

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 10, 1882.

Growing Opinion on the Question of the Franchise.

The Montreal Gazette comes out strongly in favor of manhood suffrage. It says that the day of its adoption cannot long be deferred. It says that there is almost a consensus of opinion in its favor, and urges Ontario to broaden its franchise so as to practically introduce manhood suffrage. Referring to a different suffrage in every Province, it says:—

The consideration of the state of the franchise brings up the question of its assimilation throughout the various provinces of the Dominion. At present a most anomalous state of things exists. In one Province we have to-day manhood suffrage, in another a narrow and limited franchise, in another class privileges are enjoyed; in no two Provinces, we believe, is the qualification of the electors similar. So far as the Local Legislatures are concerned, these distinctions are of less consequence, but as applied to the Dominion Parliament they are manifestly unjust and unreasonable. The Federal Government would ere this, there is reason to think, have wiped out the anomalies of the franchise but for the expense such an act involves. But if one large Province broadens the franchise, so as to practically introduce manhood suffrage, the others will be forced by public opinion to move in the same direction. Ontario is now taking the initiative, and through its course the remedy may come without interference on the part of the Dominion Parliament.

surely the time has come when the intelligent young men of this Dominion may be trusted to cast their votes for the political destinies of Canada. Our young men are fairly well educated, pay a fair share of the country's taxes, take an active interest in the country's history, and they form the backbone of the rising generation. As a country advances in the scale of civilization, so does the extension of the Franchise advance. Our country must not hang behind in this respect, for our general population are as cultured as the population of any other country. The other Provinces cannot do better than follow the example of our Island, and give the people the full privilege of voting. In the sound common sense of the multitude there is safety and progress.

Practical Aestheticism.

Diffusion of true taste; a love for the beautiful; conciliation of capital and labour, and familiarity with the principles of chaste designs, are questions of a practical character, which work real and lasting good on a community influenced by them. Right taste is found, and dwells upon, what is submitted to it; clasping all that it loves and crushing in that clasp all that is hollow. It teaches people to be sterner true; makes the senses delicate; the perceptions accurate, and implants a love of quiet unglaring colours. This cultivation of taste acts on the moral nature, since it loves what is true and beautiful. It prefers the noble and graceful qualities of the heart to the mere gracefulness of manner, dress, and aspect. It is a great educator and elevator of the masses who have now entirely lost true taste. Some hundreds of years ago art belonged to the people, and was not confined to a few; nor was it monopolized by any one body of craftsmen. Every workman was an artist; every builder, carver, and mechanic knew that their work would be appreciated, well paid for, and honoured with the homage of a nation if it reached the temple of genius. Men worked with heart and soul, because their efforts were watched with eager sympathy and intelligent enthusiasm by almost every man, woman, and child in the locality. Their work, they saw must be good and beautiful because the people would not have it otherwise. But that popular spirit of criticism is now dead and gone. There is no popular taste for art now like that which existed in the days of Angelo, or in the time of Pericles. Then the innate sense of beauty crushed baseness and sham at birth, and impelled the people to keep among themselves the most talented workers. Now, the tasteful and talented artisan is forced soon to leave his native town and to work and live among strangers. In other days the people jealously watched their best worker, fearing that he would run away. The people must once more regain the taste they have lost; must learn to despise cheapness, sham, and shoddy; must be willing to support their best men, and to keep them in the community. That is the practical view of the question. Cheapness usually means nastiness, mediocrity, and instability—three noted characteristics when the spirit of popular criticism is dead.

A SHORT time ago, a report went the round of the papers that Mrs. Lincoln was in great want. This report gave rise to some very unpleasant comments and caused much bad feeling in the neighboring States. At the time, the rumours were promptly denied by the friends of Mrs. Lincoln, and now the following shows the unfortunate character of the charge:—"Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, last week gave bonds in the Sangamon County Court at Springfield, Ill., in the sum of \$180,000, as administrator of the estate of his mother, the late Mary Todd Lincoln. Of the estate \$72,000 are in Government bonds the rest being personal effects."

