

Proposed Civic Changes.

1. The Civic elections should, in our opinion, if possible, be held early in the winter. For then citizens have leisure to attend to civic affairs and to take an active part in civic elections. Then, too, the newly-elected City Councillors would have time to concert their measures, to prepare their estimates, to make provision for the wants, liabilities and improvement of the city during the year. But suppose the elections be held in June, as proposed at the meeting held yesterday, merchants, lawyers, tradesmen—all will then be preoccupied with their private business and will have no time to devote to the consideration of the civic elections and the corporate interests involved in them. The consequence will be that, as in years past, civic affairs will be neglected, there will be little discussion about them, first-class men will not be found to contest the election, unwisdom and ignorance will prevail, and the citizens will continue to suffer the result of mismanagement. But it is said that a half-year's income tax will be lost if the next election be not held in June. Cannot a special provision be made for this year? An extraordinary effort has to be made. Why not have an election immediately after the passage of the Act? The Council would then be ready to levy at the earliest opportunity.

2. 'Tis a pity, we think, that the possession of intelligence and character should not qualify a man for a seat at the Council Board without reference to the filthy lucre he may chance to be troubled with. A wealthy man has, in many cases, little but his wealth to commend him. In the economy of Providence it seems as though it were a fixed rule that persons are compensated for the want of intellectual vigor and acquired knowledge by the possession of property and money; so that those who are lacking in the means of making their own way in the world, may be supplied with the necessities and luxuries by which life is made endurable. There is no doubt that if a high property qualification be required of those who sit at the Council Board, many capable, public-spirited and ambitious men will be precluded from taking part in the representation of the city. Of course it may be said that the citizens in general cannot be trusted to make selection of the "the best men," unless they are checked in some way; and that the property qualification affords an assurance that at least no man shall be elected who has not "some stake in city." We are free to confess that the experience of the past lends strength to this proposition; and, in view of the past, we think the meeting did not ask too much when they asked that in future City Councillors be possessed of property of the value of one thousand dollars. But the demand that tenants who may be elected to sit at the Council, shall pay five hundred dollars per annum, is unreasonably disproportionate. If it be acceded to by the Legislature, men owning no property who pay rent will be absolutely excluded from the Council. And if this class of citizens—and they are a very large class—are not to be represented at the Council Board at all, the qualification should, in order to secure the selection of good men, be as low as the payment of an annual rent of \$250.—This, at least, is our opinion.

3. It is proposed that each of the Councillors shall be elected by the vote of the whole city. We question whether the election of "good men" will, if the proposition be adopted, be made any more certain than under the present method of electing Councillors by wards. The only reason for having Councillors is that each particular ward shall be represented in the Corporation and be under the special supervision and care of a responsible person. If this be unnecessary, we do not think we have need for Councillors. The management of civic affairs is not beyond the ability of a man of ordinary capacity. Why not concentrate the responsibility? and by one vote, elect one man to whom shall be entrusted the administration of the City during the year for which he is elected. The manifold confusions resulting from an election of five Councillors and a Mayor by the whole city will be perfectly bewildering. Just imagine. Each candidate will probably have his opponent—so that there will be twelve candidates to select from. Then other candidates will, perhaps, be put forward to split the vote; or it may be that only seven, eight or nine candidates will enter the Civic field. Again, persons having property in several Wards will have the right to vote in each Ward or each of the seven, eight, nine, ten, fifteen or twenty candidates who may be taking part in the contest. In fact, it would take a Philadelphia lawyer—and a

pretty smart one, too—to conduct such an election. It would be without parallel—a perfect farce. Practically there are only two courses to be pursued—either to do away with the Council altogether and throw the whole responsibility upon the Mayor for the time being, or else to elect the Councillors by Wards as at present.

5. The remaining suggestions made at the meeting are, we think, good. The proposed change in the basis of taxation will be hailed as a genuine reform. If the proposition be adopted, it will be better for the mass of the taxpayers and better for the Corporation.

6. It is proper that the proposed reforms should be submitted to the taxpayers at a public meeting. We hope that as many as can do so will attend, though the time at which the meeting is to be held (two o'clock on Saturday) is rather inconvenient. A correspondent suggests that the meeting be held at half-past seven on that evening.

