

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1882.

Legislative Council Abolition.

THE Patriot unwittingly supplies a notable illustration of the uselessness of the Second Chamber and the utter worthlessness of the Right to Vote in Legislative Council elections. It says our present election law is "barbarously bad" - "the very worst election law in existence." Granted that these statements of the Patriot are true - the Legislative Council passed the Election Law! Yes. The Legislative Council, which is maintained, at a large expense, for the very purpose of checking bad legislation, has, according to the Patriot, passed "the very worst election law in existence."

It is very remarkable that the strong objection of the Liberal (?) Patriot has to the abolition of the Legislative Council should be our Liberal Franchise. Our franchise is certainly the freest in Canada, but there is no doubt, whatever, that the representatives elected under it compare more than favorably with those of Nova Scotia, and very favorably with those of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, though each of these Provinces has a franchise which is more or less restrictive. The members of our own House of Assembly elected by the free franchise, are, it is a notorious fact, wealthier, own more property - man for man, than the members of the Legislative Council; and, in point of character, they are at least as respectable. If objectionable anywhere, the free franchise is objectionable in the towns; and yet the towns have been represented by the Hon. J. C. Pope, Hon. Daniel Gordon, Hon. Neil McLeod, Hon. John Lefurgey, Frederick Brecken, George W. DeBlois, A. J. McDonald, L. H. Davies, Angus McMillan, Patrick Blake, and Dr. Gillis - men who have, one and all, been accounted among our ablest and our best men. Indeed, the experience of the past most decidedly shows that the country has been and is quite as well represented under a free franchise as it could have been by a restrictive property franchise. We readily admit that, especially in the towns, there are a few men who enjoy the franchise who are quite unworthy of that high privilege. But it is impossible to establish a property qualification for the purpose of hindering these men from voting which will not also hinder hundreds of others - clerks, officials, mechanics, young men - who rank well with the most intelligent and the most respectable men in the community. We have long held the opinion that no one who has been convicted of a crime or misdemeanor, or of repeated drunkenness, should be allowed to vote; and some such regulations as this, to prevent jail birds or other low characters from exercising any influence in elections, could as well be made without the aid of the Legislative Council as with it. But, apart from this, it is evident that the interests of property-holders are quite as safe in the hands of those elected under the existing popular franchise as they are in the hands of those who are elected by the class who possess a property qualification; and our election law, defective as it may be, should be no bar to the speedy abolition of our useless and expensive Legislative Council.

The Patriot draws a comparison between P. E. Island and Ontario; and reminds its readers that Ontario has municipalities. The comparison is ridiculous. Ontario is about sixty times as large as this Province; and one of its counties is larger in area, in population, and in wealth than the whole Island.

The civic officials of Winnipeg are determined to make the property-holders contribute to the municipal revenue to the full extent of their ability upon their own valuation. Thus in one year the assessed value of real and personal property in the city has been increased more than threefold, from \$9,196,435 in 1881 to \$30,432,270 in 1882, showing the enormous increase of \$21,235,835.

PROFESSORS TYNDALL and Blackie, Sir Noel Paton, President of the Royal Academy of Scotland, Messrs. Westland, Marston and Edwin Arnold, the poets, and Mr. Thomas Burt, M. P., have added their names to the Longfellow memorial subscription.

The March to Cairo.

WHEN Wolsley started on the first operation of the Egyptian campaign, his evident intention was to reach Cairo as soon as possible. The movement was performed in a masterly manner; but the superior entrenchments of the enemy, and the virtual collapse of the transport service, succeeded in keeping Wolsley at not more than twenty miles from Ismailia. The very rapidity of the embarkation suggests that many of the necessities of the campaign were left behind. Did Wolsley underestimate the strength of the enemy? Good weapons and the possession of entrenchments, kept the British at bay. Wolsley goes along cautiously. He knows better than any man how over-estimating is the idea of destiny in the mind of Mussulmans. One victory to them would mean the supernatural aid of the Prophet, and the finger of Allah; a terrible reverse would demoralize their efforts, and be accepted as a decree from heaven. One great battle in favor of the British, and then Wolsley will reach Cairo within a week. The expeditious manner in which the first transportation was made proves the remarkable increase of speed in maritime movements since steam destroyed the old-fashioned ships. When the British took possession of Cape Breton in 1758 only 11,000 troops were sent out, but this number required 22 ships of the line, about 15 frigates, and 120 smaller vessels. The attack on Copenhagen in 1807 required 27,000 men. The ships of the line consisted of 25 vessels, 40 frigates, sloops, brigs, bomb-vessels, and the remarkable number of 377 transports. At the Crimea, the flotilla consisted of no less than 93 vessels, excluding the ships of war. In fact, in former days, the moving of a single division was a more cumbersome affair than the successful movement of Wolsley's entire army corps. Another change worthy of attention is that of transmission of news. When the Iron Duke stood victorious on the field of Waterloo, couriers at once hurried off with the news. Canada heard the tidings in about two months after the event. It Wolsley enters Cairo on Monday next, the readers of the EXAMINER may feel assured that the account of the same will be placed before them the next day.