New FRILLS of great variety, in Muslin, Tarlatan and Lisse, just received at Yorgy's.

Provincial Exhibition.

EXHIBITS COMING IN.—FINE DISPLAY ALREADY.

Already the Exhibition Buildings and grounds present a splendid appearance. The tables and stands in each department are filling up with great rapidity. So far, the exhibit of butter is simply splendid. There will probably be over forty competitors in this department. The golden richness of the butter and its splendid aroma are remarkable. It is one of the best exhibits we ever had the pleasure of not only seeing but also of eating. The Grain department betokens a brisk competition, and the Roots, Vegetables and Stock will be the finest exhibit ever displayed in the Province. We are glad to see that the Flower stand already presents a handsome appearance, one that cannot fail to please the critical eye of even Oscar Wilde. There is a very good selection of articles made and carved from Island wood; they present quite a novel feature in our home industries. The stalls for the textile fabrics are as yet quite bare. It is hoped that they will be filled in time. The grounds are beginning to receive the Agricultural Implements, and some exhibits of poultry have already arrived. The indefatigable Secretary is working with all his might to put things in order, and to make the show a grand success.

Oscar Wilde is Coming.

This young Englishman, who will lecture in the Market Hall, to-morrow evening, was born in Dublin, October 16th, 1855, and is, therefore, but twenty-six years of age.

His father was Sir William Wilde, of Merrion Square, Dublin. Sir William was a remarkable man. He was a celebrated physician, and widely known throughout England and on the Continent. But, outside of this, he was President of the Irish Academy, an enthusiastic archaeologist, indefatigable in antiquarian research, and a frequent and brilliant contributor to the press on his favorite subjects. In these pursuits the boy, Oscar, was a constant and sympathetic companion.

Lady Wilde, the poet's mother, was fully as remarkable as his father. She was a woman of splendid beauty and conspicuous talent. Under the pseudonym of "Speranza," she published several volumes of poems, which demonstrated an undoubted poetic gift, and achieved an honorable place in English literature. Under the influence of his father, filled with a passionate love and reverence for the past; under the influence of his mother, enthusiastic over a future for the world which others painted for her, and which she painted for herself in all kinds of marvellous colors; among a crowd of choice spirits, who sympathized with either or both. In the midst of such surroundings this young Wilde passed the earlier part of his life and acquired his education.

City Council.

The regular session of the City Council was held at the Council Chamber last evening. The Mayor and all the Councillors were present.

A number of Bills were ordered to be paid.

Moved by Councillor Borne, Seconded by Councillor Horne.

Resolved, That officer McGonnell be Sergeant of the Police Force, Vice Sergeant McGregor resigned. Pay to-date from the resignation of the latter.

A vote occurring. The Mayor gave his casting vote against the resolution.

Moved by Councillor Chappelle, seconded by Councillor Murphy.

Resolved, That E. W. Dawson be appointed Auditor for the City of Charlottetown for the current year in place of Frank Kennedy who has left the Island. Carried.

On motion.

Resolved, That hereafter, applications for the use of the Market Hall shall be made to the City Clerk who is hereby authorized on receipt of the sum of Fourteen Dollars per night to give the Janitor an order permitting its use, and that this Resolution cannot be repealed without the unanimous vote of the Council.

Adjourning Sine die.

Telegraphic despatches dated New York, Oct. 8, have the following:—The New York London special says there is a very much calmer feeling throughout Europe on the whole Egyptian question. It is probable that upon all the main issues England will not presume too much. As it now looks it is a troublesome and thankless job from beginning to end. If Egypt pays for the war, it will come in great part out of the pockets of the English bondholders of Egyptian securities. The canal question will be only very little better in point of control and security. There will remain on all sides little but exasperation of spirit and disappointment.

