

The Daily Examiner

FEBRUARY 6, 1885.

The Fall of Khartoum.

THE news from Khartoum reminds one of the Scriptural aphorism, "Let him who thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." But a few days ago, Gen. Gordon is reported to have boasted that he was able to hold the place without help for years; and now it has fallen, and he is in the merciless hands of the Mahdi. The news has created intense excitement; and now, when too late, neither British money nor British men will be spared.

Sir John's Franchise Bill

"But what has THE EXAMINER to say against Sir John Macdonald, who, for the last two sessions, had a bill before Parliament which, if passed, would have 'wring' from the bulk of our young men their present electoral rights. So far as the Government at Ottawa were concerned, their policy of robbing our young men of their votes was clearly indicated."—Patriot, Feb. 5.

THE EXAMINER has to say that this is not true. Sir John's Franchise Bill would not, if passed, have wrung from the bulk of our young men their present electoral rights. There is in the country districts scarcely a young man who, under it, would lose his right to vote. A larger proportion of young men in the towns will be affected by it; but we are not without hope that before the Bill becomes law our representatives will have caused a special provision to be inserted in it that all who now possess franchise rights shall continue to hold them, and may if they choose have their names entered in the new electoral lists.

Sir John Macdonald's Franchise Bill is a truly liberal measure, which is, no doubt, the reason why the Liberals (falsely so called) dislike it. It widens the franchise in Ontario, in Quebec, in Nova Scotia, and in New Brunswick, and but very slightly restricts it in Manitoba, British Columbia, and this Island. In other words, it gives a freer franchise to about four-fifths of the present population. The great objection the Quebec members have to it is said to be that it gives the right to vote to those who ought not to have it.

Dynamite Doings.

In Egypt, Irishmen are winning prizes, honors, and renown for their celerity and bravery; in London, they are being dismissed from their situations by thousands. The contrast is striking; and yet it is not without a natural, if not a sufficient, cause. Londoners are impressed with the belief that the crimes which have recently horrified the world have been committed upon them in behalf of Ireland; the Irish Leader has studiously abstained from denouncing as other public men do the work of the dynamites, and this strengthens their suspicions; they cannot tell who is guilty or who is innocent of the crimes and feeling convinced that they are committed by or on behalf of Irishmen, they are suspicious of the whole race, and therefore "boycott" them. It is certainly too bad that the innocent should suffer with the guilty; but the English people, terrified and maddened by the presence of an instant danger which they cannot meet and cope with, are not in a calm or strictly reasonable mood, and consequently thousands of good Irish clerks and tradesmen have to suffer while the few vagabond criminals to whom the explosions are due, go free.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, a leading politician in the United States, speaking at a banquet in honor of the newly elected Irish Mayor of New York, gave expression to this sentiment:

"I have always loved Ireland and true Irishmen and have many a time raised up my voice in behalf of making Ireland a nation, and I feel that this atrocious deed (the London outrage) has postponed her nationality for many years, and the man who was the guilty actor in that crime against England, against Ireland and against humanity has won for himself and his confederates the execration of all mankind."

Again, referring to the dynamites, the New York Times, one of the ablest journals in the United States, a few days ago remarked:

"Not only the nation but every state should do its part to exterminate this barbarism from American soil, and the public sentiment of the country ought to be potent enough to make the business of these agitators unprofitable. Decent Irishmen ought to be aware that these men are the worst enemies of Ireland, and they should condemn in unmistakable terms the methods which they pursue. They could do more, perhaps, than any other agency to put an end to the wicked machinations of those who are bringing disgrace and defeat upon all efforts to redress the wrongs of Ireland."

Had remarks like these—remarks which are true and just—been made at the right time, Mr. Parnell and others whose duty it is to speak for the Irish people, it is not at all likely that English people would now be discharging the innocent Irishmen, who have been in their employment. By so speaking, Mr. Parnell would not, as he pleads, have tacitly admitted the justice of the English people's suspicions—he would have re-

moved them; and by removing them would have done his countrymen a great practical service.

Reduction of Insurance.

It is pleasing to learn that half the extraordinary rate levied by the Board of Fire Underwriters is, as a result of the late Civic elections and the good offices of the Mayor, to be remitted forthwith. The other half of the extra rate will be taken off when a Bill to Incorporate a Waterworks Company has passed the Legislature.

