LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, April 28, (Continued.)

Hon. Mr. McGill said this Bill was one of those suspicious characters called handmaid to another Bill. It was the third Bill this session for the settlement of the Land Question, and they were promised the fourth. He was of opinion that it would be prejudical to the interests of the tenantry to pass this Bill at present. The awards in reference to the Sullivan and other estates might be set aside, and if so, perhaps 300,000 acres might yet have to be adjudicated upon; and the prices paid by the Government for small estates might influence the minds of the Commissioners in making their awards. He had no idea that the estates purchased under the Compulsory Bill would be self-sustaining. His honor referred to an estate of 1,800 acres which was in the offer of the Government. What was to hinder it from being brought before the Commissioners' Court, which might sit about the first of June? He expected that $200,000 would be sunk in freeing the tenantry. He did not agree with his honor that the $800,000 was given for revenue. It was given to free the tenantry. He would support the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Munn did not think the time for this Bill had yet arrived. It might be passed when all the cases before the Commissioners' Court were adjudicated upon.

Hon. Mr. Strong said that to bring estates before the Commissioner's Court, where the expense was so great, when they could be purchased voluntarily, was simply throwing away money. The Ramsay estate was in the market and why force it before the Commissioners' Court at an expense of 25 per cent., when it was offered at a price which the Government were willing to give. No Government would, in the face of public opinion, give a price which the tenants were not willing to pay. He was of opinion that their honors would incur the displeasure of many persons if they would reject such a reasonable measure. When estates would be forced into Court, the proprietors would stand upon their dignity, and all expenses would have to be paid by the Government. If their honors would divest their minds of prejudice, from which there might once have been cause, but which cause had passed away, he was satisfied that they would not oppose the bill. He did not see any use in trying to make the estates self-sustaining, and keep the Land Office open year after year.

Hon. Mr. Richards believed that, with a few exceptions, the tenants consider the lands sold at fair prices. The sooner the question was settled, and the Land Office closed up, the better. He was of opinion that the Government should have power to purchase those small estates, for by purchasing voluntarily great expense would be saved to the country. Of course, the the Government would be guided by the prices the tenants would be willing to pay, and as they had precedents to go by they could not go far astray. Many tenants were anxious to purchase.

Hon. Mr. Reid had opposed a similar Bill at a former session, because he thought it would give too much power to the Government, but as the larger estates had been removed out of the way he thought it would now be advisable to pass the Bill. He believed they could purchase small estates at about the same price as would be awarded for them by the Commissioners, and the expense would be saved.

Hon. Mr. Laird remarked that last year he asked if any estates were in the offer of the Government, and the answer was that there were not; this year the only one mentioned was the Ramsay estate. He was not acquainted with it, but if he was not mistaken, 7s. 6d. an acre was more than it was worth. Last year he (Mr. Laird) contended that the time for a measure of this time had not arrived, but he (Mr. Strong) was of a different opinion. Now he (Mr. Strong) admitted that there were reasons for opposing the Bill last year, but none this year. He considered that the principle of the Bill was unsound, and it was dangerous policy to pass it. This House had a duty to perform as guardians of the public interests. The purchase of Lot 19 showed the folly of giving the Government power to purchase land. The Commissioners would not award such a price for it now. They should be careful in allowing any influence to be brought to bear upon the minds of the Commissioners. The Commissioners should bear the responsibility of their awards, but they might justify a high award by saying "the Government, who have the sympathy of the people, have given so and so."

Hon. Mr. Richards did not know what price the Messrs. Ramsay asked for their estate, but believed the land was good.

Hon. Mr. Balderston said some of their honors were very much afraid that the Government would pay too high a price for land, but they certainly would not go beyond the awards given by the Commissioners. He believed the awards of the Commissioners were, in nearly every case based upon a provision of the Act which they were to take into consideration the last six years' rental. If the Government would take the same course, they would not go far astray. He believed the mistake the Commissioners made was, that they took the gross rental instead of the net rental. He was in favor of the principle of the Bill, and would vote against the amendment.