Pensions of \$10,000 a year or a lump sum of \$250,000 each were offered to Sir Garnet Wolseley and Admiral Seymour. They chose the latter. Sir Garnet's title is not yet announced, although he is understood to have accepted a peerage. The Admiral declined one. There is great indignation over complaints made by wounded soldiers who continue to arrive in transports at Portsmouth and Southampton. Nothing much worse than the treatment they have endured could well be imagined. Soldiers were dying of neglect on the voyage with wounds undressed between Ismailia and England, their beds swarming with the vilest vermin. Inadequate attendance, bad food and little of it, is the substance of the complaints. The latest estimate of the cost of the war is \$50,000,000. The Tribune's London letter says the Egyptian mystery remains absolutely impenetrable. The ministerial silence is unbroken and the journals, ministerial and opposition alike, do not pretend to know the probable policy of the reconstruction. A minister or two have appeared in town, but no cabinet council has been held and no date fixed for holding one. Communications with foreign powers are carried on personally by the ministers. Friendly messages from Bismarck last week still fur her stultified French jealousy. An exchange of views has taken place this week between Lord Granville and M. Tissot. The result is unknown, but it is conjectured the French ministry is seeking to extract some sort of compensation for the inevitable surrender of the joint control.

The Robbery Case.

Preliminary Examination.

MONDAY, Oct. 9.

J. S. CARVELL (sworn)—I was not on the Island at the time of the robbery. I first heard of it in Boston. I arrived home on Wednesday last. On my return on last Wednesday, I called my employees into my office and interrogated them one by one, and came to the conclusion that the prisoner was the guilty party. A certain \$20 American Note was recovered before I returned. I saw E. W. Dawson on Friday last. I saw him at his office in the afternoon, and had a conversation with him about certain money. On that occasion, I had in my possession a certain \$20 bill, American currency, which was handed to me by my brother Albert. I showed that note to Mr. Dawson. It was after the conversation that I showed Dawson the note. After my interview with Dawson, I laid the information against the prisoner. I saw the prisoner in the office of the County Court on Saturday morning. I asked him where the key of my safe was. The reply was, in effect, that he didn't know. I then charged him with having robbed the safe, and told him that I had proof, and asked him, "What's to be done?" He said you can do what you like; I can account for every dollar I paid Dawson. I had not mentioned Dawson's name before this. I then called the Marshal who was in the corridor, and left. I had no fault to find with the prisoner while he was in my employ. I don't think I have ever spoken to him since, until last Saturday morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davies.—When I went into the office of the County Court, Blatch and Mr. Hughes only were present. Hughes left at my request, and I said: "Where's the key of my safe?" "Why do you ask me?" he replied. I said: "You have robbed my safe and I have the proof. I have traced the money to you, and have a portion of it now in my possession; and what's to be done?" He said: "You can do as you like; I can account for every dollar I paid Dawson." I did not mention Dawson's name to the prisoner.

Recalled by Mr. McLeod.—This is the note I received from my brother, and the one I showed to Dawson.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davies.—I knew the note by the number—1,673—which I remember, and other marks. There are four or five marks on it, made with an indelible blue pencil. When I received the note it was not bandaged as it is now. The note remained in my possession from the forenoon of Friday last till towards six o'clock in the evening, when I gave it to Parker Carvell to pass back to my brother, Albert, for safe keeping. When I first saw Mr. Dawson about it, it was a perfect note. I saw it again next day. It was shown to me by Albert Carvell, as it is now bandaged and torn, and I handed it right back to Albert Carvell. There are seven blue marks upon it—six distinct and one not distinct. I noticed these same marks upon it when I first saw it. Last Friday was the first time I ever saw the note to my knowledge.

