

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 8, 1893.

There were shipped from Hamilton, Ont., a few days ago, sixty horses to be sold to the British army.

The New York World is after the sugar tariff with a sharp stick. It charges the monopoly with robbing the people of \$15,000,000 a year.

Mr. Balfour truly said in the course of a recent speech that "the tyranny of majorities might be found to be as bad as the tyranny of kings." Our Dominion officials have found this out.

Bradstreet's report that the failures in Canada in the past three months numbered 526, against 559 last year. The aggregate of liabilities was \$478,000, four per cent less than last year.

A large meeting of lobster packers was held at Souris on Thursday evening. We are compelled to hold the meeting until Monday. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution approving of the recent order in Council to which attention has been directed by THE EXAMINER.

Mr. Underhay, in the course of a three hours speech last night on the motion to go into supply, expressed regret that there was no amount in the estimates for exhibition purposes in Souris, and strongly urged the Commissioner of Public Works to have \$200 placed in the estimates towards giving prizes for agricultural and other industrial products in connection with the Trotting Park Association in Souris.

It is hard to assign any good reason why reports should be published and circulated in Canada stating that Sir John Thompson died in Paris, that the Canadian Premier is ill, etc. The Montreal Star's correspondent in Paris writes that Sir John Thompson is in excellent health, in fact he was never better, and the air of Paris, as well as the judicial air which surrounds the Behring, is doing him good with him very well. This information comes direct from the Canadian Premier's private secretary, and may, therefore, be considered authentic in every respect.

The Comrade has renewed its campaign against Lord Dufferin, British ambassador to France. In a leader the other day it contended that he misses the diplomatic privileges enjoyed by him there to plot against the interests of France. He is charged with giving financial support to the Triple Alliance and its agents with pleading in secret the cause of Germany and with endeavoring to take trouble with the Russian and French Governments. He has not hesitated, says the writer, to carry his intrigues into the ante-chamber of the Emperor. Throughout the crisis of the last few days, the leader adds, his conduct has been so flagrantly hostile to France that his recall should be demanded, for he has played the part of a veritable cabinet wrecker, in order that he might be called to please Russia might be called to please.

The Ontario Legislature meets this year in a new Parliament building. The house is a remarkably fine one. When the Mowat Government made arrangements for the erection of the edifice an estimate was brought down, and the cost was placed at \$500,000. A committee of three, one member being the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, was appointed to examine and report on plans with tenders. No action was taken on the report. The next committee was a gentleman from Buffalo, who seems to have ultimately secured the adoption of a plan made by himself. The appropriation was raised to \$750,000. Afterwards it was delicately hinted that the building might cost \$1,000,000. The actual cost of the structure is \$1,250,000, and according to the Empire there are bills of extras yet to be heard from.

A circular has been issued by the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange warning farmers against speculators, which declares that the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest have lost more in past years by such than by frost. The following is the remedy suggested by the circular:

Choose the best and soundest seed you can procure, and soak it for 10 minutes in brine of the ordinary strength used for pickling pork. (That is in which an egg or potato will float), stir the seed well and skim off the light grain, and then take out the seed and immerse in a solution composed of one pound of boric acid, dissolved in a full of warm water (for every five bushels of seed to be treated.) The seed may be placed in a basket or sack and plunged into the boric acid mixture, where it should be kept until every grain has been thoroughly wetted. Now, drain the seed, and dust it with lime until the grains are white, and they will dry quickly, while germination will be greatly assisted.

Personal.

Mr. A. E. McDonald, of the steamship Northumberland, has returned from his trip to Boston.

The Germans have suitably honored the birthday anniversary of Prince Bismarck. The prince is now 78 years old—about six years younger than Gladstone.

Mrs. W. W. Sullivan and daughter were among the passengers in the Stanley today on return from Montreal. There were about fifteen passengers in all.

THE S. S. STANLEY, which left Picton this morning at seven o'clock, was safely in her dock at the Railway wharf at two o'clock this afternoon. She entered the harbor shortly after one o'clock, and very quietly and quickly forced her way through the ice. It was not until she was off Pownal wharf that she blew her whistle, consequently very few people knew of her arrival; but immediately after the whistle blew hundreds of citizens might be seen running from all directions towards the Railway wharf, but before they got there all that was to be seen was over. She was docked.