The qustion was then put on the amendment, that the Bill be referred to Committee this day three months, and the house divided:—

Contents—Hon. Messrs. Laird, McGill, Dodd, Munn, and McDonald.—5.

Non-Contents—Hon. Messrs. Strong, Balderston, Reid, McEwen and Richards.—5.

So the names were equal, and the President voting with the non contents, the amendment was lost. The original motion passed in the affirmative, and the Bill was referred to Committee.

Hon. Mr. Munn took the Chair.

Hon. Mr. Dodd observed that the Commissioners had sat under the Compulsory bill and a large amount of expense had been incurred; certain estates had been valued, but few of them had yet been settled. A portion of the money had been brought to the Island to pay the proprietors, but they refused to accept it upon the ground that the Dominion notes were not legal tender. Other objections were also raised, and it did not appear that the settlement of the question was much further advanced than it was this this time last year. He did not see that there was any urgent necessity for passing this bill at present. It would be time enough to pass it when the estates before the Commissioners Court were adjudicated upon and disposed of. There should be some means adopted for arriving at the value of those small estates. When the larger estates would be paid for, the Government would know better what amount of money they would likely have left to purchase small estates, and he had no doubt but they could be purchased as cheaply next year as now.

Hon. Mr. McDonald did not understand why the Government were in such haste to get the money into their hands. Were they afraid it would be all used before they would get possession of it, or were they afraid it would rot in Ottawa? It appeared to him that there must be something in view besides the interest of the tenants. If the money were allowed to be squandered, freeholders, as well as tenants, would have to be taxed. Formerly, whenever there was a chance, speculators stepped in, and the Government had to purchase from them at high prices. The same thing would probably be done again, and the taxpayers would have to make up the loss. If the Government had the offer of estates, let them lay them on the table, and if they were reasonable offers there would be no objection to giving the Government power to purchase the estates. The Government would not have control of the $800,000 if his vote would prevent it.

Hon. Mr. Balderston could not see what effect the rejection of this bill would have with respect to preventing speculators from stepping in between the Government and the tenants. The bill was intended to reach several proprietors who had not been notified. They could sell their land to other parties at any time before they were notified by the Commissionef of Public Lands. His honor said they should look to the interest of freeholders; did not the Government make them free at a loss to the country? The tenants of to-day were willing to purchase their land upon the same terms. He believed the people generally were prepared to lose a considerable sum of money for the purpose of putting an end to the leasehold system.

Hon. Mr. Walker could not see any objection to the Bill. The Government were worthy of being trusted with all the power the bill had given them.

Hon. Mr. McDonald did not object so much to the principle of the bill but the Government should have brought down the price at which land should be purchased. Independent of the estates before the Commissioners' Court there was only a small quantity of land in the hands of the proprietors, and he believed the Government should have power to purchase it, but they should have tabled the offers if they had any.

Hon. Mr. Strong remarked that his honor from New Perth said the Government were anxious to get possession of the $800,000, but he was sorry to say there was only a small portion of it left. There was no other fund to use in purchasing land, and the Government could not issue debentures as under the former land Purchase Act. That was the reason the $800,000 was mentioned in the clause before them. His honor knew something about the Government and was afraid to trust them with the $800,000 or any position of it; but when he voted for the Land Purchase Act of 1875 he did not know in whose hands he was placing the money. About $466,000 had been drawn and therefore, the chances for the Government to make money out of it were very much lessened. As to the Government tabling offers of land the first thing was for them to be in position to purchase and then to ascertain the value of the land and the price the tenants would be willing to pay. As to being self-sustaining, he was of opinion that they should be, but the Government had purchased the land, and it would not do for them to become, and continue to be, proprietors. Therefore, of the two evils they would have to choose the least. For that reason he would endorse the sentiment of his honor from Wiltshire (Mr. Balderston.)

The House was then resumed and progress was reported.

A bill respecting the management and sale of certain lands was brought up from the House of Assembly by Hon. Mr. Sullivan and read the first time.

LAW SOCIETY.

A bill to incorporate a Law Society was again referred to a committee.

Hon. Mr. Munn moved that a clause empowering the Government to appropriate a room in the new Law Courts building for the use of the society be struck out.