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN, Mayor's Office, Feb. 2nd, 1885. To the Prince Edward Island Board of Fire Underwriters.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to a resolution passed by your Board on the 3rd March last, in which you stated that should no action be taken by the authorities within three months from date, ("towards getting a larger water supply for fire purposes") you would have to increase the rate 20 per cent. and, in consequence of no action being taken, said rates were increased fully 20 per cent. I would ask on behalf of the citizens that, as the result of the Civic Election on Wednesday last unmistakably proves that the citizens are prepared to support a measure for the introduction of a suitable supply of water for fire purposes, you would therefore reduce your rate of premium from this date 20 per cent., and thereby strengthen the hands of the advocates of water works, and also show that the Insurance Companies are ready to second their endeavors.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, (Sgd.) HENRY BEER, Mayor.

P. E. I. BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Feb. 4, '85. To His Worship the Mayor, City of Charlottetown.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 2nd inst., and in reply thereto am authorized, and beg now to enclose herein a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board, held yesterday.

Your obedient servant, (Sgd.) A. S. URQUHART, Secretary.

"Whereas, the Corporation have, during the past year, made improvements in the equipment of the Fire Department, by adding a heater to the Kollo engine, putting a new boiler in the Silsby engine, and procured a supply of new rubber hose; and in view of the fact that the citizens of Charlottetown, at the recent civic election, have returned a Mayor and Council pledged to the introduction, without delay, of a sufficient supply of water for fire purposes."

"Resolved, That in consideration thereof, the extra rate of 20 per cent., added to the tariff 3rd June, 1884, on property within the limits of the City of Charlottetown, be reduced to 10 per cent., to take effect from this date.

"And further, that the Secretary be empowered to notify the Mayor and Council that this Board will be prepared to remove the remaining 10 per cent. as soon as a bill is passed by the Legislature, authorising the construction of suitable waterworks."

(Sgd.) A. S. URQUHART, Secretary.

Agricultural Education.

In Ontario, we are told—vide the Lieut. Governor's speech at the opening of the agriculture—the work of agricultural education and experiment at the agricultural college and model farm, continues to be carried on with success. The professors of the college, in addition to their ordinary work, have recently conducted institutes in different parts of the province for the purpose of discussing with farmers, improved methods of agriculture and other matters of special importance to the farming community. These institutes have excited much interest, have been largely attended and appear likely to prove of considerable service to the great industry for the benefit of which they were devised.

Davitt's Opinion

The dynamite occurrences continue to absorb all attention in London. The Pall Mall Gazette of a recent date devotes two pages of woodcut to the devastation in the House of Commons and at the Tower. The Pall Mall Gazette is the only paper that rather belittles the significance of the disasters in a leading article headed 'The Scare,' and grows curiously comic over the other papers, especially at the Times' onslaught on Mr. Parnell. The same paper interviews Michael Davitt, who, in the course of a long talk, said: "Few, if any people in Ireland sympathize with this method of injuring the Irish cause, and the number of the dynamites in America is not so formidable as people may suppose." Mr. Davitt then invites attention to the dynamite doings in London, which are such as to alarm and not kill, and urges some concession to Ireland. "Mr. Parnell, with all his influence," adds Mr. Davitt, "is utterly powerless before a weapon like dynamite in the hands of men who respect, but pity, his attempts to falsify the teachings of the last 84 years; eye, of men who stake their lives in carrying out their desperate line of action. Dynamites consist of two classes—those who are convinced that it is impossible to persuade English statesmen of the reality of the Irish grievance by legal methods, and those who have suffered for the Irish cause and their relatives and friends." Mr. Davitt said experience had shown that agitators were without results, while movements borrowing on revolt produced different results. He alleged that it was impossible for Russia to forget the degrading insults received while in an English prison. Davitt made the charge that the secret police were fostering the outrages through their agents, such as McDermott. They would find their occupation gone unless the scare was kept alive. He said he believed the present outrages were precursors of more desperate and reckless ones in the near future. In conclusion, Mr. Davitt said: "England can deal a most effective blow to the dynamites by showing them that the main springs of Irish discontent—Dublin Castle and landlordism—shall not continue to be England's only expression of good will toward Ireland."

PERILS OF THE GULF.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER'S EXPERIENCE—SPENDS A LABORIOUS DAY IN THE GULF—REACHES SHORE, RESTS QUIETLY AND WAKES TO FIND HIS SAMPLES GONE—A FAMILY SUFFERS LIKEWISE.