MENDELSSOHN QUINETTE CLUB.—It is now over twelve years since the above superb company of artists visited Charlottetown, on which occasion they gave two concerts, and were greeted with overflowing houses both evenings, thus speaking volumes for the musical taste of the people of this city. Prof. Ryan, one of the founders, an accomplished gentleman, well-known in the cultured "Hub," is still the leader of the club, a guarantee that its status is the highest,—none but the best artists from Europe and America being engaged. The Oddfellows of this city, have, at a very high cost, secured their appearance here to give two concerts, commencing on the evening of the celebration of their Natal Day. Make provision for attending, for it is one of the opportunities of a lifetime to hear some of the best musical talent of the world, and experience an exceedingly enjoyable evening

THE CITIZENS' MEETING.

Disfranchisement Denounced.

An Influential and Unanimous Protest.

The Secretary's Report.

The meeting of the citizens of Charlottetown in the Market Hall last evening to protest against the Bill now before the Legislature to disfranchise the employees of the Dominion Government was largely attended by electors of the city irrespective of politics. Before the meeting was called to order every available seat was taken up, and standing room was at a premium. Between seven and eight hundred people were present.

His Worship Mayor Haviland stated that the meeting was in compliance with a largely signed requisition from the citizens. He referred to the fact that it was the first occasion on which he had come out during the night since the advent of the new year. His health prevented him from doing so. His action in calling this meeting was criticized in the Patriot newspaper as an improper proceeding, but he had a duty to perform, and he had acted as his conscience dictated. He was glad to have been in a position to do so, and would do the same thing to-morrow, if it were necessary. The rights and liberties of our citizens—rights of which we boast as British freemen—were being trampled upon, and he was proud to be able to raise his voice in opposition to the outrage. He then requested the meeting to appoint a chairman and secretary, as he wished to return to his home and could not, therefore, fill the first named position.

On motion of Mr. Alexander Horne, Patrick Blake, Esq., was called to the chair and the undersigned appointed secretary. Dr. Jenkins, M. P. P., Donald M. Kay, M. P. P., David Rogers, M. P. P., William Campbell, M. L. C., James Nicholson, M. L. C., and Mr. Ferguson, being present, were invited to seats upon the platform. The Chairman in opening the meeting, referred to its object and questioned the right of the Patriot to ensure the Mayor for performing a duty which he had been called upon to do by citizens of both shades of politics. The bill before the Legislature to disfranchise the Dominion officials was an outrageous and tyrannical measure. To pass such a bill at this time was a retrograde movement. The pure and simple reason for passing this bill was because the majority of the Dominion officials chose to vote Conservative. It was natural for them to do so. A greater insult could not be offered the citizens of Charlottetown, and he was sure when the time arrived they would resent it. He was in a position to refute some of the arguments advanced in support of the measure. It was said that these men at election times were like sheep driven to the slaughter, and were compelled to vote as dictated—pressure was brought to bear upon them. He and his colleagues, Hon. Neil McLeod, who has now been promoted to the judiciary, had occasion some times to hear the votes of these officials, both Liberals and Conservatives. They had always given them a free vote, and no pressure was brought to bear upon the men. He threw out the broad challenge to show that at any time any undue influence or pressure had been exercised in order to make those men vote a certain way. When he asked some of them for their vote and they said they were Liberals and belonged to the other side, he thanked them and nothing more was heard of the matter. It was always thus, and no undue influence had been exercised. He called upon Mr. J. P. Tanton to address the meeting.

Mr. Tanton said it must certainly be a question of a great importance that would call forth such a large audience and make all take such an active interest in the matter. The question to be discussed to-night had already been thoroughly analyzed in the Legislature. He wished to discuss the matter free from politics. We were here as men and as citizens to assert our rights and to lift up our voices in defence of the rights of our fellow citizens who were to be deprived of their inalienable rights. A century had passed since an injustice similar to the present one had been attempted. The feudal system had long since passed away, and as the years rolled by the franchise was extended. Every man was given the right of citizenship, and all had certain privileges. Every country had not these rights. Some five hundred men would be disfranchised by the measure. These men had been born here, had been reared up with us and had been imbued with British freedom. They were owners of property and this local parliament might tax them. But yet they had no voice in affairs. When these men raised their voices and appealed to the Legislature not to pass this measure the feelings of their fellow-citizens were aroused. He liked no undue influence at elections, but the utmost freedom of conscience. Had these men in election times, the great majority should be shackled with their aims? Were there any tender feelings for the rights of their fellow-men in the bosoms of those who wished to pass this measure? There were two classes of politicians, the pot-fogger and the upright politician. The former thought only of self while the latter legislated for the benefit of the country. This measure was the work of politicians of the former stamp. It was unjust and unfair. Injustice might triumph for a time, but the reaction would surely set in. The men who wished to pass this measure could not view it with complacency, and moreover it would not stand the test of time. He closed by moving the following resolution:

"That this meeting expresses, in the strongest terms, its disapproval of the Bill now before the Legislature to disfranchise Dominion officials as being tyrannical in its nature, most unjust to the officials concerned, and unworthy of a free and self-respecting people."