The Toronto Exhibition.

The Exhibition was formally opened on the 6th. Exhibitors are backward in getting their exhibits into position. There are few exhibits from the Maritime Provinces. Wm. Parks & Son, of St. John, N. B., show a creditable assortment of cotton yarn, knitting cottons and other fabrics. They have been awarded a silver medal for knitting cotton in balls; a bronze medal for carpet warp, white and colored; bronze medal for colored cotton yarns; bronze medal for white cotton yarns, and silver medal for beam warps. In the agricultural department, among the novelties, is the thistle puller. There are three combs revolving on an axle, which catch hold of every particle of vegetation within their reach and the width of teeth is so graduated that the grain plants pass through without injury, while the thistles are broken off and pulled up and a self-cleaning arrangement cleans the weeds from the teeth. At night the buildings and grounds are brilliantly illuminated with electric light, and crowds of people visited the exhibition to see this novelty. There are sixty lights of 2,500 candle power each, and one of 6,000 candle power, the effect of which can be imagined.

A Labor Demonstration.

THE great labour demonstration at New York, last Tuesday, was a success. Fully one hundred and fifty organizations were represented, and 20,000 men were in line. Many red flags were carried, and the bands played the "Marseillaise." The mottoes carried were: "Pay no rent," "All men are born alike and equal," &c. A monster picnic was held at which several inflammatory speeches were made. A meeting of this description in any part of the British Isles, would certainly end with a great deal of riotous conduct. Our neighbors across the border have a good-natured way of looking at their troubles. They meet, blow off the superfluous steam, and then go to work like men. When riots do arise, they are to a great extent the outcome of the rowdiness of the foreign element.

Doings in Dublin.

The Lord Mayor gave an entertainment last Wednesday in honor of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago. The affair assumed a political character. A toast to the Queen was cordially received by all of the company except a few who refused to drink it. The Lord Mayor, in proposing the health of Mayor Harrison, said the entertainment was intended as a significant compliment to the people of America, and as a personal compliment to the Mayor of Chicago. The health of Mayor Harrison was then enthusiastically drunk. In response to the toast Mayor Harrison said: The Irish in Chicago had learned to love not only liberty itself, but also the very name of liberty. Hence when the news came that Ireland was struggling for freedom there was but one feeling in Chicago, namely, the hope that Ireland would at least be free. In view of what England had done to abolish slavery, he hoped to see the shackles of slavery broken from the limbs of the Irish. There was, he said, only one sentiment in America, especially in Chicago, and that was one of sympathy with struggling Ireland.

A meeting was held on Thursday in favor of the commutation of the sentence against Francis Hynes, who murdered John Donoghue near Ennis, on the 9th of last July, and who is condemned to be executed at Limerick on Sept. 11th. The Lord Mayor presided, and Messrs. Biggar, Sullivan and Sexton, members of Parliament, were expected to be present.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

A Reconnoissance at Mandara, ARABI SICK!

ARAB TREACHERY. Sickness Among the British.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 8. The British mounted infantry made a spirited reconnoissance at Mandara, between Ramleh and Aboukir yesterday. There was some exciting chasing, and the surrounding country was well scoured of the Bedouins who were prowling round. Six of enemy were killed.

Arabi is sick with dysentery, and unable to superintend anything at Tel-el-Kebir. The Egyptian troops are said to be in good condition. A number of Arabs here overpowered the British guards, murdered him, and carried off the body. The ringleaders in the affair were captured, and the murderer was hung to-day.

The British troops in Egypt are suffering alarmingly from the effects of the heat, and much fear is entertained lest the Asiatic cholera, which has broken out at Aden, may spread to the troops at the front. Many of the officers have been rendered insensible and useless on account of the heat, and the medical staff is taxed to its utmost in attending to the men suffering in like manner. It was hoped that after the experience already gained by the British forces; and as many of the soldiers had recovered from the sunstroke, the men were becoming more acclimated. The sickness causes much depression in the camp.

