The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 26, 1875.

TRADE PROSPECTS.

Nothing like the commercial depression prevailing in the sister provinces, the United States and Great Britain has existed in this Island. Thanks to our insular and semi-isolated position, to the solid basis on which our banks and merchants do their business, and, above all, to the bounty of Providence, whereby we last year reaped a plentiful harvest, we have, so far, escaped the disasters of the great financial storm which has raged around us. Still, we complain, not without reason, of "hard times;" and the croakers of the Province look out upon a gloomy prospect. When high winds prevail, it is only prudent for a man to button his coat close about him, and to keep a sharp eye on the clouds to windward. Our banks and capitalists are not much to be blamed if, under present circumstances, they are canny with their cash.

But the policy of indiscriminately refusing to discount even the best paper, has naturally produced a stringency, cramping and irritating to dealers, and inimical to the best interests of the Province. The reasons for the policy are, we presume: first, it is feared that our importations have been larger and more expensive than the Province can afford; secondly, it is feared that if the banks continue discounting as usual, they will be unable to meet the demands for exchange. Now, is there really any cause for these fears?

It is true, our importations are larger—much larger—than ever they were before. But it may be easily shown that our means of consumption are also proportionately greater. Independently, of the extraordinary increase of the population in numbers and in wealth, the additional consumption connected with the railway will amount to at least $100,000. Last year our people consumed $400,000 worth of Canadian and United States flour; this year they will not consume $200,000 worth. Consequently, they will have about $200,000, which they formerly spent for flour, to expend in the purchase of other imported articles. Then our exports last year were worth $586,000 more than those of the previous year, and the Province is, consequently, so much better off.

Again, to show that the spring importations were not really larger than the country can afford, it is only necessary to refer to the Customs statistics, which prove that, so far from merchants being unable to sell their supplies, they are actually obliged to supplement them to a greater extent than ever before. For the whole month of July, 1874, the Customs duties paid only amounted to $13,500; while to the 22d of July, this year, they amount to $15,950. If we wish to guage the ability of the people to meet an extraordinarily large demand in payment of imported goods, we have only to look at the returns of the Savings Bank. By them it appears that the savings deposited to the 30th of June last reached the sum of $427.130.56. Of this amount $346,-430.55 is bearing interest at 4 per cent., and the balance $80,700.00 being transferable to Savings Bank Stock, redeemable on three months' notice, is bearing interest at 5 per cent. The balance to the credit of depositors on the 30th of June, 1874, was $336,852.85, showing for the last year the extraordinary increase of $90,277.71! These figures indicate that that there is plenty of money in the country. Two or three weeks ago, a half year's subsidy ($96,000) paid the Province by the Dominion Government, was placed at the disposal of our banks. Altogether, there can be no doubt, whatever, that the Province is financially safe. It is, perhaps, too soon to speculate on the growing crops; but, if the fruit is in accordance with the promise, it will be a very fine one. Taking everything into consideration, we can see no reason why our banks should not trust and accommodate the people to a greater extent than they are now doing. They are established and are maintained, not to desert our dealers in a "tight time," but afford relief to men who are dealing on a solid basis. The adoption of a reckless policy would, of course, endanger their stability and do away with their usefulness. But, in the present circumstances of the country, we feel convinced that they would be justified in discounting good paper.

MR. CHILDERS.

Mr. Childers has reached Halifax and will probably be here in a day or two. The Canadian *News* (London) has the following respecting him:

"The Government of Prince Edward Island having taken powers under an Act of the Provincial Parliament, to repurchase from the freeholders the fee simple of the colony, the whole of which was granted by the Crown to certain persons in 1707, Mr. Childers has, at Lord Dufferin's request, consented to act as the Commissioner, appointed by the Governor General of the Dominion in Council, to decide the price at which these purchases shall be effected; the two other commissioners being nominated, one by the freeholders and the other by the Island Government. Mr. Childers has earned the confidence of many public men and public bodies by his business knowledge and experience and the conscientious discharge of the duties which he undertakes in the public service. Mr. Childers writes as follows to a private friend, who is also one of his constituents.—'You will like to know that we have made our plans for the summer, and that Mrs. Childers and I are going to America on the 13th of July, to stay there until about the 9th of October, when I hope to be in England again. We spend some weeks at Charlottetown and then go to Canada West. At Charlottetown I have consented, at Lord Dufferin's request, to take an important arbitration to decide the price at which the colony is to buy back the freehold of the entire of Prince Edward Island, which was granted in great blocks of many thousand acres each to seventy persons rather more than a hundred years ago. The colony of Prince Edward Island is about 130 miles long, so it is a considerable question. I hope in Canada West to look further into my railway and to go some way to the west in the United States.'"

AN ESTIMATE.

The assessable property of Charlottetown is valued at $193,638.00; goods, etc., in stock, may be set down at $100,000—in all about $300,000. The rate of insurance in Charlottetown averages about 2½ per cent. Any way, the risk of fire may at present fairly be estimated at that rate. Supposing all the property insured, the amount paid annually by the city for insurance premiums would be about $7.-500. Now, if a plentiful supply of water were introduced, the risk on account of fire would be lessened at least a half, and rates of insurance would probably go down to 1½ per cent. on the average. Thus $3,750 a year would be saved for all time. This amount, at 6 per cent., represents a capital of $60,000—which would go a long way towards paying for the waterworks.