Hon. Mr. Laird did not see any objection to passing the bill. No man would be bound to be a member of the society. The clause before them authorized the Government to grant them a room, but did not require it to do so.

Hon. Mr. Richards would not vote for Mr. Munn's motion.

Hon. Mr Dodd understood that there was a room in the building for the lawyers, and supposed they wanted to have it more private. It was right that they should have a room in which to consult clients and witnesses.

Hon. Mr. Balderston had objected to the clause, but upon further consideration he believed it would be for the interest of the public to let the society have a room. They would probably have a library in it. Of course the Government would not allow them any room required for the public service.

Hon. M. McDonald did not consider that the lawyers had any right to such a privilege. Not many days ago they were told that the clerk of the County Court in Charlottetown had to pay for an office for himself, and he had a better right to a room in the building than the lawyers had. Were they so poor that they must come begging the Government to give them a room? In fact he did not see that the bill was required.

Hon. the President understood that the object was to have a library. A library in close proximity to the court room would be an advantage to the judges, the lawyers, and the country at large.

The bill was reported from committee agreed to without amendment, and it was then read the third time and passed.

PURCHASE OF LAND.

A bill to empower the Government to purchase lands held by proprietors was again referred to committee and reported agreed to. It was then read the third time and passed.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Approbriation Bill was read the second time, and, on moving that it be referred to committee.

Hon. Mr. Strong said the expenditure for the past year was about $395,000, or $94,000 more than the ordinary revenue; but when the extraordinary items for the purchase of steamboats, for Law Courts Buildings in Charlottetown and Summerside, Railway damages, &c., were deducted, it would be seen that the expenditure was $3845 less than the ordinary revenue. He was sorry to say that our revenue was becoming less from the circumstance that our railway was paid for, and the interest we had received on the difference of indebtedness per head had ceased. We were still receiving interest at five per cent on the part of the $800,000 not drawn. On the part drawn we had lost interest to the amount of about $25,000. The revenue for the ensuing year would not be more than $249,000, or $250,000, and the appropriations were made with that amount of revenue in view. The Government were desirous of keeping the expenditure within the ordinary income; but the expenses for wharfs, bridges, education, &c., were increasing every year, and he saw the prospect of direct taxation before us at no distant day. He believed no province of the Dominion expended so large a proportion of its revenue for education. This was creditable to the province, but the system we were pursuing would have to be changed or improved. It was a question which was exercising the public mind, and all were agreed that our educational institutions were in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the salaries of teachers much below what they should be. This implied increased expenditure in the future, and it was his opinion that the day was not far distant when the Island would have to be divided into municipalities, each having charge of its own educational matters. The sum appropriated for education was not expended in the most equitable manner. In Ontario a large proportion of the money for education was raised by the people, and the Government subsidized the amount. The various items would come up for consideration as the bill was read in Committee.

Hon. Mr. Laird considered it needless to discuss the provisions of the bill, as this House had no direct control over the items of expenditure, but it was gratifying to have the policy of the Government foreshadowed. Perhaps it was not always desirable to know what was in the future, yet we were anxious to look at it. His honor said there would be necessity for direct taxation, and certainly if we continued to pay the whole amount of teachers' salaries from the treasury, and if we had as many schools in operation as were required, nearly double the amount now expended would be needed. Still he was of opinion that with economy we could do without direct taxation for some years to come. Our system of road service should be remodeled, and an increased amount required as commutation money, which would relieve the treasury to a considerable extent. As to the municipality system, in his opinion it was entirely uncalled for. We had too much Government already. We were only a municipality altogether. He believed a majority were in favor of abolishing this House on the ground that we had too much Government, but it appeared that the policy of the Government was to establish 20 or 30 more Governments. It would be like a coach with seven wheels, and would take all the money to support the machinery He thought the two Houses were capable of legislating for the country without any more Governments.

Hon. Mr. McGill would like to know how the $466,000 drawn from Canada had been disposed of, as he understood that only one or two small estates had been paid for.