Mr. W. Lester Kane, representative of a well-known firm of T. & E. Kenny, Halifax, had an eventful journey on Sunday, 1st inst., crossing from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse. In company with the couriers, a family named Clow, and another passenger named McNeill, he spent a laborious day in the gulf, and after a tiresome passage landed at Seven Mile Bay. He rested at a farm house during the night. In the morning he and his fellow passengers were startled to find that the baggage which they left on the ice the previous night had disappeared. To a representative of THE EXAMINER Mr. Kane told the following story:—

We left Cape Tormentine at half-past ten on Sunday morning last. The boat was in command of Capt. Warren Allen; the passengers were Charles Clow, wife and four small children; Arthur McNeill and myself. Everything went well until we were about half way across, when it was noticed that we were not making any progress in the direction of our destination. Push along as steadily as we would the shore appeared to be as far away as ever. We continued in this way until almost sundown. Just before complete darkness set in we sighted board ice, before reaching which we were compelled to pass through about a quarter mile of lolly. Complete darkness had now set in. The board ice upon which we had just landed ran along the coast for the distance of a mile and extended about thirty yards in an inland direction, in immense "clumps." It was found to be utterly impossible to get boat and baggage over this ice. One of two courses was open to us—we could either carry our baggage on shore ourselves or leave it in the boat all night. Both captain and crew assured us that the latter course was best; that our trunks were perfectly safe in the boat. Relying upon these assertions, and all hands being wet, hungry, and thoroughly exhausted, we took our small valises out of the boat and hauled it, together with remaining luggage, up to what was considered a secure position among the "clumps." We then started for shore, which was about two miles distant, each man carrying his own valise. The ice being terribly rough and the night very dark it was with great difficulty we reached the shore—about seven miles west of Cape Traverse—at a place called, I think, Seven Mile Bay. Shortly after landing Capt. Allan procured a team and drove the exhausted passengers to the nearest house (Cyprian Macdonald's), where we were well taken care of until morning. Next morning the crew started out to look for the boat and trunks, which we had left in an apparently secure position at dark the previous evening. After about an hour's search, the report was made that the boat and its contents had mysteriously disappeared. The feelings of the passengers, on receipt of this news, can be better imagined than described. On Monday afternoon the passengers were driven to Cape Traverse by Mr. Macdonald. Enquiry there that evening failed to elicit any information concerning the whereabouts of either boat or luggage. On Tuesday afternoon, however, the missing boat was found off Carleton Point, about half a mile from edge of board ice, but the luggage of the passengers had disappeared. How our luggage could have become separated from the boat is to me a mystery. As a result I am out two trunks of samples, worth \$300; Mr. Clow lost trunks containing clothing of himself, wife and children; Mr. McNeill lost trunks containing clothing and all his money, he having, previous to leaving Cape Tormentine, put the latter in his trunk for safe-keeping. Messrs. Clow and McNeill were coming to the Island on a visit to friends, and of course had all portable effects with them.

Mr. Kane left for Halifax last evening.

Supreme Court.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.

The court, since Monday last, has been engaged in hearing the case of McElroy vs. Robblee & Clark, of Summerside, a action arising out of an agreement relating to a Lobster Factory. The plaintiff complained of a breach of the agreement, and claimed two thousand dollars damages. A verdict was found for the plaintiff for one hundred dollars. Peters & Peters for plaintiff, Hodgson, Q. C., Palmer, Q. C., and Wyatt, for defendants.

Jonathan McWilliams vs. Ewen Stewart—After the jury was sworn in this case the parties agreed to refer it to arbitration, which was done. Hodgson, Q. C. for plaintiff, Palmer, Q. C., D. C. McLeod, and H. J. Palmer for defendant.

The case of James Stewart vs. William Scott, an action for malicious prosecution, is now on. Palmer, Q. C., M. McLeod, Q. C., and H. J. Palmer, for the plaintiff; Davies, Q. C., and Peters & Peters for defendant.

BIRTH.

On the 5th inst., the wife of Wm. G. Gillespie, of a daughter.

DIED.

In this city, on Thursday, January 5, of dropsy of the heart, Minnie Agnes, beloved child of W. J. and Lenora McIntyre, aged 3 years and 8 months.

[Funeral to-morrow, Saturday, at 4.30 p. m.] At Lone Valley, California on the 29th December last, Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Gillis, and a daughter of the late Charles Nicholson, of Orwell Cove, P. E. I., aged 46 years.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

AVOID Adulterated Imported Coffees. You can buy the Green, or Whole Roasted Bean, Fresh Ground Coffee, (Java and other kinds) from BEER & GOFF.

LONDON HOUSE

Custom Tailoring Department!

A SPLENDID RANGE OF CLOTHS IN Broadcloths, Worsteds, Meltons, Suitings & Light & vercoatings.

Work done with Promptness and in the Best Styles, at the Lowest Prices.