KING'S COLLEGE.

The Rev. Dr. Hensley delivered an address in St. Paul's Schoolroom on Monday evening last. He was introduced by the Venerable Archdeacon Read, who occupied the chair. At the commencement of the address, he said that his object was to interest Churchmen, and the public generally, in King's College, Windsor. That institution had, hitherto, hardly received from members of the Church of England, the attention and support it deserved. With respect to it, they had, as in many other matters, been content to let things go on too much in their own way. They formerly received so much help from the mother country that they can now hardly realize that they have to take care of themselves.

King's College was, he said, founded nearly a hundred years ago by George the Third. In 1803, a royal charter was granted to it, and it was vested with the privilege—a privilege enjoyed by no other College in America—of conferring degrees equally as good as those conferred by the universities in England. For nearly a hundred years it has been at work. It has not been behind the times; and now it is able to give as good an education as any institution of the kind in Canada. The curriculum comprises Classics, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Natural History, Practical Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany and kindred sciences, modern languages and the school of divinity. There are two classes of students. "matriculated students"—those who pass a matriculation examination—and "elective students"—those who attend one two or more courses of lectures during an academical year or term. A degree in Arts may be obtained by three years study after having passed two examinations. Thus, at the end of the twelfth term after entering College, a student may have the degree of B. A., conferred upon him. This is of very great advantage to persons who intend to enter a profession—such as that of law or physic. For example, a law student who has this degree may become a barrister after four years special study while one who has it not is obliged to serve five years. Besides, the former has all the advantages of a general knowledge of ancient literature and history. With reference to the arts course, the object is to give a thorough training. A 'matriculated student' can have five terms in this course, and after that he is allowed to select not less than two subjects for special study, for his B. A. examination. Civil Engineering has but recently been added to the list of studie.s This branch is of very great importance, where mining and the construction of railways are carried on; and, it is natural, that our young men should desire to take part in the great works which are continually going on around them. In divinity, the proportion of students is about half—sometimes a little more, sometimes a little less. These Provinces should be able to supply their own ministers in the Church, and King's College affords special advantages for obtaining the necessary learning.

King's College has also peculiar attractions to all students of small means. Some twenty years ago, a large sum of money, in subscriptions of $400 each was raised, by means of which about eighty scholarships were founded. These are held by persons each of whom have the right to send a student to the College. Some five or six are held in Charlottetown. Then there are the Divinity Scholarships—ten in number—£30 sterling per annum, which very nearly pay the cost of living. Then, yearly, there are three prizes of $60 each, given by General Williams, and a scholarship of $80 a year, to be held during two years, open to all students; the William Cogswell Scholarship, of £24 sterling per annum—open only to divinity students; the Welsford prize of $24, and the Binney testimonial—given by the Bishop to students of good character. In fact, a student of ability and industry, may live at the College and receive his education free. But of this very desirable state of things little or nothing appears to be known. With reference to living in the College, it would be much more advisable for a student to come and take up his residence there. Students were, of course, without the restraints of the family; but as a gradual introduction to the independence of manhood, living at College was beneficial. It is hoped that the effort now being made to awaken an interest in the College, will be successful. The number of students in attendance hitherto has not been as large as it might be; and it is desirable to raise the number. To attain this object, it is only necessary that the great and peculiar advantages, held out by King's College, be better known; and that parents, and others who have students at the College, should take an active interest in the institution.

The Rev. Geo. W. Hodgson said that having attended King's College for eight or ten years, he was able to testify that Mr. Hensley had in no way exaggerated the advantages of the institution. It might be well for members of other denominations to know that the privileges of the College are open to all alike. There is no interference with the religious opinions of students; every one is allowed to attend his own place of worship. The prizes and scholarships annually awarded at the College amount in the aggregate to about six hundred dollars. There is now in College a young man, who, by working hard and gaining prizes, gets a hundred dollars a year over his expenses. It is a mistake to suppose that only those who intend to enter a profession should attend College. There are advantages in education which money does not represent. There is pleasure and entertainment and satisfaction in learning—continuing throughout life—which no amount of money can give. Why should not men of every occupation be well educated? It is said there is not time. But if we compare the progress of the educated man with that of the uneducated, in any calling, we shall find that the former, by means of his greater knowledge and more enlarged mind, soon outstrips the latter; and that the time spent by the former in College, is time well spent. Take two boys of equal capacity. Send one to College for three years and the other to his trade or calling whatever it may be. Mark their success in life; and you will find that at the end of ten years, the one who was sent to College will be far ahead of the one who was sent to work; while he will at the same time have that within him which he could not buy for any consideration. Mr. Hodgson here enumerated a number of graduates of King's College, who had distinguished themselves in after life. The late Bishop of Aberdeen was a member of King's College, Judges Bliss and Wilkins, of Nova Scotia, the Chief Justice of Gibralter, the late Chief Justice of New Brunswick, many of the leading members of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Bar were graduates of King's College, Windsor. The present Government Inspector of Mines in Nova Scotia, was a student with himself; and he had, by reason of his talents and attainments, risen quickly to an important and responsible position. The success of any young man of good education and steady habits, is, in this country assured. Only those who are good for nothing get nothing to do.