Hon. Mr. Strong replied that awards had been given to that amount, and according to the provisions of the Act the Government were obliged to have the money in readiness, but there was delay in paying it for reasons their honors were aware of. A large proportion of the money was distributed amongst the banks, and the Government were receiving interest on it at five per cent.

House in Committee—Hon. Mr. Balderston in the chair.

JAILKEEPERS.

Hon Mr. McDonald observed the sum of $1,400 was appropriated for the salaries of jailors, and the keeper of King's County jail only received $200. This was unfair.

Hon. Mr. Richards said the jail keeper at St. Eleanor's was a very efficient officer. $200 was entirely two small a salary for him

Hon. Mr. Reid did not understand why the jailkeeper in Prince County should receive only one-fourth as much as the keeper of Queen's County jail. Removing the jail to Summerside would increase his duty, and if the Government required an efficient officer they would have to pay a higher salary.

Hon. Mr. Dodd said a salary of $200 would be sufficient if there were no prisoners, but he was sorry to say that the jail in Charlottetown was too well filled, and the jailor was an overworked man. It appeared to him that the Government did not increase salaries of men who really required and deserved increase.

BREAKWATER—WOOD ISLANDS.

Hon. Mr. McGill observed that last year when the Appropriation Bill was before this House, he (Mr. McGill) asked the Leader of the Government (Mr. Strong) if anything would be done for Wood Island Breakewater, and his honor promised that it would be attended to. If he had made such a promise to him in a private business transaction he would have brought him into a court of law. That important work was wholly disregarded, and also the wharf upon the other side, the wharf at Little Sands, and the wharf at Rocky Point. Until the wharf at the latter place was extended the ferry boat would be almost useless. Then he wanted $2000 to macadamize the road in Charlottetown leading to the Railway station. It was unfair for the people of Charlottetown to have to keep that road in repair for the convenience of the public at large.

Hon. Mr. Munn understood the Leader of the Government to say last session, when the Appropriation Bill was before the House, that the Victoria Breakwater would be attended to, but nothing had been done. There was no shipping place within fifteen miles of Wood Islands, and the people in the southern part of Queen's County were very disadvantageously situated in that respect. Large grants were given for improvements in other parts of the Island. Summrside was receiving about $17,000 this year, and a present of a piece of land worth $12,000; but the Board of Works had wholly neglected Belfast District. He was glad that the Board was to be abolished, for it appeared that they expenddd whatever amount they thought proper, and in whatever place suited themselves. His colleague (Mr. McGill) had only asked for what was reasonable, and he hoped the Government would see the propriety of granting it.

Hon. Mr. Dodd could testify to the correctness of the statement made with regard to Rocky Point Wharf. When the tide was low passengers and freight had to be landed in a little flat-bottomed boat. Then, the street in Charlottetown leading to the Railway Station was in a disgraceful condition. There was so much traffic upon it that nothing would do but macadamization, which would cost a large sum. The City Government could not bear the expense, and it should be borne by either the Local or Dominion Government.

Hon. Mr. Balderston understood that the suggestion of his honor (Mr. McGill), was to reduce the amount placed at the disposal of the Board of Works from $30,000 to $24,000 and that $2,000 be given to the city of Charlottetown to improve the streets, $2,000 to to Victoria Breakwater, $1,000 to Rocky Point Wharf, and $1,000 to the wharf at Little Sands. It might be competent for this House to make the suggestion, but he feared that the result would not be satisfactory.

Hon. Mr. Strong referred to the serious charge made against him by his honor from Belfast (Mr. McGill.) It was dangerous to have any coversation with his honor about such matters. All he [Mr. Strong] had said was that he was willing as an individual, to grant what his honor required for Wood Island Breakwater—that he would recommend and vote for it, but how was he to influence eight men? It was impossible for him to grant what the Government were not willing to grant. The repair of Victoria Breakwater was going on, and he thought his honor should be satisfied. It would probably be extended when the Dominion Government would give some security—not a mere promise—that they would bear the expense. Let them fulfil their promises in other matters. The Local Government would not be drawn into the expenditure of money upon the promise of one member of that Government. With reference to the Local Government appropriating money to macadamize the streeets of Charlottetown, who ever heard of such a thing? People who visited the city were a source of revenue to it. He hoped the citizens would use the privilege recently given them of taxing thmselves for the improvement of their streets.

