

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 1, 1891.

CENSUS.

The work of taking the census throughout the British Empire commences on Monday next, the sixth of April. The fullest and most correct information should be cheerfully given to the enumerators when they make their official visits to the different families. Many people may hesitate about answering the voluminous questions that are put to them—supposing quite properly—that the public have no right to be informed as to their private affairs. But they should remember that the officers are all sworn, and that no person with the exception of the officers of the staff are allowed to see the returns. The census is taken, not for information as to individuals, but for the purpose of obtaining a correct knowledge of the population and resources of the Dominion. The schedules as taken, and sworn to by the enumerators, are returned through the Commissioner to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, where they are compiled, tabulated, and published in book form.

Amongst other valuable information, the returns will give the number of inhabitants, male and female, married and single, ages of all living, places of birth, how they are employed, kind of houses they live in, their religion, number who can read and write; the number of deaths in the preceding year, male and female, their ages and as far as possible the cause of death, as to the diseases they died of; the number of schools, churches, public institutions and industrial establishments in the case of the latter giving the number of hands employed, and nature and value of the products, the number of acres of land owned by each individual, how much is cultivated, and description of the crop, that is, the number of acres in pasture, what barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, orchards, and the yield per acre. The number of horses, colts, milch cows, other horned cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, etc. The books are so compiled that the above details are given for each Township, making a most valuable and interesting record for the general reader, and containing information that is indispensable for the good government of the country.

Central Farmers Club

FIRST REGULAR MEETING.

As announced the Central Farmers Club held their first regular meeting at Emerald, yesterday. Considerable of preliminary business was transacted, and the following decision arrived at:—That this club meet again on Monday the 6th April in the Hall at Emerald at 6.30 p. m. Several of the leading farmers from different sections of the Island will be invited to address the members of the club. All farmers of the adjoining settlements are cordially invited to attend this meeting and become members of the club. We hope there will be a good turn out of the farmers at this meeting.

Lecture at Middleton.

A large and highly respectable gathering assembled in the Hall at Middleton on Saturday, 28th inst., to hear J. Heber Haslam, Esq., deliver his lecture entitled "Success." Mr. Charles Craig presided and introduced the lecturer in a few well chosen words. Mr. Haslam, on coming forward, was well received and attentively listened to throughout. It has been our privilege to have listened to many lectures delivered by our cleverest and most prominent men, and never before have we listened to a more practicable or instructive discourse. The language used and composition were the choicest. Mr. Haslam has delivered this lecture in many places on the Island, we understand, and has made excellent impressions everywhere. As a lecturer or platform speaker, Mr. Haslam is fast coming to the front and will now compare favorably with our ablest men. At the close, a vote of thanks was passed and tendered Mr. Haslam for his very able lecture. He made a suitable reply.

Despotism of Persia.

Malcolm Khan, the ex-Persian ambassador who was recently deprived of the Shah of his titles and honors, has written a letter to the Times, in which he declares that he never received anything but the highest expressions of esteem, flattery and veneration from the Shah and his ministers. Malcolm Khan then refers to the despotism of Persia, and says that it is a fact that the highest ministers of Persia, while believing that they possessed the confidence of their sovereign, often perished suddenly and ignominiously. He further declares that when he publishes the correspondence which has taken place between himself and the Shah and the Persian government, even his (Malcolm Khan's) enemies will recognize that his own fault has been that he has tried "perhaps too courageously to modify the peculiar regime which has too often darkened the history of the present administration."

MEMORIAL SERVICE.—Pioneer Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., will hold a memorial service in memory of the late Andre Cushing, P. G. M., and P. G. R., at Oddfellow's Hall, St. John, N. B., on Friday evening next, April 3rd. Bros. Rev. Donald McEae and Hon. C. N. Skinner, M. P., Grand Warden, will be the orators.

Call and get some bargains while we are selling off so cheap to make room for the new goods to arrive in the early spring. These goods must be sold at the Cheapest Crockery Store.—W. T. Colwell, mar16d&w4v

K. D. C. Cures Dyspepsia.

The meeting Last Night.