Ven. Archdeacon Read said that after the very lucid exposition given by Mr. Hensley, of the advantages of King's College, he hoped to see the people of this Island take a deeper interest in the institution. He hoped that the College would now take a fresh start. He gave the audience some interesting information respecting Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

On motion, H. Palmer, Esq., was called to the chair, and the thanks of the meeting were tendered the Archdeacon for his able conduct of the chair. William Cundall, Esq., said the address of the learned Professor had almost made him wish to go to King's College. He regretted that he was rather past the prescribed age. He moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Hensley. James Peake, Esq. seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously. Dr. Hensley replied appropriately.

PIC-NIC AT MORELL.

The Methodist Sabbath School went on their pic-nic in goodly numbers on Wednesday last. Two trains, twenty six cars in all, carried the children and visitors to the grounds, a beautiful and witchy spot on the farm of Wm. Hayden, Esq., Morell, and designed especially by nature for such occasions. Here the baskets were unladen and restraints unbent. Fingers were snapped, metaphorically speaking, at care, 'and the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang,' with joyous laugh and pleasant words. We thought as we saw the multitude of men, women and children scattered everywhere through the fields, that the pic nic is one of the best expedients wherewithall to obtain relief from the dust and din of the town. Humanity unbends itself, and in coatless freedom disports beneath the trees or luxuriates by the romantic shores.

What an exhilirating sight, to be sure, eleven hundred people scattered over the fields among the trees, and around the shores of the river.

The weather was delicious. The cool breeze swept over the surface of the water neutralizing the power of the heat, and every one enjoyed him or herself to the top of his or her bent. But clouds in the West—as they always will at pic-nics—caused some apprehension, and the more frightened ones secured seats in the cars close by. A few drops—and only a few drops—of rain came laughingly down, but old Sol soon put aside the cloubs and shone out brightly as ever. About half-past six all started for town delighted with the day's ramble through the fields.

Our enjoyment was a little damped by having so ride thirty miles in a box car without windows. This of course the pic-nic committee could not help. There are not sufficient first class cars on our road to accomodate eleven hundred people.

Taking it all in all, the pic-nic was one of the most pleasant we ever attended. The great number of people carried to and from the grounds must have caused some anxiety to those concerned, and the fact that no accident occurred to those on board the cars, speaks well for Conductors Brennan and MacKay.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR TO THE EAST.

(From the China 'Telegraph,' London June 28.)

The programme of the Prince of Wales' tour through the Indian Territories of Great Britain, has been so far modified as to include a fortnight's sojourn in Ceylon, where, however, his visit will be confined entirely to purposes of sport, though it is not improbable His Royal Highness may show himself to the Ceyloners on one single public occasion. No doubt this departure from the original plan is due to the pleasant recollections carried away from the Island by the Duke of Edinburgh, who, we have good reason for knowing, experienced more lively satisfaction during his stay there than from any other portion of his tour in the East. In order to make sure of suitable weather, so necessary for Ceylon sportsmen, the Prince of Wales will reach Colombo on or about the 1st December. The moonsoon rains will then have ceased, and travelling in the north of the Island will then be practicable. An elephant kraal at Kornegalle and a week among the elephant jungles around Trincomalia will occupy His Royal Highness for the two weeks to be devoted to Ceylon, the departure for the Indian presidencies taking place at the last named station.

Owing to this visit being one entirely for sport, the public demonstrations are not expected to be on a large scale. Several Ceylon sportsmen of note now in England, have been consulted in reference to the best course to be adopted for carrying out the Island programme.

A SPLINTER FROM A STAR.

A few days ago, as a lady, who resides in the south part of this city, was standing at the gate in front of her residence, she was startled by a rustling sound in one of the shade trees, and instantly afterward heard some heavy object drop with a loud thump on the plankwalk. On picking up the object it was found to be about two inches long three quarters of an inch thick, and apparently composed of exceedingly dense iron, with yellow blotches that resemble sulphur, and covered with a black substance resembling coal tar. When picked up it was found to be uncomfortably warm for the hand, and all the circumstances combined led irresistibly to the conclusion that this little body is a fragment of a larger one, which was a meteor or ærolite. The sides of the fragment have the appearance of having been split from another body, and present longitudinal strata in direction of the fracture. The ends seem to have been equally broken off somewhat like the fracture made by the breaking of the mineral known as galona. This little piece fell at about three o'clock in the afternoon, when the sun was shining in a clear sky, and no doubt the greater body burst in the extreme upper regions of the atmosphere in the full blaze of the sunlight and so escaped observation. If this had happened during the darkness and stillness of the night the light and noise would no doubt have attracted attention. A moment's inspection of this fragment is sufficient to show that it closely resembles, in every respect, the ærolites that are known to have fallen in many parts of the world and that are treasured as great curiosities in many museums; the more so as the substance of which it is composed resembles, in its chemical combinations, no mineral of terrestrial origin. Wherever these bodies or fragments are found, they must be instantly recognized by this peculiarity; their substance being known as meteoric iron. A body of this kind was found in South America that is estimated to weigh 30,000 pounds; another in the Yale College cabinet, which was found in the Red River country, weighs 1,635 pounds.—*Illinois State Journal*.