Our soldiers were on the move to-day, in the vicinity of Tel-el-Kebir. The plan was to draw out the enemy and to see the strength of the forces in certain positions. The enemy came out in full force, and there was some slight skirmishing. No casualties are mentioned in the reports.

The Freshwater Canal above Tel-el-Kebir has now been cut, and the low-land to the southward has been flooded.

The French Premier Speaks.

PARIS, Sept. 8. Declares, the French Premier, says that France needs no alliance with any nation. If she has to fight, she can attend to her own interests. Now her aim is peace, and he deprecates any endeavor to stir up strife with any country. France needs rest, and was growing strong in her times of quiet.

Capture of French Officers.

BRESLAU, Sept. 8. Many of the spectators at the military manoeuvres were Frenchmen. The great interest taken by some of these roused suspicions. The men were watched, and it was discovered that two of them were taking sketches. Both were arrested, and, upon examination, were found to be two important officers of the French army. They had full sketches of all the manoeuvres.

Settlement of the Korean Difficulty.

LONDON, Sept. 8. The difficulty in Korea has been settled. It was found that many Europeans and Americans were mixed up in the affair, and that the negotiations of Commodore Shufeldt led indirectly to the revolution. Korea is to pay Japan a half million sterling as compensation.

[In the history of Korea, so long a blank spot in the map of the world, one national sentiment has been kept alive since the first Dutch vessel was wrecked on the Korean coast in the seventeenth century. Foreigners have been hated with an intensity which has given rise to massacres surpassing in magnitude the worst atrocities of the East. Europeans were largely to blame for this enmity, for they had conducted marauding expeditions to Corea; they had made quests in the country for legendary golden coffins; they had striven at all hazards to force their opium and their missionaries upon the natives. But Americans had hoped to ally it. They had gained considerable prestige by opening the Forbidden Land by the Shufeldt Treaty. Corea is not only a valuable market; it is also the future battle ground of the East.]

DUBLIN AFFAIRS.

DUBLIN, Sept. 8. The Dublin police who took an active part in the late disturbances, or advised the men to revolt, will not be reinstated. The Lord Lieutenant declined to receive a deputation seeking the commutation of Hynes' sentence. Hynes was condemned to death for agrarian murder.

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 7. A despatch from Constantinople says the Imperial Civil Commission leave there on Thursday for Alexandria. Dervish Pacha and Baker Pacha, with their staffs, will start on Thursday for the rendezvous in Crete. Turkish troops are assembling there as fast as possible.

DUBLIN, Sept. 7. Lord Spencer to-day ordered a release of the following suspects: The two Whelans, at whose house on Brabazon street, a large seizure of arms was made; Kavanagh, suspected of an attempted murder in connexion with the same affair; Meek, arrested for participating in the murder of Bailey, an informer; and Doyle, Davies and Keogh, implicated in the Seville Place murder.

PANAMA, Sept. 7. At 3.24 o'clock, this morning, there occurred here one of the severest earthquakes ever known on the Isthmus. Many buildings were damaged, but no lives lost.

The Halifax Regatta.

SECOND DAY.

The chief interest of the day was the race for Single Sculls. A large crowd was present when the men took up the following positions: - 1. Hosmer; 2. Smith; 3. Conley; 4. McInerney; 5. Driscoll; 6. Hamm. A few minutes past four the word "go" was given and the six oarsmen bent to their oars. The race was exciting enough throughout. Hamm reached his turning buoy first about one length ahead of Hosmer, Conley being a close third, and in attempting to get round his buoy, Hamm met with an accident which delayed him for some minutes. He appears to have turned too sharp, his oar and shell striking the buoy, causing one of his oars to splash. At righting, he squared off and rowed at a rapid rate. In the meantime all the other boats had turned and were heading for home, the last boat being about fifty yards in advance of him. Hosmer quickly closed the gap and took the third position. Hosmer and Conley keeping ahead. At Mount St. Vincent, Hosmer dropped considerably, being being unable to stand the severe pushing of Conley. The latter overtook and passed Hosmer, going ahead a few lengths, which had he maintained to the finish. Hosmer worked pluckily and kept second place, but had here been much more water to get over. Hamm would surely have slipped ahead, as the space between the two was being noticeably lessened. The line was crossed in the following order: Conley 21m. 46 secs.; Hosmer, 22m. 05 secs.

