against it, and telegraph to the Nova Scotia members to use their influence in modifying its provisions. Mr. Blanchard made an able and exhaustive speech in support of the resolutions, showing that it was a reversal of the policy hitherto pursued, and could not fail to depress many of the most vital interests of these provinces.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"UNION HOUSE,"

Queen St., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Charles Otto Winkler, Proprietor.

Oysters & Refreshments

IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE, AT

SHORT NOTICE.

A FIRST-CLASS

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

IN CONNECTION.

—ALSO—

A large and and well selected Stock of

SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

AND

Fancy Goods.

A call respectfully solicited; satisfaction guaranteed. Families supplied OYSTERS opened or in shells.

Ch'town, April 27, 1874.—city papers 4i

LOVETT HOUSE!

HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

THIS FAVORITE HOTEL, having been renovated and newly furnished in first-class style, is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders.

Horse Cars pass the house every ten minutes.

Halifax, April 27, 1874. 4i

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-Partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, under the style of BOURKE, GILLAN & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. R. BOURKE,
JOHN GILLAN,
W. C. BOURKE.

Ch'town, April 1, 1874.

Referring to the above, the undersigned hereby give notice that they have this day entered into Co-Partnership, under the style and title of

BOURKE, SON & CO.,

and will continue the business formerly conducted by BOURKE, GILLAN & CO., at the old stand, CITY HARDWARE STORE.

J. R. BOURKE, Senr.
W. C. BOURKE.

Ch'town, April 27, 1874. 2in

Land Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable piece of

Freehold Land,

Fronting on the

CARDIGAN RIVER,

situated between the farms of the Rev. F. J. McDonald, and John Smith, Esq., containing twenty acres, (20,) more or less.

The land is in a good state of cultivation, and is within one mile of Georgetown. The above land will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of MAY next, at the new Court House, in Georgetown, until which time the land will be open for private sale. For further particulars apply at the office of R. R. FITZGERALD ESQ., or to the Subscriber,

JOHN BYRNE,
Acting for the Heirs of the late Martin Byrne.

April 27, 1874.—a 3in

To Arrive.

AT Souris, from Montreal direct, the Schooner *Sea Bird*, with cargo of FLOUR, CORNMEAL, and a small lot of SEED WHEAT; will be due about 30th April.

Also, at Cascumpec, the Schooner *St. Ann*, from Montreal direct, with cargo of FLOUR & CORNMEAL, due about 30th April.

Also, at Charlottetown, by Steamer from Montreal, 200 barrels FLOUR.

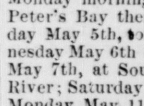
Also, from New York by Barque *Sylvia*—
200 bbls FLOUR,
200 bbls CORNMEAL,
200 bags do,
100 bushels CORN,

All of which will be sold low to the Trade.

HYNDMAN BROS.

April 27, 1874. 4in

ROLAND,



THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE "ROLAND," is the property of the Government of this Island, weighs 1215 lbs. color jet black, and stands 15 hands 3 inches high. He has proved himself a sure foal geter, and his young stock is much admired.

He will travel for the season as follows:—Monday morning, May 4th, at Ryan's St. Peter's Bay thence to Robertsons; Tuesday May 5th, to Souris by Rollo Bay; Wednesday May 6th at West River; Thursday May 7th, at Souris; Friday May 8th, Grand River; Saturday May 9th at Cardigan Bridge Monday May 11th, at Montague; Tuesday May 12th, at Murray River; Wednesday May 13th, at Montague; Thursday May 14th at New Perth Friday May 4th, Alley's Mill's Saturday May 16th at Ryan's St Peter's Bay.

The above route will be continued once a fortnight during the remainder of the season. Terms for the season $3.25.

ALEXANDER RYAN, Groom.

Stock Farm, April 27, 1874.—1mo h

CHANGE!

DORSEY & JOST. BOOT FACTORY.

The Boot & Shoe Business,

heretofore carried on by

JOHN DORSEY, & RICHARD K. JOST,

under the name of

John Dorsey & Co.,

Will in the future be conducted under the name of

DORSEY & JOST.

Thankful for past favours, we solicit a continuance of the same.

We expect on opening of navigation, a large and well-selected Stock of

Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Childrens'

Boots and Shoes,

Croquet Slippers, &c.,

In Kid, Goat, Buff, Calf, and Grain Leather & Prunella; Laced, Buttoned, and Elastic Sides.

In the Custom Department

all orders taken will be punctually attended to, and warranted.

Terms Cash. Only one Price.

Remember the place!

RIGHT OPPOSITE SOUTH SIDE

Market House.

April 20, 1874.—3i

Wagons for Sale!

1 DOUBLE WAGON (with pole), suitable either for one horse, or a pair, 1 SINGLE WAGON.

Both in good order and almost new, can be seen at Messrs. J. & R. Scott's Carriage Factory.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

April 27, 1874.—1i

FOR SALE.

1 SECOND HAND chain Cable, suitable for a Schooner 50 tons.

HYNDMAN BROS.

March 30, 1874.—3i

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

A HOUSE & GARDEN, opposite St. Dunstan's College, on the Malpeque Road. Possession given immediately.

J. & T. MORRIS.

April 27, 1874. 2in

Flour, Tea, Tobacco.

IN STORE—

100 bbls choice Family FLOUR,
75 KEGS very superior Island Twist TOBACCO,
40 BOXES Canadian and American Flat do,
75 CHESTS Choice TEA.