Mr. W. S. Stewart seconded the resolution. Any citizen might well ask why these men were to be disfranchised. What was the reason? It was argued in the United States that the negro should not be allowed to vote because he was uneducated and unintelligent. But such a contention could not be used against these officials whose rights were about to be ruthlessly swept away. He characterized as ridiculous the arguments used both in the press and Legislature to show why the officials should be disfranchised. Some fifty years ago the right had been given to every man to say who should make his laws, and why now take this right away? If the government could take this right from over eight hundred men, they could go further and disfranchise the employees of all the firms in this city who might not be in accord with their principles. They could finally by this principle disfranchise all the Conservatives. The question should now be met on the threshold. We had an interest in each other's welfare, and thus this matter concerned all of us. Precedents should not govern us in this matter. If in Ontario and Nova Scotia such injustices had been perpetrated, it was no reason why the same should be done here. Mr. L. H. Davies in the House of Commons was continually dealing with these men and cutting the party to which he belonged was raised to place a stigma upon them, and he was also loud in denouncing the crooked of our young men, but the measures of the present Government were enough to make them take up their bag and baggage and go instantly. The only reason for this measure was because the party in power was aware of its impolicy, and wished to steal a march upon the people and regain office for voting. There was no reason for the measure. The act had no cause or justification. He of course could see the cause why it was to be enacted. These men were in the way and must be got rid of. These men were to be degraded as serfs. He looked upon the measure as the most illiberal and unjust one ever passed. He had offered all the opposition possible to it. Although a black cloud now hung over us, in a few months he believed the sun of freedom would rise and drive it away.

Mr. Donald Ferguson was the next speaker. In looking at the packed meeting he was surprised at what wonders he could achieve if, as the Patriot asserted, he was the cause of all the indignation meetings recently held. The Leader of the Government said when he introduced this disfranchisement measure that it was done at the request of the officials. Last year, however, it was also before the Legislature, and was discussed with closed doors so that these men might be ignorant of the wrong that was being done through the wrong idea emanated with the Legislative Council that he was not asked for. The Patriot asserted that he was the means of having the petition presented to the Legislature, but he could truthfully say he had nothing to do with it. The Leader of the Government placed great weight on the fact that the officials had not asked to be allowed to vote; but when their petition was presented the Government said the fact of such a memorial being prepared and so largely signed in a few hours was in itself a good and sufficient reason why their political heads should be taken off. These officials had been selected to perform their work because of their intelligence. It was possible yet for the Government to repeal the measure, and did they heed the voice of the people they would do so. When a right is taken away from a man he is so placed that he cannot get it back, no matter what his eloquence may be. He can only rely upon his friends to aid him. All these officials had friends and they should solicit their aid. The number disfranchised could be increased in the future. On this occasion men should sink party feelings. If Mr. Davies held such strong feelings against the measure, his place should be on this platform. The large meeting showed that it was not the act of one man, but the just indignation of all over the disfranchisement of these men who were being robbed of a right by men no better than themselves. The resolution was then put and carried without a dissenting voice.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. George Peake. Mr. Peake was amused at the outcry of the Patriot in characterizing the use of this hall for this purpose as an "outrage." Much had been said about men being driven to vote like sheep to the slaughter. But the real slaughter house was the Legislature. There the young men were deprived of one of their dearest rights. He related an incident of a laboring man who was to be deprived of the means of earning his daily bread by the introduction of a steam engine, but who considered himself over the lot with the fact that though the engine would puff and snort and do his work, it could not vote. This man, although deprived of earning his bread, was satisfied that he could not be deprived of this greater right. The incident served to show how much importance one attached to this right. He closed by moving the following resolution:

Whereas, Since the calling of this meeting the bill to disfranchise Dominion officials has passed both branches of the Legislature, Therefore Resolved, That this meeting requests the Legislature to pass at its present session an act repealing the provisions of the said bill.