THE LATE LADY FRANKLIN

Lady Franklin was the daughter of John Griffin, Esq., who was born about 1805, became in 1826 the second wife of Sir John Franklin, and in 1836 accompanied him to Van Dieman's Land on his appointment to the Governorship of that colony. When, nine years later, he started on his third expedition to the Northern Seas, and when serious apprehensions were first entertained respecting the fate of the Erebus and Terror, Lady Franklin's name became familiar to the public. In the Spring of 1848 she offered rewards of two and three thousand pounds to any person discovering or affording relief to the missing party, or making any extraordinary exertions with this object. In 1849 she addressed a moving appeal to the people of the United States, through the President of the Republic, for active co-operation in the search which was nobly responded to by Mr. Grinnell. In 1850, and in subsequent years Lady Franklin fitted out expeditions chiefly at her own cost, supplementary to those sent out by the government. Lieutenant Bellot, whose untimely end at a later period when serving in H. M. S. Phœnix, excited universal commisseration, made his first voyage to the Arctic Seas in one of those expeditions. The results of the latest efforts of Lady Franklin in sending out the out the Fox, under command of Captain McClintock, in 1857, are well known. They brought home proof that Sir John Franklin and party must have perished as far back as June, 11, 1847, not, however, before he had obtained the knowledge that they had accomplished the discovery they had been sent out to make, namely, the discovery of the North west passage. This interesting fact, which might otherwise have remained to this hour in doubt and obscurity, was ascertained by Captain McClintock's expedition. The House of Commons voted £8000 to the officers and crew of the Fox; and £2000 for a statute of Sir John Franklin, to be erected in London and the Royal Geographical Society, in testimony of their appreciation of Sir John Franklin's important geographical services, and of his widow's persevering efforts to bring them to light, conferred upon Lady Franklin the honor and exceptional distinction of their founder's gold medal at their anniversary meeting in 1860.

THE MONTREAL "WITNESS" CORREPONDENT ON THE BAY VERTE CANAL.

The special correspondent of the *Witness* who is making the tour of the Maritime Provinces, writes from Sackville respecting the Bay Verte Canal in the following sensible strain:—

"No one can be in Sackville very long without having his attention directed to the Bay Verte Canal, which, it is supposed, will run from the Au Lac River, at the head of the Chignecto Channel, in New Brunswick to the west, to the Tignish River in Nova Scotia, emptying itself into the Bay Verte on the east. According to this, the most approved route, the extent of artificial navigation if the canal were completed would be a little over eleven miles. There can be no doubt that were this canal opened, it would be of very great value to the western merchants as well as those of Prince Edward Island and other divisions of the Maritime Provinces, opening to them markets for their productions now almost unthought of. As to the cost of the undertaking, and the peculiar advantages or dissadvantages of the entrance on either side, I leave those who have studied the matter to state, but the possibility of saving five hundred miles in the direct route or about say one thousand miles on a sailing route from Montreal to St. John is a matter of considerable importance, and should demand immediate attention. From the fact that in St. John and nearly all of New Brunswick, the feeling of the people is almost unanimously in favor of the canal, and that in Halifax and a great portion of Nova Scotia the feeling is against it, there would appear to be some sectional jealousy or difficulty in the matter, but on the part of Nova Scotia this idea is strongly protested against, and the argument advanced that there are many other great public works more needed than the canal."

THE KEELEY MOTOR.

WHAT ITS INNENTOR CLAIMS FOR IT, AND WHAT HE HOPES TO DO.

The Keeley Motor, of which we published a notice a week or two ago is attracting a large amount of attention in the United Stater. In an interview with a correspondent, Keeley is reported as talking freely about his invention. Of his new utilization of force he said:

It is simply a vapour of so fine an order that it will penetrate metal. It is lighter than hydrogen and more powerful than steam or any explosive known. When it comes in contact with the air it almost instantly disappears. If there is a large quantity let out into the air suddenly it seems to draw the atmosphere towards it, as if a vacuum had been produced. I remember on one occasion I put two great pressure in the receiver, and it exploded, throwing the pieces and a large sized stopcock up through the ceiling. My breath, it seemed, was taken from me for the moment.

Reporter—Mr. Keeley, will you state some of your experiences with the machine you now have, or the one you have been experimenting with?

Mr. Keeley—Well, I hardly know how to begin. It would take a week to tell you all it has done. At first I experimented with small objects. Gradually increasing the pressure. I found this vapor was capable of exerting power indefinitely. You must remember that it takes nothing but air and water to do this and very little of the latter. As an instance of this, I will state that I once drove an engine making 800 revolutions a minute, of 40 horse power with less than a thimbleful of water, and kept it running 15 days with the same water, dissipating the vapor as fast as used. The vapor is exceedingly fine. In due time it produced a pressure of about 28,000 pounds to the square inch, in a shell (the receiver) which had a capacity of a gallon and a half and was three and a half inches thick. The pressure was so great that the vapour passed through the three inches and a half of metal, and formed a damp circle on the floor, with a radius of three feet. I used a half-pint of water. On one occasion, in company with several others, I experimented with a gun. The target was four-inch plank, placed against a steel plate. The best Government powder drove the ball through the plank. The distance was about eight feet. My vapor threw the ball with such tremendous force that it went through plank and steel, tearing the bullet in sheds.

R.—would it be serviceable in the army?

Mr. K.—Oh yes! All that would be needed is a small iron receiver, about the size of an orange, attached to the gun. The power would last through the longest battle We shot forty-two rounds in this instance, and there was no apparent diminution in the force.