ALBERT JED CARVELL (sworn)—I am in the employ of Carvell Bros. Have been there for about 5 months up to the time of the robbery and since. I open the store in the morning. The other hands came at 8 o'clock. I go to breakfast at 8 and come back at nine. My father is generally down about half-past nine. I remember the night of the robbery and the morning after. That was Thursday. I left on that evening between seven and 8 o'clock. I only remember that Mr. Aitken and John Messervy were there when I left. It is my duty to shut the windows. I closed the window to the south of the building back of John Messervy's office on the evening previous to the robbery. I found the shutters open in the morning. The shutter to the right was about six inches open; the other about two inches. Mr. Rattenbury and a truckman were present when I closed the window. Next morning I was down at 7 o'clock. My father keeps the key I use. I found when I unlocked the door it would not open. Then I pushed hard and it sprung open. Two horse-shoe nails were driven in the door, one above the latch, the other between the staple and the latch. There was also a piece of a single nail. I saw the mark where it had been driven into the wood. As soon as I opened the door I noticed that the shutter of the window was open. I left the shutters as I found them till Mr. Aitken came and went up stairs. When I went into the office I found a piece of walnut moulding on the floor in front of the safe. I thought it resembled that moulding over the drawer in the safe. I tried the safe and found it locked. I put it on the desk and went on with my sweeping till Mr. Aitken came. He came about 8 o'clock. Before I went up stairs John Trainor came and I told him. He said, "Good Heavens! some one must have been in here." I think Parker Carvell came first and then Mr. Aitken. Mr. Aitken called me and asked if I saw anything strange when I opened, and I told him how I found the door and the window. Mr. Aitken had the safe unlocked. I did not go down the cellar but went for my father.

(Cross examined by Mr. Davies)—I have a clear recollection of closing the shutters on the evening before the robbery. I have a special recollection as I remember Mr. Rattenbury working in the store at the time.

ALBERT CARVELL (sworn)—I am a book-keeper. I have been book-keeper for Carvell Bros. for about ten years. I also keep the cash at present. I remember the evening before the robbery. I left the office that evening, as near as I can remember, between ten and eleven. The hands all left before I did. I locked the safe that night. I have one key of the safe; Mr. Aitken the other. I usually lock the safe at night. Mr. Aitken unlocks it in the morning. My key was in my pocket from the time I locked the safe on—the night previous to the robbery until I came down to the office next morning. There are two keys left on the Chubb lock on the drawer which was broken into. I have carried both of them for the last two months or more. When I locked the safe there was in it \$779.87, including the cheques. Part of the cash was taken in by Messervy. I received \$482.58, less memoranda \$90.93. Messervy's cash was \$391.51. Of the money I took in there was \$165 in cheques, one for \$150 and the other was \$15 of the balance; \$188 was in Bank notes, \$35.56 were in silver, and there were some cents which were in the safe. The money received was paid to me in the office up stairs. Messervy's cash was received downstairs. He brought it up and put it in a paper box which he put in a pigeon hole in the upper part of the safe. I found the money there just before I went home, and it being late, I took the money and put it in the drawer with my own cash, and locked it up without counting it. I put the paper box as it was into the drawer, which I locked. I saw the money, which consisted of gold, and silver, and notes, and cheques; and cents.

Court adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, Oct. 10.

(Examination Resumed.) ALBERT CARVELL (re-called).—I sometimes count Messervy's cash at night; sometimes in the morning. I did not count it on the night of the robbery because it was late and I