GEO. DAVIES & CO. Ch'town, Feb. 5, 1885—2 aw wklly

HAVING FINISHED STOCK-TAKING, —AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE

WE SHALL OFFER SPECIAL BARGAINS IN HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, SHEETINGS, TABLE-LINENS, TOWELS, TOWELING, &c.

Remnants in all Departments at very Low Prices. GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 5, 1885—2aw wklly

JAMES SHAND

WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK OF COMFORTS & BLANKETS

—AT A— Reduction to Clear!

—ALSO— A Lot of Ladies' MANTLES and WOOL GOODS

—AT— HALF PRICE.

Ch'town, Jan. 30, 1885.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Assets, 1st Jan., 1884 : : \$34,794,746.80 Assets in Canada : : 759,201.72

Risks taken in the city and country. Rates Moderate.

LEONARD MORRIS, R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent, Summerside. Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1885—1mo

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

FIRE.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Montreal. HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.

Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms. AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

F. H. ARNAUD, Merchants Bank of Halifax Ch'town, Jan. 1885.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Dominion Building, Charlottetown, P. E. I." will be received until WEDNESDAY, 25th proximo, inclusive, for the erection of a new Dominion Building at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of Messrs. Sterling and Harris, Architects, Charlottetown, P. E. I., on and after Thursday, 5th proximo.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, for the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBELL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, January 24th, 1885. Feb. 1885

FLOUR FOR SALE.

WE have in store the following brands of Good FLOUR:—

- 1 Car Beaver Mills (patent),
- 1 do Stratford Mills (Choice Superfine),
- 1 do Glenmorris Mills do do
- 1 do Lorne Mills (Superfine), which will sell from \$4 up. All warranted.

A. HORNE & CO., 155 Upper Queen St. Ch'town, Feb. 6—4 oaw wklly 4.

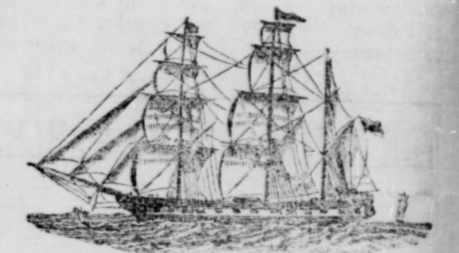
AUCTION.

I AM instructed by Messrs James Vatcher, A. F. Murphy and W. Kennedy to Sell by Public Auction, at their store, Upper Great George Street, Saturday, Feb. 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., all their stock, consisting of the following articles, viz: Confectionery, Vinegar, Soda Fountain, Baking Soda, Confectionery Machinery (improved), Ice Cream Freezer, Paills, Shop Furniture, and Lumber, &c. No reserve.

E. NEEDHAM, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Feb. 5, 1885—2i

REGULAR TRADER.



1885. SPRING TRIP. 1885. THE CLIPPER BARK "MOSELLE,"

500 Tons Register, Classed 10 years A1 in English Lloyd's.

Alexander McLeod, Commander. WILL SAIL FROM

Liverpool for Charlottetown,

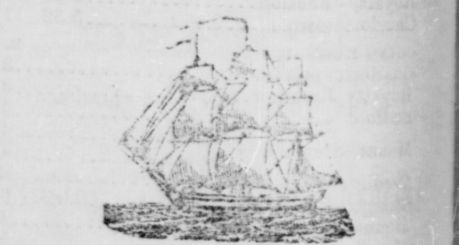
On or about the 1st APRIL, next, carrying Freight at through rates to

Pictou, Georgetown, Souris and Summerside.

For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool to Pitcairn Brothers, 51 South John Street; in London to J. Pitcairn & Sons, 16 Great Winchester Street; or here to the owners

PEAKE BROS. & CO. Ch'town, Feb. 3, 1885.

Liverpool to Charlottetown



1885. SPRING TRIP. 1885. THE CLIPPER BARK "GULNARE"

NOW ON BERTH, 500 Tons Register, Classed in English Lloyd's

William McDonald, Commander. WILL SAIL FROM

Live'pool for Charlottetown.

On or about the 1st APRIL, next, carrying Freight at through rates to

Pictou, Georgetown, Souris and Summerside.

For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool to Pitcairn Brothers, 51 South John Street; in London to J. Pitcairn & Sons, 16 Great Winchester Street; or here to

L. C. OWEN. Ch'town, Feb. 3, 1885—tu th sat

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—In an office, or will make himself generally useful. Apply to N. A. Mitchell, EXAMINER'S office, Feb. 4

WANTED—Good, general Servant. Apply to Mrs. James Paton, corner of Fuston and Pleasant street. Feb 4