R.—How about the Pullman cars, Mr. Keeley?

Mr. K.—Well, I propose in about six months to run a train of thirty cars from here to New York, at the rate of a mile a minute with one small engine. And I will draw the power out of as much water as you can hold in the palm of your hand. Why people have no idea of the power of water—I mean that can be drawn with it. A bucket of water contains enough of this vapour to produce a power suficient to move the world out of its course. An ordinary steamship can be run so fast with it that it can be split in two. During the Centennial we propose to run a train of three cars around the grounds all the time and a large part of the machinary. The vapour, too, is capable of causing much amusement. I have time and again created artificial snow storms in my shop. It can be produced with no labor or trouble. The tube through which the vapour passes is frequently covered with ice on the exterior, although the passage for the vapour is not larger than a needle. You could not hold your hand on it without being frozen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lady Franklin died in London on the 18th inst.

The Pope has seen one hundred and four Cardinals die.

The whale which the steamer Scythia collided with has been brought into Queenstown. It is 54 feet long.

Mr. V. Nicholson, of St. John, N. B, has been appointed private Secretary to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The Turkish Government has ordered the Governor of Bosnia to despatch troops against the insurgents in Herzegovina.

A Montreal special says $12,000 worth of diamonds was stolen from a store on Notre Dame street, on Saturday, the 10th instant.

The rumor of the proposed intervention in Spanish Colonial affairs by England, Germany and the United States is contradicted.

The *Daily Telegraph* says Russia has officially announced its intention of withdrawing her proposition for a continuance of the Brussels Conference.

Arrangements are being made for the payments of veterans of 1812-14, money for that purpose having been voted at the last session of Parliament.

A British schooner was chased into the harbor of Hayti by a Spanish man-of-war, where, on examination, it was found that she was carrying a contraband cargo.

Two Indians were lately killed and two wounded by soldiers on the White Marsh reservation, which excited the Indians, and then all negotiations by the Commissioners were necessarily suspended.

Rains have swoolen the rivers and streams in the valleys of the Severn, causing serious inundations. A number of dwellings in Bleckenay are flooded; the waters continue rising rapidly causing great excitement.

The first year's labor of the Mennonites settled in the North West has resulted in discouraging failure. Their crops have been half destroyed by the grasshoppers. The result is a good deal of distress. They are in communication with a view to devise some means to tide over the winter.

We notice by the Court circular of the London *Times* of the 28th ult., that Mr. A. Mackenzie, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, was presented to Her Majesty at Windsor Castle by the Earl of Derby, in the absence of the Earl of Carnarvon (Secretary of State for the Colonies.)

Scotchman (to English tourist) 'Toot awa, ma man, toot awaa; dinna ye boast sae much aboot yer ain countrie; dinna ye ken that it was only caa'd Breetin till Scotland cam' t' ye, and then ye became Great Breetin?—Aye, an' ye've remained Great ever since. Ye'd be a puir lot left to yoursels.'

Milton's grand-daughter kept a chandler's shop as late as 1754, and died in indigence. Her existence was not recognized by the poet's friends and admirers till 1750, when 'Comus' was produced at Drury Lane for her benefit—Dr. Johnson furnishing a new prologue, which Garrick recited. The receipts, which were given her, were £135.

A turbulent demonstration took place in Hyde Park on the 18th inst., against the grant for the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales in India. Charles Bradlaugh made a speech and concluded by offering a resolution, which was adopted almost unanimously. Eight persons who voted against it were set upon and the police interfered for their protection.

Seyyid Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, compares Queen Victoria to the mountain of lodestone in the 'Arabian Nights,' which drew the nails out of the sides of the ships that passed that way, 'for so do the hearts of the Englishmen I have met seem to be drawn, as by a magnet, to Her Majesty.' He can get any terms he wants on the slave trade as long as he talks that way.

England has another claimant. His name is Oldale. He claims to own a portion of the property possessed by Earl FitzWilliam, and he has secured in his favor the sympathies of the Sheffield Tichborne and Magna Charta Society. They went with him, and, after a battle with the Earl's keepers and farmers, cut the grass on a certain field and carried it away. More in the courts of course.

The London correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* telegraphs by cable that on Friday the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie was presented with the freedom of the Town of Perth, Scotland. Provost Macdonald presided and made the presentation. There was a large assemblage on the occasion. In acknowledging the honor done him Mr. Mackenzie alluded to the union of the Presbyterians in Canada as an example in Scotland.

The Canadian Riflemen continue to win their share of honors at the Wimbledon meeting. In the Prince of Wales Prize, which is restricted to winners of the National Rifle Association silver and bronze medals, the following Canadians are prizemen: Major Gibson, 13th Batallion, Ont., and Sergt. Major Cruit, G. T. R. Brigade. In St. George's Match, Hunter succeeded in winning third prize, consisting of a bronze cross, a miniature jewel and £10.

The London undertakers have become indignant at all the 'nonsense' talked and written about the means for ensuring the more rapid destruction of the bodies of the buried, to further which an exhibition of wicker coffins was lately held in the metropolis. They have accordingly held a meeting and called upon the trade to form a society against the 'spread of notions which threaten to inure our craft and degrade the remains of our common humanity.'