was tired. I counted my own money in the evening. I remember putting the paper box in the drawer and locking it, and then locking the safe. No person else could get at my key to open the safe. I locked the front door of the office and gave the key of it to my son next morning about half-past six o'clock. I heard about the robbery about half-past 8 o'clock next morning. I usually come to the office about nine. When I came there were present Mr. Aitken, Mr. Rattenbury, Messervy, Parker Carvell and I think Robertson. "Jed" came shortly afterwards. I know that windows were closed and I fastened when I left the office on the night previous. I refer particularly to the windows down stairs. The front windows are protected by wooden shutters. I am certain the south window was locked because I looked to see. I looked at the west window also. I am usually the last man in the office in the evening. I make a habit of looking at these windows. The windows were closed. There is no doubt about it in the world. In 1873 I had the safe key and the two cash keys. They were keys of one ring. At that time my brother Jed kept the other key of the safe. I lost them. The last place I saw them was on my desk. I had been to the Union Bank, and when I came back I looked for my keys and couldn't find them, and haven't found them from that day to this. That day was the 15th May, 1873. I missed the keys in about fifteen minutes from the time I saw them on the desk. When I did so I went back to the Union Bank, thinking I had perhaps left them there. Mr. Aitken had a duplicate of the key of the drawer in the desk, which he gave to me. The safe remained locked until my brother returned some days afterwards. When he returned he ordered new Chubb locks for the two drawers and a new lock for the safe. He gave me his safe key and I carried it for a while. It was used by both Mr. Aitken and myself. About two years ago we had a duplicate key made. On the 7th of last January a customer sent in some money (\$153), and a renewal note to return another note of \$300, which he supposed to be due on the 14th January. It came due a month and a day later. The money was rolled up and put in a lower drawer. It did not go into our books at all. About the time the note fell due, the money could not be found, nor the renewal note, nor the letter. I can't say positively that the money was put into the safe. In connection with this robbery I saw no traces of robbery of the safe. We didn't know what to think about it. All that could be said was, "the money disappeared." The lock on the safe was not a complicated affair. David T. Johnston was not on the Island when the robbery took place, nor was M. G. McLeod in employ at the time. Mr. Philip McLeod, nor was Warren Campbell, nor was Roland Rattenbury. Rattenbury came to our employ after the loss of the key in 1873. So did George Knight, who also left several years ago. William Boswell was not, I think, on the Island at the time of the robbery. I haven't seen him for years. He came to our employ several years after the key was lost. The prisoner was in our office the day after the robbery; but I didn't see him. I think it was on Saturday he again came in, and Mr. Aitken sent for him to come up stairs. He said, "Harry, we got cleared out of all our cash the other night, and among the rest was your cheque, and we would thank you to give us a duplicate, and, at the same time, a cheque for the balance of your account, as we are now very hard up." He answered he could not do it till he found his bank book stood; but promised me the cheque before four o'clock. When Aitken told him we were "cleared out," etc., he said: "Did you?" Before this interview we suspected Blatch. Some time before the robbery he enquired of Aitken the price of salt. Mr. Aitken told him nine cents a pound. He came up stairs and paid for one bag. I was afterwards informed he took two. The next day we tried to find a clue to the robbery. (\$0 American bill produced.) This note was handed me by Nelson Rattenbury in the office up stairs in the presence of John Messervy, Parker Carvell, and Albert D. Robertson. On receiving it I took pains to thoroughly examine the note. It was not then patched up. I identify this note by several peculiar marks, by the signature of the President, by the numbers etc. My attention was directed to certain blue marks by Rattenbury and Messervy. The note was given to me, I think, on the Wednesday after the robbery. The blue marks were on the note when it was handed to me.

(Cross examined by Mr. Davies)—I never saw the note before Rattenbury produced it. It is an ordinary National Bank note; I think a little lighter in color than the ordinary run. The name of the President who signed it is Chester Downer, and the handwriting is peculiar; but I could not distinguish the signature from that of another note signed by the President. When the note was given me I noticed the signature, and I wrote it down that day. Outside of my brother nobody else handled the note, except Parker Carvell. While it was in my possession nobody had it but myself. I told Aitken; but he didn't see it then. I thought I took it home in my pocket, and it is to be seen in my pocket. It was intact; but when I handed it back to me, by Parker, it was torn. I remember the numbers. The entries number are each 1673. There is a number on the lower left hand corner. It is 2679. The number on the upper right hand corner commences with a D and the number 344927 with a mark at the back of them as part of a parenthesis. I put all the marks down on paper. The note was torn after I gave it to my brother and before it was returned to me by Parker Carvell. Green backs are now commonly part of our circulation. Probably about 10 per cent of the paper we receive is in green backs, from \$5 to \$1000. The lower denomination being most plentiful. I don't know that the 9c. salt is the price of a 5 or 10 lb. bag. It does not strike me that my statement conflicts materially with Aitken's. I did not mark down the conversation Mr. Aitken had with prisoner on Saturday after the robbery. Nothing was said about the safe. I was not present but on one occasion when Blatch was there on Saturday, but I know he was there a second time because he left a cheque. When the \$173 was lost last January, the employees were the same as they are now. Robertson received the \$153 from Capt. McKee. I was present. One of us took charge of it and placed it in the lower drawer of the safe. I don't know of any other place to put it. That is the proper place to put it. But I won't swear that it did go there. I have no doubt it was stolen, and if it was stolen from the safe it must have been stolen by some one who had access to the safe. I firmly believe it was not stolen by any one about the office. Sometimes the key is left in the safe. And an impression of the key might be taken. James McLeod is not on the staff he is employed from time to time as required. I count my cash any time between six and twelve o'clock at night. On the night before the robbery, I am not certain at what time I counted the cash. I never thought of Messervy's cash till I saw it in the safe. This is not singular. After Aitken left I was working at the books. I made no examination of the money Messervy left in the box personally. I didn't know anything about it. The size of the box was about 2 1/2 x 6. The L. O. U. etc., containing \$90.93 were not stolen. There was a book in the cash drawer in the safe which contained some memoranda and this was not taken. As near as I can recollect, I left on the