Hon. Mr. McGill did not understand his honor who had just spoken with respect to the promises of the Dominion Government. What right had the people of Belfast to be taxed to provide a Park for Summerside? The people of Charlottetown had no right to be taxed to make a road required by the whole country. Belfast district should receive at least $12,000 or $14,000. Last year the Government refused to grant anything for Victoria Breakwater on the ground that it was a Dominion work.

Hon. Mr. Munn understood his honor to say that the Government would attend to Victoria Breakwater when the Dominion Government would give a guarantee that they would do part of the work. It was the duty of the Local Government to do their own work and let the Dominion Government do theirs.

Hon. Mr. Strong believed the Dominion Government should do the whole of the work. They were building and repairing wharfs in rivers in other places. Sir John A. MacDonald, when in office, stated verbally to the last delegation to Ottawa, that wharfs and breakewaters would be attended to. That was understood to be part of the "Better Terms." He believed that if we had efficient representatives in the Dominion Parliament the Victoria Breakewater, and other public works, would be attended to.

Hon. Mr. Munn said that, in view of his honor's statements, he (Mr. Munn) considered the Local Government very remiss in their duty in not insisting upon the Dominion Government fulfilling their promises.

Hon. Mr. McEwen regretted that some, at least, of the items named by his honor from Belfast (Mr. McGill) were not in the Bill. The people of West River were badly treated. It was very remarkable that some parts of the country received more for public works than they required while other parts were wholly neglected. With reference to the street in Charlottetown referred to, he was of opinion that something should be contributed from the public funds for its improvement. He agreed with his honor who spoke last that, if it was the duty of the Dominion Government to build our wharfs and breakewaters, the Local Government should insist upon them doing it. It might take away the patronage of the Board of Works and perhaps that was the reason the matter had not been attended to.

Hon. Mr. Laird was sensible of the claims of Belfast district upon the Government, as the people derived very little advantage from the railway, but was doubtful whether the suggestion could be carried. He was also of opinion that the Government should contribute something towards the improvement of the streets near the railway depot. No other equal number of people contributed as much to the revenue as the people of Charlottetown did, and, therefore, they had strong claims upon the Government. He looked upon the principle of punishing a district which did not send members to Parliament to support the Government, as a most miserable policy. The Government was in duty bound to extend equal justice to all. If that course was taken by one Government the next would retaliate. If Belfast district did not get a branch railway it should receive some equivalent for its share of the expense of the main line.

An Irishman explained a man's posthumous works as the books he writes after he is dead.

Nearly every man tells his wife there is another man in town who closely resembles him, and who is frequently seen coming out of saloons.

George L. Fox, the clown, is recovering. When he got hold of a bad egg the other morning he made up one of those old faces just as easily and naturally as ever.

"Marriage is promotion," says George Eliot. In the eyes of such a reasoner a man with his third wife would doubtless pass for a brigadier general.

A Wisconsin editor blows about the La Cross hotels, and the *Sun* of that city asks him what he could tell about an hotel bill of fare by licking a salt barrel out on the sidewalk.

Hope is said to be brightest when it dawns from fears. This is a very beautiful thought but it seldom occurs to a man who has just got up off his wife's new hat.

A great Barrington young man couldn't get up courage enough to pop the question to his girl, and so he sent his offer by mail. He got a postal card in reply briefly saying, 'Fetch on your preacher.'

"Pompey, what am dat what goes when de waggon goes, stops when de waggon stops; it am no use to de waggon, and de waggon can't go without it?" "I gib it up, Clem." "Why, de noise, ob course."

There is a man in Newark so close that when he attends church he occupies the pew farthest from the pulpit, to save the interest on his money while the collectors are passing the plate for contributions.

"I suppose," said a quack, while feeling a patient's pulse, "that you consider me a humbug." "How odd it is," responded the patient, "that you can so accurately tell a man's mind by feeling his pulse."