Mr. M. P. Hogan seconded the resolution. He said man enjoyed no greater liberty than his right to vote. The measure was for its object the keeping of the present Government in power. All men should be allowed to vote as their consciences dictated. It was the duty of all who loved liberty to oppose this measure and to help their fellow men to get their rights.

Hon. Wm. Campbell, M. L. C., remarked that the citizens met to-night, not as Liberals or Conservatives, but as British freemen, to protest against a measure to curtail the rights of our fellow men. This measure was but the first link in the chain that was to circumscribe the Province in

order to keep the present party in power. These men were to be disfranchised although liable to be taxed. Such a thing caused the American revolution. If the cause of today did not oppose this measure, acts to further curtail their liberty might be passed. He was glad the officials had petitioned the Legislature. It strengthened his hands and those of his friends to fight their battle. If the resolutions were not sufficient to prevent the Bill from becoming law, we should send a memorial to the Governor General protesting against the infringement upon our rights. Such a memorial would be signed by thousands of men of both parties. David Rogers, M. P. P., came forward in response to repeated calls. He opposed this measure at every stage, because it was the greatest injustice and outrage ever passed upon a free people. He referred to the sneaking manner in which the Government attempted to have this and other measures become law last session. The reason these men were being disfranchised was because the acts of the present Government were enough to damn any government. They knew and were afraid to let the people give free expression on their acts. To prevent the free voice of the electors they had also practically disfranchised the young men and gerrymandered King's County. He doubted if L. H. Davies was opposed to this measure. His quibbling last year when the Bill was in the hands of the Minister of Justice showed that he was in favor of it. If Mr. Davies were opposed to it he should be here to-night. In the dying days of the 19th century it was amusing to hear the Government crying out against the Liberals of old—enacting measures against which these self same old Liberals had bitterly fought. If this was liberality he never wanted to be a Liberal. He was always ready to fight for liberty and did not care who knew it. These men they were to be disfranchised were to be placed lower than the Indian of the Northwest, who can exercise his franchise. They had fought hard against the bill in the Legislature, and if not successful, they had done their best to prevent its passing. Donald McKay, M. P. P., considered the action of the Government in this matter one of the most tyrannical and outrageous acts ever perpetrated upon the people of the Province. He believed in the idea of once a voter always a voter, and referred to the action of the Dominion Government to have this idea carried in effect when the election law was changed. The Liberal Conservatives of to-day were the ones who would be the Liberals of old. This act would be resented by the whole country. He referred to the fact that the present government did not hold the reins of power by the voice of the people, and were consequently enacting these iniquitous laws without their consent. But whenever the general election occurred the free voice of the people would be heard, and these men who attempted to pass such unjust measures would be told they were no longer wanted.

Hon. James Nicholson, M. L. C., had a feeling for his fellow who was being unjustly dealt with, and though he was justly raising his voice against such an outrage, it was worthy of note that all acts to curtail the rights of the people were enacted by so-called Liberals. The McKenzie Government attempted a similar measure, but it was killed in the Senate. This measure might become law, but there was yet another course which the people might pursue. When the election came round they could haul the framers of such outrageous and unjust measures back to the narrow sphere, which by their actions they showed themselves only worthy to fill. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Alex. Horne then moved the following resolution:

That copies of the resolutions passed at this meeting be forthwith transmitted to the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the House of Assembly. Mr. J. T. Mellish seconded the resolution. He remarked that for ages it had been held in the old Country that with great landholders rightfully lay claim to the chief power in affairs of state. Happily we live in a more enlightened day. John Stuart Mill conclusively shows that has been fully proved by test that the great and chief safeguard of the state is the enlightened intelligence of the electors. This is especially true in America, and is so fully recognized in some of the states as in Massachusetts that no one is allowed to vote unless he is able to read and write. The better educated a man is the better he is qualified to exercise the right of voting. The proposed bill would disfranchise 800 or 1000 men in our small province, all of whom are singularly well fitted by their habits of good conduct, their special skill and education and their wide general knowledge to exercise their right to vote in the most intelligent and independent manner. It was worthy of the name of retrograde legislation—would be a crime against the plainest teachings of political philosophy. Besides it may be gravely doubted whether our provincial legislatures are within their rights in this class legislation. The duties and powers of the Provincial and Federal Governments as between themselves are better understood now than for some years after Confederation. The rights, privileges and franchises enjoyed and exercised in the provinces in regard to the classes of subjects reserved for provincial legislation were not abridged or taken away by the British North American Act; nor was it ever contemplated or intended by the Imperial Parliament in passing that Act that persons appointed to Federal offices should for that reason in anywise suffer disability as regards their provincial rights. The resolution was then carried unanimously.