A case of chronic laziness is reported at Washington. A young man appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department was conducted to his desk and informed what his duties were The chief of the department discovered him, a short time after, comfortably reposing in his seat with his feet characteristically resting on the desk. 'Hello,' said the chief, 'don't you expect to do any work?' 'Work, humbug!' exclaimed the astonished youth, 'I had to work enough to get here!'

A special cable despatch says that a number of Wimbledon prizes have been won by the Canadian Rifle Team. The winners in the *Daily Telegraph* prize were Cruit, Fitch and Logie. In the Alfred prize, Fitch, Hill and Waters; in the Windmill Prize, Capping, Arnold and Hill. The winners in the first stage of the Queen's prize made ninety points; two Canadians, Hunter and Mills, come next, making eighty-eight and seventy-nine points; they are consequently entitled to compete in the second stage.

The busiest of people will stop to bestow a kindly thought on Lady Franklin who has just passed to her final resting place. No lady of our time, perhaps, occupied a tenderer place in the affections of the civilized world. The mystery that so long attached to her husband's fate, and the bravery, courage, modest hopefulness she displayed through long years of weary waiting, and the cheerful resignation which she displayed when hope died away forever, are the qualities of a true heroine—and such indeed Lady Franklin was. Such a life as her's is not lived in vain.

Advice for Dull Times.—Advertizing is a great bother, It only brings a lot of folks to your place of business. If they want you, let them hunt you up. Then if you get your name in the paper you will be bored with drummers, and people from the country will call on you and you will have to show them goods, and like enough have to do up bundles for them, which will exhaust your stock so much that you will be obliged to buy more goods, which is a great trouble. If you advertise, too, it gives your place a reputation abroad, folks will go there and crowd you, and make it too lively. If you don't want to do anything, keep as still as you can.—*N. Y. Advertizer*.

'Hoochnoo.'—This outlandish name has, it seems, a great deal of mischief in it. It comes on the wings of the press from British Columbia. It was the name of a 'Ranch' where gold-diggers used to congregate, and where they became thirsty for something more lively than bad coffee. So they put their wits together, and by means of two empty oil cans and a piece of kelp, with a supply of potatoes, sweet berries, etc., they made an extremely intoxicating drink. This drink has become so popular among the Indians, both in British Columbia and Alaska, that they are threatened with destruction through the immoderate use of it. 'Hoochnoo has all the bad qualities of the vilest whiskey. As it is easily manufactured, the supply will be cheap, and the ruin commensurate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT SALE!

Sugar and Molasses.

BY Auction, on Tuesday next, July, 27th, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Peake's old Wharf, Ex *Glynwood*, direct from Barbados, and ordered to be sold from the Ship:—

50 hhds. and 20 tierces Bright Barbadoes Sugar,

140 puncheons, 20 tierces, and 20 barrels Bright Barbadoes Molasses.

This is a rare chance for the Trade, as the Owners have resolved to close out the Cargo.

Terms.—All sums under $50, cash; under $100, three months; over that sum, four months approved notes.

LONGWORTH & Co.
MACDONALD & OWEN.
HYNDMAN BROTHERS.
A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.
Ch'town, July 26, 1875.

Tobacco and Pipes!

By Auction.

I AM instructed by M. McLEOD, Esq., to Sell by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 2.30 o'clock, p.m., in Welsh & Owens Brick Building:—

3000 lbs. TOBACCO,
50 doz. Briar Root Pipes, and fancy Clay Pipes.

Terms at Sale.

G. C. CARMAN, Auctioneer.
July 26, 1875.—arg. 1in

GRAND TEA PARTY

At Fort Augustus

A TEA PARTY will be held on the grounds of Mr. Webster, Webster's Corner, Fort Augustus, on

Monday, 2nd of August,

in aid of the new Parochial House now being erected.

On that day the steamer *Heather Belle* will make two excursion trips from Charlottetown to Hickey's Wharf, leaving the city at 8 and 11 o'clock, a. m., and on return leaving Hickey's Wharf at 3.30 and 6.30 p. m.

Tickets for return trip and tea 60 cents, to be had at the stores of Hons. D. Brenan, P. Walker, and Owen Connolly, Esq. Tickets for Tea, 25 cents, to be had at the gate. No trouble will be spared to make the Tea a first-class affair.

July 26, 1875.

Nova Scotia Coal Company.

THE subscriber is prepared to give orders on the above Companies for cargoes of Steam and Nut Coal on the usual terms.

Price of Steam Coal at the Mines....$2.50
" Nut " " 1.50

This Coal is now considered equal to any imported for Steam and House use.

The following certificate is a sufficient guarantee that the quality is good and can be recommended:—

The undersigned have purchased Coal from W. Koughan, Agent Nova Scotia Coal Company, and find it to be as good as any we have used for the purpose required.

(Signed)

Chas. Robertson,	W. R. Watson,
A. L. Brown,	James C. Pope,
Wm. Brown,	Mark Butcher.

WM. KOUGHAN,
Agent Nova Scotia Coal Co.
July 26, 1875.

CIVIC ELECTIONS!

By the Mayor.

IN PURSUANCE of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to Incorporate the town of Charlottetown, and the Acts in amendment thereof," I do hereby give public notice that an election of

Mayor and Five Common Councillors,

For the representation of the City of Charlottetown, will be held on

Tuesday, 3rd August next,

at the several places following, that is to say:—

In Ward No. 1—At the store of Messrs. J. & T. Morris, Corner of Queen & Water Streets.