"Can you speak German? inquired a merchant of a young gentleman applying for the position of foreign correspondent. "N—o, n—o—t exactly," was the reply; "but I have a brother who can play the German fluit."

There is more philosophy and enterprise in a bee's lower extremity, than there is in that class of stick-whittlers who think their mission upon earth is to buttonhole editors and tell them just how to run a paper.

A pious but uneducated judge closed a sentence with the following touching reproach: "Prisoner at the bar, nature has endowed you with a good education and respectable family connections; instead of which you go prowling around the country after ducks."

NOTICE.

PAYMENT of all amounts due the EXAMINER to the 1st day of June, 1876, is required forthwith.

W. L. COTTON.

August 28, 1876.

Boston Steamers!

CARROLL & WORCESTER.

WEEKLY LINE.

ONE of the above Steamers leave Boston every SATURDAY at noon, for Charlottetown; and returning, leaves here every THURSDAY, at 5 o'clock, p. m.

PASSENGERS will find those steamers to have Superior accommodation.

EXCURSION TICKETS, for round trips to and from Boston, $15.

For freight or passage, apply to

CARVELL BROS, Agents.

Ch'town, July 10, 1876.—3m

Notice to the Public.

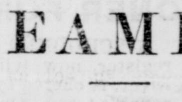
THE subscriber has opened a BOARDING HOUSE in Prince Street, opposite the English Church, where a number of Boarders can be accommodated. Good stabling for the horses of transient visitors.

TERMS MODERATE.

PHILIP BEERS.

Aug. 21, 1876.—3m

Prince Edward Island



STEAMERS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Nova Scotia.

Leave CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY mornings at 5 o'clock, connecting there at 10 a. m. with train for Halifax. Fare to Halifax, $4.10.

Picnic Parties of twenty and upwards can obtain Return Tickets at Charlottetown Office to Pictou and back same day, for $1.00 each.

Returning to Charlottetown.

Leave PICTOU every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, about 1 p. m., on arrival of morning train from Halifax.

Cape Breton.

Leave PICTOU for HAWKESBURY every MONDAY & THURSDAY, on arrival of morning train from Halifax, connecting both ways with Stage and Steamer "Neptune" to and from Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake.

Returning to PICTOU SAME NIGHTS connecting with 10 a. m. train TUESDAY & FRIDAY for Halifax.

New Brunswick, Canada, and United States.

Leaves SUMMERSIDE every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown, connecting at Shediac with trains from each of above named places, and at St. John with Steamers of the International Co. for Portland and Boston. Also, leave Charlottetown for Shediac direct, about midnight every Sunday.

Returning, leave Shediac every morning (Sundays excepted) on arrival of night trains from St. John, Halifax and Canada, for Summerside; connects there, without delay, with trains for all parts of the Island. Also, leave Shediac, every Saturday evening about six o'clock for Charlottetown direct. Passengers by these direct Steamers travel by day train to St. John.

AGENTS:—Almond & McIntosh, Halifax; Noonan & Davies, Pictou; A. Grant & Co., Hawkesbury; Hanford Bros., St. John.

F. W. HALES.

Ch'town, P. E. I., 17th July, 1876.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR'

A FEW of these JUSTLY CELEBRATED REFRIGERATORS on hand. All parties in need of any of the above, should call at once and secure one, as they are going like hot buns.

E. D. STAIR.

Ch'town, July 3, 1876.

MR. E. D. STAIR,—The Zero Refrigerator you made for me last summer, is, without exception, the best article of the kind I have ever seen. I believe it is impossible to get better. It has given the utmost satisfaction, and I hereby recommend it to every person in need of a first-class article.

ALEX. BROWN.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

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SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Latest Styles,

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Customers and the public in general are invited to inspect our Stock of General Merchandize, now

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On Sale—Choice Congou, Souchong and Pekoe TEAS.

of good strength and excellent flavour. Also several grades of Refined and Granulated

SUGARS.

All of the above sold at the lowest prices.

W. & A. BROWN

June 12, 1876.