After Mr. Joseph Wiehe had received some enlightenment from the chairman concerning the propriety of using the Market Hall for a citizens meeting, a vote of thanks was tendered the Mayor for calling the meeting, and to the chairman for so ably presiding, after which the meeting adjourned. J. M. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

A GOOD MAN GONE.—We announce to-day with regret the death of Mr. Thomas Doyle, which occurred at his residence, Easton St., this morning. Mr. Doyle was an honest, upright man, and was deservedly respected by all who knew him. For many years past he was the foreman in the R. D. Gray blacksmith works, and was highly esteemed by every man in the employ. His funeral will take place on Monday morning at half past eight. ALEXANDER HORNE.

Gerrymandering.—To us belongs the credit of gerrymandering the high prices on respectable clothing as a casual visit to our cloth & Co. rooms will quickly demonstrate. James Paton & Co.

CARPETS.

Who knows who are the best carpet makers? What store is it that grasps most thoroughly the idea of harmony and effect, of getting the newest and most stylish patterns in all reliable grades? We believe we know who. We have such an assortment of fine carpets that would do justice to a store with nothing else to think of.

JAMES PATON & Co.

CLOTHING.

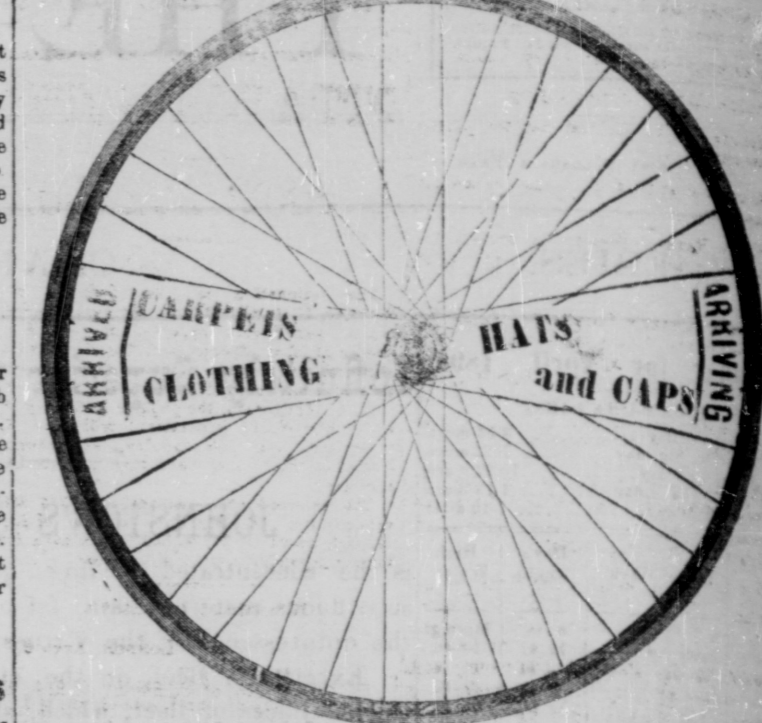
Do you recall the beginning of our clothing business? We began with right value in boys' suits and pants. We succeeded in pleasing the little tots and their big brothers, and were soon assured of their mothers' goodwill. With mother's approbation the head of the house soon fell into line. It wasn't a difficult matter after that to enlarge the conditions and get our share of the trade.

JAMES PATON & Co.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS.

One of the "signs of the times" is the evident inclination of men to break away from habits of trade. This is properly a woman's store, and this is woman's news; but we keep a store of things for the men that help to make a big business, and the men can find it to their interest to buy, because we keep the prices right.

JAMES PATON & Co.



The topic is house-furnishing; the text, Carpets; the application, our stock; the emphasis, low price. It is encouraging to watch the growing tendency to better home comfort, and gratifying to assist you in the general up building of your home. Whether it be with a bump or wilton Carpet. We cannot be sincere in the interest of our customers without giving you the very best obtainable for your ready money. To day Carpets are cheaper, grander, richer, than ever before, thanks to Mr. Paton's ability in selecting. Also, to the progressive manufacturers. Everything now a-days must be cheap; but always remember goodness and cheapness must go hand in hand. Call and inspect our Carpets.