The consolation race was won by Driscoll in 22 minutes and 55 seconds. A race between five canoes, rowed by Indians, was run immediately after the single scull race and proved quite an interesting event. Three prizes were offered; all five competing crews however got money, as the City Medical Officer, who was on board the Referee's boat, made up a purse for the two who were unfortunate enough to come in behind.

Telegraphic from the Seat of War.

ISMAILIA, Sept. 7. Another regiment has arrived here from Bombay. The men will be kept on board ship for the present. It is estimated that the railway is now capable of carrying two hundred tons of stores daily to the front.

Major Gen. Wilkinson and Col. Butler, with a body of Indian Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, advanced within a short distance of Tel-el-Kebir, at 3 o'clock, a.m., and took sketches and made particular observations of the enemy's position. The rebel troops were apparently asleep and none were seen by the British until the latter were retiring.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7. It is stated that Lord Dufferin is dissatisfied with the Sultan's proclamation, inasmuch as while it states that Arabi Pasha deserves to be declared a rebel, it does not expressly proclaim him as such.

LONDON, Sept. 7. The Daily News' Kassassin correspondent says the Egyptian loss in the outpost affair yesterday was heavy, considering the brief duration of the skirmish. I counted six bodies close together. This was far the most determined demonstration made by the enemy since the battle of Kassassin, and indicates the near approach of a decisive conflict. All the cavalry, with Generals Lowe and Wilkinson, are now here.

Orders have been despatched to Gude Bay to have the Turkish troops prepare to embark for Egypt. It is believed that the whole contingent, in two portions of 3,000 men each, will disembark at Port Said. Their operations will be undertaken after an understanding has been arrived at between Dervish Pasha, Baker Pasha and General Wolsley.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, Sept. 9-10 a. m. Moderate winds, fair weather.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir, - I notice by your paper of yesterday that a meeting of the Dominion Alliance is called for Tuesday next. I beg to suggest that the Alliance will find plenty to do. It is comparatively an easy thing to deal with retail dealers, than to deal with the men who every day or rather every night supply those retailers. Now, public liquor in shops, can exist in the face of a Christian public and in defiance of the Law, is not at all creditable. These are matters which the Alliance and which every friend of Temperance must now grapple with.

A CONSTANT READER.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate IN NERVOUS DEBILITY. DR. EDWIN F. VOSE, Portland, Me., says: "I have prescribed it for many of the various forms of nervous debility, and it has never failed to do good." [Sept 7, eod wkly.]

Kindling for Sale.

200 CORDS OF KINDLING, good quality. Apply to JOSEPH MARR, Cumberland Street, Sept. 8-31

KEROSENE.

100 CASKS LANDING TO-DAY - NICE CASKS. CARVELL BROS. Sept. 7, 1882-21 pat

To Lobster Packers.

WE have 275 cases of one-lb. tall Cans, empty cheap for cash. MCKINNON & McLEAN. Sept. 6, 1882-2w

JOE PRINTING of every description, executed with neatness and despatch at the EXAMINER JOB PRINTING ROOMS, cor. Water and Great George Streets.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Thursday and Friday Ev'gs, September 14th and 15th.

SHAFFER'S SWISS BELL RINGERS

MUSICAL PARTY.

Introducing a chaste, varied and refined programme, comprising New Songs, New Bell Pieces, Humorous Speeches and Cornet and Banjo Solos, Select Ballads and Trios, Character Sketches and Duets, Solo upon the Musical Glasses, Xylophone, Glockenspiel, &c. &c.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES - Orchestras, 50 cents; Parquette, 35 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Tickets on sale at Dodd's Medical Hall. F. G. BRAYTON, OSCAR SHAFER, Manager. Proprietor. Sept 9-5i.

MILITARY PICNIC POSTPONED!

IN consequence of Farmers being so busy at their harvest, the Picnic that was advertised to take place on the 14th inst. is postponed indefinitely. By order, AMUEL McRAE, CAPT., Commanding No. 2 Co. 82nd Battalion. Sept 9-3i.

30 BARRELS APPLES,

Ex "Hiramichi," at Auction, On Tuesday next, 12th Inst., AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, In Front of Sales Room. CARVELL BROS. Sept. 9, 1882-2i

Partnership Notice.

HAVING admitted MR. WM. S. STEWART as a Partner in our firm, the business will in future be conducted under the name and style of PETERS, PETERS & STEWART. PETERS & PETERS. September 1st, 1882. Sept 9-dy 21 wky 2i.

NEW FALL GOODS.

AT THE LONDON HOUSE. NOW OPENED!