7. The session is now well advanced; and the utmost promptitude and unanimity will be necessary in order to get the required changes.

CREDIT.

WITH reference to a paragraph which appeared in the *Presbyterian* of yesterday, we may state: The editor of the *EXAMINER* never gave the editor of the *Presbyterian* permission to copy any article without acknowledgment. No one else has any right whatever to do so. We are confident that no contributor to the editorial columns of the *EXAMINER* would be guilty of so gross a breach of confidence, and so glaring an impudence, as to authorize the editor of the *Presbyterian* to copy without acknowledgment any article published in the *EXAMINER*. In point of fact no one has done so; and if any one had done so, the editor of the *Presbyterian* should not have heeded his request. We do not hold the editor of the *Presbyterian* accountable for what he has done. Respecting newspapers and their management, his ideas of right and wrong are so very peculiar that, what in any other man would be rank plagiarism, is in him only a phase of mental obtusation. His conduct in this matter strengthens an opinion we have long held, viz., that persons who would conduct newspapers should be subjected to an examination, in order that, before being permitted to minister to the public mind, it may be known that they are possessed of common sense, common education, and common morality.

A Ransom Paid.

Colonel Synge and wife, who were recently captured by the Greek brigands have been released on the payment of £75,000, sterling, by the English Council at Salonica. They arrived at Kalrino on the 22nd ult. The story of the capture is as follows:— On the evening of the 19th Feb., about nine o'clock, his house at Salonica was surrounded by a band of thirty brigands, led by the notorious chief, Niko. A few shots were fired at the windows, and Colonel Synge was ordered to surrender. This he refused to do, and attempted to barricade the dwelling. Then some of the brigands forced open a rear door, and collecting quantities of hay piled it inside, again summoning him to surrender, threatening, in case of a second refusal, to burn the house with its occupants. Resistance being out of the question, the Colonel surrendered, and was placed in the custody of fifteen brigands. After taking supper, the men explored the house, but did not carry away any of the valuables, as they had been forbidden to do so by the chief. Col. Synge, was ordered to follow his captors. A heavy snow was falling, and he was allowed to take with him his army boots and an overcoat to protect him from the inclemency of the weather. Three horses were taken from his stables, on one of which he was permitted to ride, two brigands mounting the other horses and riding on either side of him as a guard. As an additional precaution to prevent his escape Colonel Synge's hands were bound. Avoiding the village of Tricovista, the brigands crossed the river on a ferry, a short distance above the town. Several Albanian ferrymen at the place recognized Colonel Synge, and a feeling of gratitude for many acts of charity received from his hands caused them to refuse to ferry the party across. Two of the ferrymen were summarily shot dead and the others were constrained to take the brigands to the other side. Mrs. Synge was taken charge of by the other squad of fifteen brigands, and followed the first party at a distance of a few miles.

THE WEATHER.—As a result of meteorological observations made by Mr. H. J. Cundall, we learn that the mean temperature of March just past was 1° 25 below that of the preceding month of February, and 8° 53 colder than the average of March for thirteen years. On Wednesday, 31st March, 741 miles of wind passed between midnight and midnight. The greatest velocity was between 6 and 8 o'clock p. m.—46 miles an hour. The above number of miles (741) has only been exceeded of late years by the gale of the 21st Feb., 1879, when 859 miles of wind passed during the same period of time.

SNOW-FIGHTING is still in progress on the Railway. The special train which left the city this morning arrived at Hunter River at 2 o'clock. The train going east arrived at Suffolk; Souris train arrived at Harmony, and the Georgetown train is at Cardigan.

Notice of Partnership.

I HAVE this day admitted into partnership Mr. JAMES McLEOD. The firm will be conducted as heretofore. C. ROBERTSON. April 1, 1880—31 [April 2]

To W. E. DAWSON, Esq., Mayor of Charlottetown.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Committee appointed at a meeting of a number of citizens held to consider certain proposed amendments to the Act of Incorporation of the City, request your Worship to call a Public Meeting of the ratepayers of the City of Charlottetown, on SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to consider these proposed amendments to the Act of Incorporation.