J & T. MORRIS.

April 25, 1874.—2i

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company, will take place at the Gas Works, on Tuesday, the 12th day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing Directors and the general transacting of business. By order

WM. MURPHY, Sec'y.

April 27, 1874 1in

Charlottetown

STEAM BAKERY,

BRICK BUILDING,

PRINCE STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER in returning thanks for past favors, respectfully intimates to his numerous customers and the public generally, that he is preparing a large supply of

PILOT BREAD:

No. 1 Pilot,	Extra Pilot,
No. 2 Pilot,	Cabin Pilot,
No. 1 Thin Pilot,	No. 1 Navy,
No. 2. Thin Pilot,	No. 2 Navy,
Thick Family Pilot,	Fancy Pilot,

BISCUIT & CRACKERS:

Captain's Biscuit,	Dyspepsia Crackers,
Soda Biscuit,	Coffee Crackers,
Wine Biscuit,	Ginger Crackers,
Medford Biscuit,	Oyster Crackers,
Seed Sugar Biscuit,	Wine Crackers,
Sugar Crackers,	Thin Captain's do,
Butter Crackers,	Abernethy Crackers,
Water Crackers,	Lemon Crackers,

which he can confidently recommend and warrant to be BETTER and CHEAPER than can be imported.

Persons requiring any of the above articles will please send in their orders immediately

He has now ready

300 bbls.

of Superior No. 1, & No. 2 Navy Bread, which he offers for Sale on his usual liberal Terms.

All orders from town or country receive prompt attention.

JOHN QUIRK.

Ch'town April 20, 1874

Notice.

TO PARTIES contemplating Building, I would respectfully state that I am prepared to furnish Plans, Designs, and Estimates; also, to give personal supervision if required,—having a thorough knowledge of Constructive, Rural and Garden Architecture in all their branches. Plans shown and advice given free of charge.

Address P. O. Box 258, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

W. H. P. WETMORE, C. E., & Architect.

April 20, 1874.

ELIGIBLE

BUILDING LOT,

For Private Residence.

TO be Sold by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of MAY next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, a very desirable BUILDING LOT, for a private residence, being part of Town Lot number Two, in the third hundred, situated in Weymouth street, having a frontage of 60 feet, and extending back 88 feet.

Terms easy and made known at sale.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, April 20, 1874.

WALSHTOWN FERRY, LOT 11.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, April 7th, 1874.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until Saturday, the 9th day of May, next, at 12 o'clock, noon, from any person or persons being willing to contract for the FERRY at WALSHTOWN, LOT 11, for three years, from the 31st of July, next, in terms of the Act 3, Will. 4, Cap. 8.

The Tenders must express the rates of ferriage demanded for Passengers, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Calves and Swine; also for Vehicles, Luggage per cwt., and Produce per bushel.

The names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the performance of the service, must accompany the Tender.

"Tender for Walshtown Ferry, Lot 11, must be written on the envelope.

T HEATH HAVILAND, Colonial Secretary.

April 13, 1874.—3ins

Tobacco & Cigars!

THE Subscriber offers for sale (in Bond,) a choice Lot of

SMOKING & 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 Raom

N. RANKIN, Corner Water & Pownal Sts.

Ch'town, April 13, 1874.

To Carriage Builders!

HOTEL-KEEPERS, BLACKSMITHS, TANNERS, AND MECHANICS OF ALL TRADES,

As well as Business Men.

I OFFER, in the thriving Village of ALBERTON, several BUILDING LOTS, immediately facing the RAILWAY STATION. The land is high, dry, and well situated, near

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, MILLS, &C.

Plans may be seen at the offices of ROBERT SHAW, Esq., Attorney at Law, Charlottetown, of JOHN BALL, Esq., and at the Subscriber's.

TERMS,—25 per cent. down, or by approved note at three months, balance in four years.

ALL LOTS unsold will be offered at AUCTION on Thursday, the Eighteenth June next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Alberton, April 13, 1874.—s j ne till June 18

Six Months' Trade Sale.

IMMEDIATELY after the receipt of our Spring Stock, by arrival of Steamer *Prince Edward*, and sailing vessels from Great Britain, and Steamers from Boston, Halifax and Montreal, we will sell at AUCTION—

50 Puns. Molasses,	100 Doz. Pickles,
25 Hhds. Sugar,	100 Tins Mustard,
50 Bbls. White C. Sugar,	25 Bbls. Vinegar,
200 " Flour,	25 " Currants,
100 " Cornmeal,	200 Boxes Raisins,
120 Chests Tea,	50 Bbs. Nuts,
40 half-chests do.	100 Bxs. Confectionary
60 Boxes Tobacco,	40 Tins mixed Spices
100 Caddies "	40 " Ginger,
10 Kegs Twist do.	100 Boxes Blacklead,
230 Boxes Cigars,	25 Gross Blue,
30 Sacks Rice,	100 Tins Pepper,
150 Boxes P. Y. Soap,	40 boxes Epsom Salts
50 " Century "	300 Reams W. Paper,
50 " Scented "	40 M. Paper Bags,
40 Bbls. Washing Soda,	50 Doz. Brooms,
75 Kegs Baking Soda,	50 " Pails,
100 Doz. Table Salt,	45 Boxes Clothes Pins
&c., &c.,	&c.

Due notice will be given of day of Sale in future Advertisement, and by Handbills.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, March 30, 1874.

PLAIN JOB AND BOOK PRINTING done at the EXAMINER OFFICE.