Cashmeres, Merinos, Velveteens, Winceys, Ladies' Sacques, Flannels, Blankets, Underclothing, Laces, Frillings, Embroideries, Corsets.

GEO. DAVIES & CO. Sept 2, 1882-wkly

ON KING STREET, adjoining the Ferry Store, is prepared to accommodate a limited number of boarders and lodgers. Apply to J. RENDAL, proprietor. (17) 18 i

SEPTEMBER.

THE NEW BOARDING HOUSE,

ON KING STREET, adjoining the Ferry Store, is prepared to accommodate a limited number of boarders and lodgers. Apply to J. RENDAL, proprietor. (17) 18 i

SEIZURES' SALE,

Tuesday, 12th of Sept., AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M., AT BONDED WAREHOUSE NO. 1, WATER STREET.

the undermentioned Goods will be sold for an execution of the Revenue Law. SEIZED.

36 pkgs. Saddlers' Hardware, 1 set, (hand-part Reins, 1 box Silver-plated Homes, 12 Egg Cases and 27 sets Fillings, 3 Egg Cases with Fillings. Also the following Goods, unless previously entered and duty paid

GOODS UNCLAIMED. 1 bdle Sheet Iron, 2 qr casks Gin, 1 pkg Stencils, 1 package, 2 casks Varnish, 1 bdle Bags, 1 bdle Bags, 1 lot old Bags (no address.) 10 pkgs. Stove Linings (no address.) 5 cases, 3 crates Earthenware, 2 crates do, 1 cask do, 1 crate do, 1 box, 1 parcel, 1 cask, 1 crate Hardware, Wm Calbeck, Central Bed-que.

G Longworth, J E G-order, D E C & Co-order, D E C & Co-order, J M-order, A McAuley, W E Dawson & Co, N H, No 3-86, R F Quirk, Wm Calbeck, Central Bed-que, D McNeill, County Line, Bourke, Son & Co, E Wright, Henry Beer, JAS. CURRIE, Collector.

Custom House, Ch'rowe, 23rd Aug, 1882. au 25 wky 31, dy 31 se 8 9 11

HERRING!

JUST ARRIVED, 300 Barrels Prime, Large and Fat. T. J. FARQUHARSON. Queen St., Aug. 17, '82.

OATS! OATS!

WHEATLEY & SONS, Sept. 1, '82 - eod fr to sa. wky 1m

TUB BUTTER, WANTED.

WHEATLEY & SONS, Sept. 1, '82 - eod fr to sa. wky 1m

NOTICE

JUDGE REDDIN

Wishes to Sell or Rent His Property Opposite the Railway.

Dwelling House, Stables, and large Warehouse. The property fronts 170 feet on Water and 160 feet on W-y-mouth Street. Also, Horses, Carriages, &c.

\$10 REWARD!

A REWARD OF TEN DOLLARS will be given by the rate-payers of the Spring Park District (No. 209), to any person who will give any information which will lead to the discovery of the parties who maliciously broke the windows of the School-house of the said District.

By order of rate payers. CHARLES C. HENRY, Secretary. Sept. 5, 1882

EDWARD T. RUSSELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants, 284 STATE STREET BOSTON, MASS. May 19, 1882-6m

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED for the private Ward for Ladies, at the Hospital for the Insane, an Attendant. Apply to Dr. BLANCHARD. Sept 9-4i.

TO LET - A House on Dorchester Street, containing ten rooms, with Stable. Apply to G. C. WORTHY. se 7 31 pd.

WANTED, an experienced tailor maid. Wages, seven dollars, or higher, to one who thoroughly understands her work. Enquire at the EXAMINER office. se 6 wky

BOOK LOST - The member of the Profession who borrowed from Messrs. Brecken & Fitzgerald's office "Things Joint Stock Companies," Vol. 1, will please return it at once and oblige the owners. se 6

TO LET - The House situated on corner of Great George and King Streets. For further information apply at the office of EXAMINER of "New Era." se 6 31

CASHIER WANTED - A young man, of good recommendation, for a cashier in a retail establishment in this city. Apply, by letter, to P. O. Box 110, stating salary, and giving references. [se 5, 31, wky 11

TWO OR THREE GOOD CABINET JOURNEYMEN WANTED at the P. E. Island Furniture Works. - M. BUTCHER se 2

WANTED, a Girl in a small family, to do general work. Apply at EXAMINER office. se 1

THE SUBSCRIBERS have about \$350.00 of the Bank of P. E. Island notes on hand for sale. HAMILTON & SMITH, Subdics, N. B., 9th Aug, 1882. ag 11