JAMES PATON & Co.

NOW OPEN!

7 cases Men's Clothing, 3 cases Men's Shirts, 2 cases Under-clothing, 1 case Gents' Ties (newest makes), 4 cases Christy's London Hats, 20 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs. In a few days we will have a lot of New Prints and Grey and White Cottons.

Mr. George Waller has charge of this department, and will be happy to show the goods and sell them at the cheapest possible prices. Please call. Rooms over Dominion Boot & Shoe Store.

J. B. MACDONALD & CO., Queen Street.

Charlottetown, March 30, 1893—ed & wly

Bargains in Fancy Goods, Stationery, Books, etc., at the Diamond Bookstore. All the stock of useful and ornamental Fancy Goods at the Diamond Bookstore selling at a great reduction. Before you buy spring clothing look at our new stock; choice and cheap prices—J. B. Macdonald & Co. m29 d w 41. Fancy Goods at very low prices at the Diamond Bookstore. For Shirts, Collars and Ties go to John McLeod & Co. They are giving bargains in these lines. 3i eod—ap8.

FIRE LIFE ACCIDENT TO BE SAFE ALWAYS INSURE WITH E. R. BROW, CHARLOTTETOWN. OF FICE, BROWN'S BLOCK.

Change of Co-Partnership

FROM the 31st January last J. S. Carvell retired from the firm of CARVELL BROTHERS, and the undersigned, F. Parker Carvell and John A. Messervey, were from that day taken into the co-partnership. The business will be carried on as heretofore by the subscribers, who now constitute the firm of Carvell Brothers. L. CARVELL, W. H. AITKEN, JOHN A. MESSERVEY, F. PARKER CARVELL. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, April 8th, 1893. roy gaz 3w dy pres lw vry pres 3e

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

Household Furniture, BY AUCTION.

I AM instructed by Miss Hazard to sell by Auction, at her residence, "Chestnut," Kent Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April, instant, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m.—Her Household Effects, comprising Piano, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Parlor, Bed Room and Kitchen Furniture, Electro Plate, China, Glass and Crockery ware, Cow, Foultry, etc. R. BEAUFORT, Auctioneer. ap8-sts pat m w f

Bone Dust For Sale.

A FEW TONS of Pure 1-inch Bones and Dust (Phosphate of Lime), best known Fertilizers for Gardens and Orchards, Turnips, Carrots, etc. The Fertilizer most required by our soil. JOHN NEWSON. ap8

NOTICE.

THE woman who picked up a Lady's Gold Watch Chain opposite the City Building, on Friday evening, will confer a favor by leaving it with ALEXANDER HORNE. ap8-li

WANTED—A maid to assist in housework and to do plain sewing. Apply to Mrs. FREDK. PETERS, Sidmouth. ap8-li

Try AMMONIA SOAP!

For Washing, for the Bath or Toilet and all general household work it has no equal. Give it one trial and you will say it is the best Soap you ever used.

House To Let.

A DWELLING HOUSE on Bayfield Street, containing nine rooms, stable and coach house, heated with hot water and is in good condition. Also, a fine Fruit Garden attached. If desired, inquire of A. HERMANS, Queen Street. ap7-3i

FOR SALE.

A COTTAGE on Brighton Road. If not sold on 24th April, will be offered at Auction. Apply to BRUCE STEWART. mch28-dy

TO LET.

A TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated near the Railway Wharf at Georgetown. Good location for a Summer Hotel or Boarding House. Rent moderate. A. A. MACDONALD. ap4-1m

WANTED—A boy for general work on a small farm. One from the country preferred. Apply to Mrs. DESBRIAY, Spring Park. ap6

FOR SALE—A Cabinet Organ in good repair. Inquire at THE EXAMINER office. 2i—ap6

TO LET—The house on Dorchester Street now occupied by Mr. Milton Walsh, adjoining the residence of J. B. Macdonald, Esq. Possession given 7th May. Apply to THOMAS ALLY. ap6—Thu, Sat & Tue

TO LET—The western half of the beautifully situated dwelling house, on Richmond Street West. The house is fitted with all modern improvements, and commands a splendid view of the Hillsborough river. Possession given any time after May 1st. Apply to THOMAS CAMPBELL. ap6—Fri

TO LET—House on corner of Campbell and Euston streets, occupied by G. H. Taylor. Possession given in April. Also, house on Euston Street, with stable. ap6—Fri