Yours respectfully,  
PATRICK BLAKE,  
L. H. DAVIES,  
JOHN HUGHES,  
JOHN NEWSON,  
L. L. BEE,  
CHARLES PALMER,  
OWEN CONNOLLY.

In compliance with the above Requisition, I hereby appoint SATURDAY NEXT, the 3rd inst., at 2 p. m., as the time for holding the said meeting, at the Market Hall.  
W. E. DAWSON, Mayor.  
Charlottetown, 1st April, 1880—21

EXECUTORS' SALE.

MORRISEY'S FOUNDRY,  
Steam Engines, Lathes, Verticles, Tools, Castings, Patterns, &c.

I AM instructed by the Executors of the Estate of the late EDWARD MORRISEY to sell at AUCTION, on the PREMISES, EAST END OF KENT STREET, on

Wednesday, 5th May Next, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

All of the Machinery, Plant, Tools, &c. of this Well-known Foundry,

—CONSISTING OF—  
3 Steam Engines, all complete and in good working order. (For description see Handbills); 4 superior Iron Lathes, with all the latest necessary appliances. (For description see Handbills); 2 Verticles or Drilling Machines; 1 Centreing Machine; 1 Steam Planer; 1 Bolt Machine, (Dies and Taps complete); 2 Steam Boilers; Anvils, Vises, and all the necessary Tools for a first-class Foundry; lot Ship's Castings, Threshing Machine do.; Stove do., full assortment; 1 Ship's Capstan, 2 Winches, 2 Jack Screws; 2 full sets Graveyard Railings; 20 tons old Metal; 25 tons old Iron; 5 tons Pig Iron; 1 ton of old Copper, Brass and Composition, &c., &c.

At 12.30 a. m., sharp, I will sell the Land and Foundry Buildings, &c.

The Land measures ninety-four (94) feet on Kent Street, and extends back one hundred and sixty (160) feet, being Town Lot No. 7, and part of Town Lots No. 8, in the Fourth Hundred. The Buildings consist of a Pattern Shop, Moulding Shop, Machine Shop, Repair or Fitting Shop, Blacksmith Forge, and Brass Foundry.

Also in the rear of the above described land, a plot of Land 40x70 feet, which, together with a passage or right of way 15 feet wide, extending to Grafton Street, will be sold together with the above, or separate.

This very valuable and well known Foundry Property needs no recommendation, is most eligibly situated for Foundry purposes, thoroughly well fitted out with superior Machinery, Plant, Tools, &c., and has a first-class money-making business connection. Full particulars, with description of Machinery, &c., to be had in posters.

TERMS.—For the Property, 25 per cent. down at the time of Sale, the balance to be paid in four years, with interest at 6 per cent. Terms for the Machinery, Plant, &c.—All sums under \$50, cash on delivery; from \$50 to \$100, 3 months; and over \$100, 6 months' credit on approved joint notes.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.  
Ch'town, April 1, 1880—mf, h 4i, pat th sat

BUTTER!

JUST RECEIVED,—  
17 TUBS  
Very Choice Bedeque Butter.  
For sale by the Tub and by the pound.  
BEER & COFF.  
March 31, 1880.

New Seeds. New Seeds.

JUST RECEIVED AT  
RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,  
All Varieties of Well-known Flower and Garden Seeds,  
including some very new and choice kinds. Having been imported from one of the most reliable houses in the trade, the subscriber warrants them to give satisfaction.  
C. D. RANKIN.  
Ch'town, March 20, '80—12i

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER the Cheapest and most Newsy Paper published in the Province.

PERKINS & STERNS

CONTINUE TO OFFER

EXTRA GOOD VALUE

IN ALL KINDS OF

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

Our Stock of the following Goods is complete, and marked at the very lowest prices:

White Cottons,  
Grey Cottons,  
Printed Cottons,  
Fleecy Cottons,  
Cotton Battings.

NEW SPRING TWEEDS.

We have just opened our New Spring Tweeds, and can say we have the

Very Best Value in the City,

—AND AN—  
Immense Variety of Patterns to Choose from.

ROOM PAPER,

English and Canadian Manufacture, A large variety of Patterns, and very Cheap.