THERE was a good deal of the farce about the meeting in Market Hall last night. The meeting, it will be remembered, was called by the Mayor in response to a requisition from a number of citizens to hear the views of the candidates for the Local Legislature upon the ward system. By eight o'clock a large number of people was present, in fact the hall was well filled, all desirous of hearing an expression of opinion on the all-important question of the day.

A few minutes after eight Mayor Haviland took the platform, and after informing those present of the purpose for which the meeting was called, asked that a chairman be appointed. Mr. Archibald Kennedy was moved to that position by Mr. Philip Large, but Mr. Kennedy declined the honor, and in return for the kindness shown him by Mr. Large, moved that the gentleman be appointed chairman. The motion was put and carried, and the Mayor left the platform, after informing Mr. Large that the meeting had elected him chairman. Mr. Large, however, would not act, and there was a long delay, during which some of those present indulged in the questionable pastime of calling out the names of well-known citizens, whistling and stamping their feet.

After a time Mr. Simon Bolger, of the Rankin House, arose, and amid the cheers of the assembled multitude, took the chair. Then there was a hitch about the appointing of a secretary, and another long delay ensued. Some persons, evidently one of the many who were disgusted with the way things were going, moved that the meeting adjourn. This motion was about being put when—

Councillor Morris came forward, and said he, as well as most of the electors present, came to hear the views of the candidates on the ward question, and he thought such an expression was given. During the period that he had occupied a seat at the Council Board he had tried to do his best for the citizens, and was quite willing to hear from the citizens as to whether or not they were dissatisfied.

Then there was another delay. As no one showed any signs of coming forward to address the meeting, the chairman was again about putting the motion of adjournment; but Mr. R. B. Norton mounted the platform and made a few remarks in reference to what he considered the strange conduct of those responsible for the calling of the meeting.

After Mr. Norton's remarks, and amid calls of "motion," "motion," Councillor Byrne came forward. After some opening remarks, in reference to the purpose for which the meeting was called, he proceeded to discuss the question at issue. The question of civic reform, he said, was evidently now uppermost in the minds of the people. The matter of the abolition of the wards and the election of Councillors by a collective vote was unique when it was first mooted in 1889, and it was unique now. Summerside was the only city he knew of that had adopted the collective vote method of election; it was not in vogue, so far as he knew, in any part of Europe or America. And it was wise for Charlottetown to adopt it in the face of this fact? If it was right for the city to adopt the collective vote plan, it was equally right that it should apply to electors for the Provincial Legislature and for the Dominion House of Commons. But he thought that such an arrangement would lead to an absurdity. It was claimed that there was a great inequality under the present management. But was it possible to always have perfect equality? Because Ward 5 is a little larger than Ward 4 it is proposed to give Ward 5 a double representation. He had no objection to that. Ward 5 is entitled to double the representation it has now. Ward 4 is a little larger than Ward 1, and when that Ward becomes larger than it is now he would favor giving it increased representation, too. The other wards should remain as they are. He then entered into a defence of the administration of the present Council Board, which he claimed had managed civic affairs well. He knew the feeling of the majority of the Councillors and he knew that not one of them would stand in the way of the abolition of the wards if they thought the citizens wanted such a change made. But it was his belief that if we had the collective vote now there would be an agitation on foot in favor of the ward system.

Mr. Alexander MacKinnon said that a change in the manner of electing did not of necessity mean a change in the personnel of the present City Council. He (Mr. M.) was not here as an advocate for the abolition of the wards, but as an advocate of fair play to all. They wanted equal right, whether they were obtained by the collective vote or the running up of the wards to six or seven it mattered not. He showed by the returns of the last provincial election that Wards 1, 2 and 3 had six representatives for a total vote of 772, while Wards 4 and 5, with a total vote of 1076, had only four representatives. This was a state of affairs that should not exist. Wards 4 and 5 were neglected, the other three wards practically controlling the city. He thought that if the people were given the opportunity they would decide in favor of giving equal rights to all.

Mr. McCoubrey then made a short speech in favor of justice for wards 4 and 5 which, he claimed, had been neglected in the matter of improvements to its streets and sidewalks.