In Ward No. 2—At the warehouse of Richard Heartz., Esq., fronting on Sydney Street.

In Ward No. 3—At the Market Hall.

In Ward No. 4—At the Fire Engine House fronting on King's Square, Kent Street, east.

In Ward No. 5—At the house of widow Tierney, corner of Great George and Euston Streets.

And at the said election, the Poll will be opened at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open till 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

Number one shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of ground formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground. Number two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown, which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street. Number three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown, which lies south of Grafton Street and north of Richmond Street. Number four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy Street and North of Grafton Street. Number five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town. Sec. 18 Vic. Cap. 34, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown, and the Acts in Amendment thereof."

NEIL RANKIN, Mayor.
P. MacGowan, City Clerk.
Ch'town, July 26, 1875.

To His Worship The Mayor of Charlottetown.

Sir:—

AS it is the intention of the Irishmen of this City and Province, to celebrate the Centenary of Daniel O'Connell, on Friday, the 6th of August next, and as the holding of the market on that day might, to some extent, interfere with the arrangements for the Celebration, we, the undersigned citizens of Charlottetown, most respectfully request your Worship to proclaim that day a general holiday, and to cause the market to be held on the following day.

We have the honor to be,
Your most obedient and humble
Servants.

William Welsh,	John Gahan,
Owen Connolly,	Maurice Blake,
James Reddin,	Patrick Blake,
Daniel Brenan,	Jas. Duncan & Co.,
McEachern & Co.,	James Peake,
Francis Kelly,	McDonald & Owen,
Artemas Lord,	P. W. Hyndman,
G. D. Longworth,	H. J. Callbeck,
Wm. C. DesBrisay,	Bremner Bros.,
Thomas Foley,	E. J. Palmer, jr.,
W. D. Stewart,	P. R. Bowers,
Patrick Foley,	William McGill,
Heartz & Son,	John McEachen,
W. & A. Brown,	Thomas Alley,
Wm. Dodd,	Bourke & Son,
Hazard Bros.,	A. B. Warburton,
Keith & McGregor	Henry A. McKenna,
James Byrne,	Beer & Goff,
T. B. Reigh,	John S. O'Neill,
John Corbett,	Timothy O'Connell,
Patrick Connolly,	Francis McKenna,
Martin Hogan,	Andrew Doyle,
Wm. Koughan,	John Newson,

Charlottetown, July 24, 1875.

O'Connell Centenary Celebration!

Friday, the 6th August next.

Being appointed for the Celebration of the
O'CONNELL CENTENARY,
the Mayor invites his fellow-citizens of Charlottetown to celebrate the day as

A GENERAL HOLIDAY.

By order,
PETER MACGOWAN
City Clerk.

GET YOUR HANDBILLS AND Posters printed at the Examiner office

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grand Scribe's Office,

July 24th, 1875.

GRAND Division will meet at New Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 28th day of July inst., at 10.30, a.m.

Public Meeting at 7.30, p.m.

J. J. CHAPPELL,
Grand Scribe
July 26, 1875.

CHEESE. CHEESE.

A Nice Lot Fresh,

Just received by
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, July 19, 1875.

O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Friday, August 6, 1875.

HONORARY COMMITTEE.—Honbls. D. Brenan, James Warburton.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—Messsrs. Jas. Reddin, W. W. Sullivan, William Welsh, Owen Connolly, Thomas Handrahan, John Quirk, Thomas Foley, R. R. FitzGerald, P. R. Bowers.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:—Messrs John McEachen, Patrick Kehoe, Henry A. McKenna, Francis McRory, James Byrne, Henry Hughes, Patrick Foley, John Corbett, John S. O'Neill, John Walsh, Andrew Doyle, Thomas Alley, G. W. Howlan, Lawrence Kickham, John Gaffney, Wm. Murphy, A. B. Warburton, Pierce Gaul.

The celebration in Prince Edward Island in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of DANIEL O'CONNELL will take place on FRIDAY, the ensuing 6th of August, and will consist of the following programme of arrangements:

I.—PROCESSION.

A procession of the members of the various societies and others with their Bands, Flags and Banners will be formed on the Market Square, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m. At 10.30 the procession will march for Kensington, Charlottetown Royalty.

II.—ORATION.

On the arrival of the procession at Kensington grounds, an oration on O'Connel will be delivered by the Honorable Senator Howlan.

III.—ATHLETIC SPORTS.

After which the athletic sports and exercises will take place in the following order: 1st. Foot race (any age): 1st prize, $5.00; 2nd prize, $2.00. 2nd. Jumping long leap (any age): 1st prize, $3.00; 2nd prize $1.00. 3rd. Putting the stone (any age): 1st prize, $3.00; 2nd prize $1.60. 4th. Climbing greased pole, $5.00. 5th. Hurdle race, 1st prize $3.00; 2nd prize $2.00. 6th. Cocoa Nut Game (one cent a throw). 7th. Throwing the hammer: 1st prize $3.00: 2nd prize $2.00. 8th. Foot race for boys under 16 years of age: 1st prize $3.00; 2nd prize $2.00. 9th. Sack race: 1st prize $4.00. 10th. Jumping with pole: 1st prize $3.00; 2nd prize $2.00. 11th. Paper Hunt: prize $4.00. 12th. Pig hunt: $4.00. 13th. Pony race: prize $10.00. 14th. Dancing Booths will be kept open during the day, and will be under the direction of the Committee. The sports and exercises will be under the direction of R. R. FitzGerald, Esq. A. B. Warburton, Esq., will act as Secretary of Field Sports, and William Walsh, Esq., M. P. P., as Umpire.