Our Carpet and Oil Cloths

GOOD VALUE.

Perkins & Sterns.

March 2, 1880.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

TO WIND UP THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM, I will sell by AUCTION,

At our Warerooms, on Saturday, the 3rd inst.,

Commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m., The Balance of the

Stock of Staple Groceries,

COMPRISING:  
Prime CONGOU TEA, Superior Extra FLOUR, Kilm Dried CORNMEAL (white and yellow), Barbadoes and Trinidad MOLASSES (in puns, tierces and bbls.), GRANULATED and CONFECTIONERS' SUGAR, RAISINS, CURRANTS, CHEESE, Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO (an assorted variety in boxes, butts and caddies), BROOMS, MATCHES, STARCH, MANILLA ROPE, Crates EARTHENWARE, Casks MILK PANS, PREPARED CORN, Colman's MUSTARD, CREAM TARTAR, BUTTER, SALT, BLACKING, CANDLES, WAX CANDLES, TOILET SOAP, WASHING SODA, WASHING CRYSTAL, WASHBOARDS, CLOTHES PINS, PAILS, T. D. PIPES, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS (in great variety), etc.

— ALSO —  
A Ship's Iron Winch, Iron Wheel and Steering Gear, Blocks, and other materials. Terms liberal, and made known at Sale.  
FENTON T. NEWBERRY.  
Ch'town, April 1, '80—till sale

Notice of Partnership.


W. & A. BROWN have this day admitted into Partnership Mr. J. G. H. Browns. The Firm hereafter will be conducted under the name of

W. & A. BROWN & CO.  
Dated this first day of April, 1880—1w

Wanted. Wanted.

OLD IRON (wrought scraps preferred), OLD BRASS, OLD COPPER, OLD LEAD, OLD ZINC, OLD ROPE, OLD CANVAS, HORSE HAIR, PEWTER.  
For which highest Cash Price will be paid.  
H. COOMBS.  
Ch'town, March 29, '80—3i

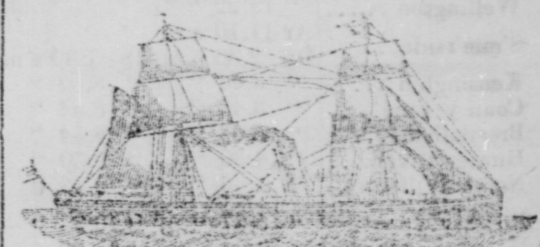
GOLD MEDAL  
JAN 29, 1876.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.  
BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

BILLS OF LADING

—FOR SALE—  
AT THE EXAMINER OFFICE.



OPEN FOR CHARTER.

STEAMSHIP "PRINCE EDWARD" will be due at Charlottetown,

About the 1st of May Next, and will carry Potatoes, Oats, Barley, Butter, and other Produce of the Island, on freight. The upper deck room of this steamer is also open for charter for either Horses, Cattle or Sheep.

Parties wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity, will please apply early, in order to secure room.

Should the room for 5,000 barrels be engaged within ten days, the "Prince Edward" will be laid on the berth and sail for Liverpool, G. B. direct, about the 10th May.

For particulars apply to  
Peake Bros. & Co., MANAGERS.  
Charlottetown, March 11, 1880.

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

WANTED—A Woman to take the management of an infant and two children under nine years of age. Must have references as to character and qualifications. Apply at EXAMINER office. [m 30, tf]

HOUSEMAID WANTED.—A girl with good recommendations. Apply at EXAMINER Office. [m 29]

TO LET—TWO HOUSES—One containing 8 rooms, the other 6 rooms. Apply to JOHN STENTIFORD. [m 27, oaw tf]

TO LET—On or about the first April, the House now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Davies, junr., fronting on Water Street. For information apply to W. W. CLARKE [m 18 tf]

TO LET—To let, the first of May next, that new House now occupied by Mr. Bailey, nearly opposite the residence of E. J. Hodgson, Esq., Weymouth Street, near Hillsborough Square. Apply at the office of SULLIVAN & MORSON. [m 11]

TO LET—On the ninth of April, the HOUSE now occupied by R. Young, Esq. W. J. BOYDALL. [fe 2]