Councillor Douse, followed. He said that during the four or five years he had been Chairman of the Street Committee he had always tried to do the same for Ward Five as for the other Wards. It had got its fair proportion of the moneys expended in recent years. The vote quoted by the previous speaker, viz., that cast at the Provincial election when each elector only had one vote, was unfair; he should have given that cast at the civic election in order to show the vote in the different wards. But the great object with some of the so-called reformers, was that they wanted to get the present Councillors out and get in themselves. The speaker then referred to the bad state of the finances when his party were elected to the Council, and severely criticized the action of the Water Commissioners in the matter of the reservoir, the filling of the trenches by the waterworks' contractors, and the doing of some work for the contractors by a firm, one of the members of which was a Water Commissioner. In conclusion, he warned the electors to beware of boodlers.

Mr. MacKinnon, defended the Water Commissioners, and explained that the

work done by his firm for the contractors could not be done elsewhere on the Island, and it was for that reason that they did it. Councillor Douse then addressed the meeting again.

Dr. Jenkins said that his views on civic reform had already appeared in the press. Any fair measure in this direction would have his hearty support. Before becoming law, however, it would have to have the approval of a majority of the citizens.

After some remarks from Mr. R. B. Norton, the following resolution, moved by Councillor Douse and seconded by Mr. John Bowers, was put to the meeting and declared "carried by a good majority" by the chairman:—

Resolved, That this meeting of the electors of the City of Charlottetown will oppose any candidate for the representation of this Electorate in the House of Assembly who will vote for the abolition of the ward system. And further

Resolved, That this meeting is convinced that a division of Ward Five into two wards and an increase of two members in the Common Council would be equitable to the residents of that ward and satisfactory to the whole Electorate.

The Doubloon Case.

EXAMINATION OF TAYLOR AND CONNOLLY CONTINUED.

THE hearing of the case against the Lads Taylor and Connolly, charged with the larceny of a sum of money from the residence of Mr. Archibald White, was resumed yesterday afternoon at half-past two. There was a large attendance of spectators.

MARSHALL CAMERON (re-called)—The first conversation witness had with Connolly was on Sunday, 22nd March. Saw him there about eight in the evening, in his bed. Witness asked him where Taylor was. He said he did not know; that he had parted with him on the ice near the gas house about two o'clock. Witness asked him where he and Taylor stayed the night before, and he said they slept in Dr. Taylor's barn in the Royalty. Witness further asked him where he was on the night White's place was robbed. He said that Taylor came to the house for him on that evening and asked him to go with him. He said he wasn't ready to go then, but would be out after a while. Taylor then asked him to meet him outside. He agreed to meet Taylor at Mark Wright's show-room corner at seven. Connolly told witness further that he got to Wright's corner a little before seven and met Taylor there, and while there Mr. White and family passed on their way to church. Taylor said "there goes the old lad now." Shortly after Taylor left, and Connolly said he went towards home. Witness said to Connolly: "Are you sure he went home?" He said "No; he might have gone back around the show-shop, you know the yards are all open there." Witness said "He might have gone a good many ways; but which way did he go, and he said "he went around there." Connolly said he stood on the corner till he got tired and then went down to the Salvation Army. He did not go into the Barracks. Taylor came along in a few minutes, and meeting Connolly, pulled a roll of bills out of his pocket and a big piece of gold, and three or four small pieces. Witness asked Connolly did Taylor give him any of the money and he said that he gave him a sovereign and \$4 in paper money. Connolly said further that on the following Monday Taylor took the sovereign from him and gave him a two dollar bill instead. This was all the conversation witness had with Connolly at the time. The next conversation witness had with him was on Monday, after he was arrested. He took him into his private office and in the course of conversation with Connolly witness told him he had last time he talked with him, when he said he had slept in Taylor's barn, when he (witness) knew different. Connolly admitted that he had lied to witness then, and admitted also that he and Taylor slept in Lloyd's house that night. Connolly admitted also that he had lied to witness as to where he parted with Taylor on Sunday, that instead of parting with him near the gas-house he left him on the other shore, near the Ferry Wharf. He said that Taylor was waiting there for John Joy who was to take him to Georgetown. He further said that he had told witness the truth about the money when speaking with him the previous day.