FREEHOLD FARM ON LOT 44 FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all the right title, and interests in the Farm lately owned by John Kickham, situate on Township No. Forty-four, at the head of Souris River, consisting of fifty acres. The said farm is conveniently situate to School House, Grist and Saw Mills, and is worthy the attention of those who require a nice farm. Title good, and terms easy.

WM. D. STEWART.

Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1874

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New subscribers—applying early—for the year 1876 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1875 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

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THIS SPRING AND SUMMER,

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[april 17 1876.)

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE!

After lengthened experiments,

Dr. Samuel La'Mert,

of 15 Gower Street, Bedford Square, London, has discovered an infallible remedy in all cases of Nervous and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, and Impotence, the results of Solitary Habits, excess or infection. The treatment is based on experience acquired during more than twenty-five years successful practice, and has rarely been found to fail. Patients residing in the Colonies, can be treated by correspondence, and the appropriate remedies can be forwarded, with safety and secresy, by post. Dr. La'Mert's work on

The Phisiology of Marriage,

with a review of the causes that lead to domestic infelicity, and prevent the attainment of the legitimate objects of the married state may be had, price 25 cents, of J. H. Woolrich, Druggist, Halifax, N. S., of H. A. Parr, Druggist, Yarmouth, N. S., of Henry Elliott, Pictou, N. S., and of Bremner Brothers, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Aug. 3, 1875.

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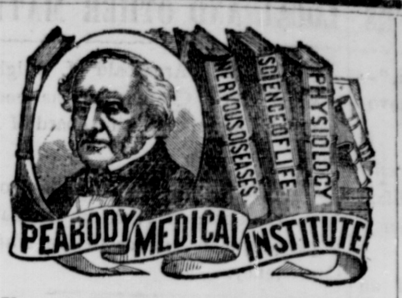

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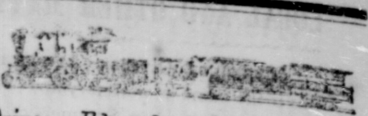

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CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY, June 5th, trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mixed.
Georgetown	Dep. 7.00 a.m.	
Cardigan	7.26	
Mount Stewart {	Arr. 8.50	
	Dep. 9.00	
Royalty Junction	10.20	
Charlottetown {	Arr. 10.40	
	Dep. 10.00	
Royalty Junction	10.20	Dep. 3.30 p.m.
North Wiltshire	11.03	3.50
Hunter River	11.16	4.37
Kensington	12.30 p.m.	4.52
		6.1
Summerside {	Arr. 1.00	Arr. 6.45
	Dep. 2.00	
Wellington	2.50	
Port Hill	3.32	
O'Leary	4.54	
Alberton {	Arr. 6.00	
	Dep. 6.30	
Tignish	Arr. 7.30	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mixed.
Tignish	Dep. 6.15 a.m.	
Alberton	7.15	
O'Leary	8.19	
Port Hill	9.40	
Wellington	10.25	
Summerside {	Arr. 11.15	
	Dep. 12.00 m	Dep. 7.30 a.m.
Kensington	12.30 p.m.	8.02
Hunter River	1.44	[illegible]
North Wiltshire	1.57	9.33
Royalty Jun'n {	2.40	Ar. 10.20
		Dp. 10.30
Charlottetown {	Arr. 3.00	Ar. 10.50
	Dep. 2.20	
Royalty Junction	2.40	
Mount Stewart {	Arr. 3.50	
	Dep. 4.00	
Cardigan	5.18	
Georgetown	Arr. 5.45	

Souris Branch.

Going West.		Going East.	
STATIONS.	Mixed.	STATIONS.	Mixed.
	A. M.		P. M
Souris	Dep. 6.00	Ch'town	Dep 2.20
Harmony	6.23	Royalty Junc.	2.40
St. Peter's	7 37	M. Stewart {	Ar 3.50
M.Stewart {	Arr. 856		Dp 4.00
	Dep. 9.00	St. Peter's	5.13
Royl'ty J'c't	10.20	Harmony	6.25
Ch town	Arr. 10.40	Souris	Ar. 6.45

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