RULES:—1st. An entrance fee of 5 cents must be paid by all competitors for sports Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 50 cents for No. 13. 2nd. Entries must be made with the Secretary of the Feld Sports any day before August 6th. Entrance fee to accompany each application. (Postage stamps taken). 3rd. The decision of the Umpire in all cases will be final. 4th. Irishmen only will be allowed to compete in exercises Nos. 2. 3. 4. 12. Other Exercises open to all competitors. 5th. The Pony Race will be half mile heats, best two out of three. Ponies to be not larger than 14 hands. Riders to be in colored jackets and caps.

IV.—TIGHT-ROPE PERFORMANCE.

After the athletic exercises and sports, Mr. Harry Leslie, the hero of Niagara Falls, will make an ascension and perform as follows on the High Tight Rope:

Walking and Waltzing—Gymnastic Exercises—Hoop Performance—Hanging Perch—Carry Three Pails of Water—Bound in Chains—Blind-folded—Ladder Performance—Monkey Sports—Wheelbarrow with Pigeons—Peach Baskets on Feet—Carry Cooking Stove with fire—Walking on Stilts—Enclosed in a Sack—Imitation of Drunkard (in character)—Flying Rings—Trapeze Act—Side, Back and Twist Walking—Walking in Clogs or Boots—Washerwoman's Frolics—Carry a man on his back—Schuetzen Rifle Practice.

V.—REFRESHMENTS.

Mr. William Kenneday has been engaged as Caterer, and will be prepared to supply 5,000 persons with a dinner of Roast and Boiled Meats, Fish, Vegetables, Pastry, Tea and Coffee, &c., and also Lemonade, Soda, Iced Creams, Fruit, and other refreshments, at reasonable rates.

TICKETS to the Picnic grounds will be 25 cents for adults, and 10 cents for children under 12 years. They can be had at the stores of Owen Connolly, Esq., Charlottetown, Gavin Bros.; Alberton, John Gaffney, Esq., Summerside, Mr. John Bradley, Lot 30, David Egan, Esq., Mount Stewart, Lawrence Kickham, Esq., Souris, John Sullivan, Esq., St. Peter's Bay, Daniel Sinnot Esq., Morell, John Ryan, Esq., St. Andrews, H. Lord McDonald, Esq., Cardigan. M. Hessian, Esq., Georgetown, Geo. O'Neill, Esq., Vernon River, R. J. Clarke, Esq., Orwell, J. E. Kelly, Esq., Fort Augustus, P. Gaul, Esq., Montague, Mr. James McMahon, County Line, and of the Secretary, New Era Office, Queen's Building, Charlottetown.

VI.—EXCURSIONS.

Trains will be run on the 6th of August from all stations along the line under the special directions of the Superintendent, Wm. McKechnie, Esq.

Trains will depart as follows from

	a.m.			a.m.
Tignish	4.00	arrive in	Ch'town	11.00
Summerside	6.30	"	"	10.00
Souris	6.00	"	"	10.15
Georgetown	6.30	"	"	9.30

Return trains will start from

	p.m.
Charlottetown for Tignish at	6.15
" Souris at	6.30
" Georgetown at	7.00
" Summerside at	7.30

Fares to Charlottetown and return, will be—

Tignish, Alberton, and intermediate points, inclusive	$1.25
Between Alberton and Summerside, points east of Alberton, and to Summerside, inclusive	1.00
Points East of Summerside to Elliott's inclusive	.75
Points East of Elliott's, Royalty Junction, inclusive	.50
Souris, and points east of St. Peter's	1.00
St. Peter's, and intermediate points to Mt. Stewart, inclusive	.75
Georgetown to Cardigan, inclusive	1.00
West of Cardigan to Mount Stewart do	.75
Mount Stewart and intermediate points to Royalty Junction do	.50

Tickets good to return by any train on Saturday, 7th August.

The *Heather Belle* will make an Excursion trip on the East River on the same day, at one first class fare, returning in the evening at 6 o'clock, p. m. She will also carry excursionists to and from Orwell at one first class fare, leaving Orwell, on Thursday, at 6 o'clock, p. m., and returning on Saturday, at 8 a. m.

VII.—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

In the evening a Grand Promenade Concert will be given in the Market Hall, which will be splendidly decorated; only a limited number of tickets will be sold. They will be ready for sale on and after July 26th inst., and can be had at the City Bookstores. Price 50 cents each.

VIII.—DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS.

After the Concert the Celebration will close with a display of fireworks, which will be set off under the management of G. W. Millner, Esq., on the Hillsborough Square.

IX.—GENERAL HOLIDAY.

The usual market will be changed to Saturday, and the Civic Authorities will proclaim August the 6th a Public Holiday.

On behalf of the Committee of Management.

P. R. BOWERS, Secretary.
Ch'town, July 19, 1875.

SUBSCRIBE for THE EXAMINER. One Dollar and Forty Cents a year.