[During the Marshal's evidence in the forenoon, he fitted the keys found in Taylor's trunk into the lock taken from White's door and found that two of them opened it. Mr. Peter's, prisoner's counsel, therefore asked permission to examine the lock. He was given the lock and after saying it was a very common lock and one that could be easily opened, took a bunch of keys out of his own pocket and easily opened the lock with one of the number.]

William Taylor's evidence, which did not bring out anything new, closed the testimony in the doubloon case for the present, and the case against Taylor and Connolly for breaking and entering the house of Rev. Fred. E. J. Lloyd, was then proceeded with.

Mr. Lloyd testified to the condition of things in the house before and after it had been entered, and to the loss of a silver mug and a pair of overboots. Constable Ross, of Georgetown, gave evidence to the effect that at Taylor's request he (the witness) burnt a pair of overboots which Taylor had on at the time of his arrest while on his way to the city by train, and which he (Taylor) claimed hurt his feet. Court adjourned until Wednesday forenoon.

The enquiry into the charges against Taylor, Connolly and Joy, was resumed this morning.

William Dookendorff, who resides at the Cross Roads, Lot 48, testified to seeing John Joy and the prisoner Taylor in a sleigh on the Georgetown road, driving towards Georgetown, about five o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday the 22nd of March.

Frank Harper said the lock taken from White's door was a cheap one, and he guessed it could be opened with a piece of wire.

Joseph Taylor's evidence was unimportant.

D. Logan, jailor at Georgetown related a conversation he had with the prisoner Taylor in which he Taylor, admitted the overboots he had on were the ones taken from Mr. Lloyd's residence, and said that Smith was innocent of taking White's money.

Daniel Riley, constable, testified to meeting John Joy on Water Street, Georgetown, on the evening of Monday week, and related a conversation they had in the course of which Joy admitted that he brought Taylor down to Georgetown to

get him off in the Stanley. Witness advised Joy to bring Taylor back to town, as it was a serious matter to try to frustrate the ends of justice, and he said he would.

This closed the evidence, and another charge against the prisoner Taylor, viz., for breaking and entering the Bazaar Store, on Queen Street, on or about the 1st of February last and stealing therefrom a dressing case, was enquired into.

Mr. Fulton, manager of the store, related the facts of the affair, which have already appeared in the daily papers, and identified a dressing case the officers found in Taylor's chest as one they had in stock at the time of the robbery.

[This witness was taken suddenly weak during his cross-examination by Mr. Peters, and the court adjourned until two o'clock.]

Natural History Society.

PROFESSOR SHUTTLEWORTH

WILL READ A PAPER IN

Y. M. C. A. PARLOR

—ON—

Monday Evening Next,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Subject:—"Plant Food and How They Obtain It."

apl—tl dte

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Valuable Properties

ON UPPER QUEEN STREET,

—AND—

Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, &c.

AT the request of Mr. Edward Hurry, the undersigned will sell by Auction, at Hurry's Livery Stables, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following:—

10 Horses, 10 Wagons, 8 Sleighs, 8 sets Harness, 8 Buffalo Robes, 3 Jiggers, 2 Wood Sleighs, 1 Express Wagon, 4 sets Cart Harness, 8 Horse Rugs, 1 Cow.

Also—A Double Tenement, 2 1/2 story building, on a lot 38x70, situate on the corner of Queen and Euston Streets, with a large, new Coach House in rear, suitable for a Livery Stable.

Also—Another Double Tenement, 2 1/2 story building, on a lot 52x70, adjoining the above. In this building is a Shop convenient for trade, also a Stable in rear.

Also—A new Double Tenement House. Also—A Building Lot, 40 feet on Upper Queen Street, 76 feet on New Street, and 70 feet along line to Chestnut Street.

R. BEARSTO,

mch31—dy tl dte Auctioneer.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS

NERVE BEANS are a NEW DISCOVERY that relieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Falling Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors or excesses of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases, when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other preparations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., interfere with digestion, but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar to themselves. Sold by druggists at \$1.00 per package, or six for \$5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address THE JAMES MEDICINE CO., Canadian Agency, St. John, N. B. Write for pamphlet. d&w 1 yr—apl

REV. FREDERIC E. J. LLOYD

IS NOW PREPARED TO TAKE

Pupils for Instruction in Singing, etc.

Apply at MRS. KENNEDY'S, Hilleboro Square. 1w—mch31

THE CHARLOTTETOWN Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

DEBENTURES.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Company, corner of Great George and Lower Water Streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 8th of April next, at noon, from persons desirous of purchasing any number of the Bonds of \$100 each up to \$15,000 now issued by this Company.

These Bonds form part of an amount secured by Deed of Trust on the property of the Company. They bear interest at five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. Purchasers can have Bonds at their option, payable in two years or up to seven years. By order, F. W. HALES, Secretary.

Ch'town, March 30, 1891—4i cod

Molasses and Sugar, NEW CROP.

Two Direct Cargoes due here first Opening of Navigation.

BARBADOES B. DEMERARA } MOLASSES, } Choicest Quality, } TRINIDAD }

Hhds. BARBADOES SUGAR, At lowest current rates, while landing.

CARVELL BROS. mch26—cod

ROPE !!

MANILLA AND MARLINE, best and cheapest in the market, manufactured by the Dartmouth Rope Co. At Factory prices by

CARVELL BROS. mch26—pat guar 2i cod

LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH:—"The sensation at Sandown, caused a display of Spring millinery * * * that composed of a few bands of velvet, a little lace, a cluster of Persian lilac, and a few pink-tipped arranged as an intricate, looked remarkably light and airy. The bonnets were almost invariably trimmed with gold; one made of black tulle was adorned with a rosette of golden loops in front, and a larger one at the back."

THE LADY:—"Three quarter Coats of the 'Louis' type, and Capes of varying lengths, but of which none show the waist, are likely to be the most fashionable garments for young people. In Capes the variety is already large, and novelties are being continually added."

WELDON'S JOURNAL:—"Capes are undoubtedly a leading feature of the season."

BEER BROS.

CONCERT.

MR. VINNICOMBE, assisted by his Pupils, will give a GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT in the PHILHARMONIC HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, April 13. Admission, 25 cents. mch12

HOW TO MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE AND HAPPY

So the Boys and Girls won't want to spend Seven Evenings out of the Week "out."

HAVE YOUR ROOMS NEAT AND TIDY, and Papered with some of those NEW STYLES OF WALL PAPER for sale at "THE BAZAAR STORE."

We have just received over Two Thousand Dollars' worth of the latest Spring Styles of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WALL PAPER, with Borders, Corners and Dadoes to match.

Our Plain Felt Papers (in one dozen different shades), with Friezes to match, are the Nobbyest in Town. Canadian Wall Paper at 4 cents per roll. Come early and secure the prettiest patterns before they are gone.

Our WINDOW SHADES and BLINDS are away below what they were last year in price. PICTURES (Framed or otherwise), a large assortment. ALL CHEAP at the Great Bookstore.

BAZAAR CO.,

QUEEN STREET. Charlottetown, March 31, 1891.

BOYS' SUITS!

For Boys from Six to Nine Years Old,

SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

MEN'S RUBBER COATS, A GOOD ARTICLE.

HARRIS & STEWART,

LONDON HOUSE.

Charlottetown, March 25, 1891.

Gents' Hats.

We are now opening our stock

of New Hats. Anyone in the need

of a Nobby Hat at a very low price

should see our stock.

D. A. BRUCE.

Charlottetown, March 26, 1891—dy & wk

HATS! HATS!

TWO CASES English Stiff Hats

Handsome Styles at Low Prices.

We guarantee the correct Styles and the Lowest Prices possible, from the \$1.00 Hat up.

JOHN MCLEOD & CO.

Charlottetown, March 21, 1891.