night previous to the robbery between half past ten and eleven o'clock. I went straight home. My keys of the cash drawers and of the front door were not attached, they were all loose in the right-hand pocket of my vest. The two duplicate keys of the cash drawers were with other keys on a ring which I keep in my pants pocket. I got up and woke my son in the morning and gave him the key of the front door. I, and not my son, locked up after the robbery, nor did I suspect him of it. Harry Carvell was never employed in the office. My salary is \$90 a year.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Independence of Egypt.

Execution of Natives.

Egypt's Cotton Crop.

Special Despatch to the Examiner.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

News has been received here that a movement has been started in Cairo for the purpose of urging the Chamber of Notables to proclaim Egypt free and independent. The leaders of the movement urge that now is the best time to secure complete independence, and severance from the bondage of Turkey. They suggest the immediate withdrawal of the annual tribute to Turkey, and on immediate suspension of official relations with the Porte.

Two natives were executed yesterday at Alexandria for complicity in the murder of an Englishman at Alexandria during the June massacre.

The Cotton crop of Egypt exceeds all estimates and will give considerable returns to planters.

[Of the chiefest sources of wealth created by European influence in Egypt, there is none more important than that of the growth of cotton. This product was formerly burned in the Egyptian bath-houses and ovens, and usually thrown away. The total value of the crops is now about \$10,000,000 annually. Ninety per cent. of this finds its home in the English market. In the year 1881, no less than 120,000 tons were landed in one English seaport. The average crop now weighs about two hundred and eighty million pounds, and about twenty years ago was not a quarter of the product.]

Honor to Wolseley and Seymour.

The report that Wolseley and Seymour have accepted the lump sum of a quarter of a million of dollars is now confirmed, also the report that Wolseley accepts a peerage, but Seymour declines the same.

A Tax on Foreigners.

Special to the Examiner.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9.

The Porte proposes to levy taxes on all foreigners doing business with Turkey. All the powers except England, France and Russia have agreed to the proposal.

French Party Fighting.

Special to the Examiner.

PARIS, Oct. 9.

The Republicans and Legitimists have become very excited at Arles over party questions, and some rioting has taken place there.

Shooting in Ireland.

The Irish Convention.

Special Despatch to the Examiner.

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.

The farmer who was shot and wounded at Ballina last Saturday is now dead.

The Bishops have permitted the Irish clergy to participate in the evicted tenants' aid movement. Many priests intend to be present at the Dublin conference.

Wreck of the "Weider."

THE CREW SAFE.

Special to the Examiner.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.

News has just been received here that the German steamer "Weider," of 3,500 tons burden, for Hamburg from New York, ran headlong into the beach about three miles west of Cape Race, Newfoundland. The vessel struck the beach about two o'clock this morning during a dense fog. The passengers and crew were saved. They numbered all told 233. A special steamer went from St. John's to carry the hands to that Port. It is certain that the vessel and the cargo will be a total loss.

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

CAIRO, Oct. 8.

Arabi Pacha is treated as the commonest convict by the Egyptian jailors.

VIENNA, Oct. 8.

The difference between Europe and the Danube Commission and Russia threatens to assume proportions of a serious conflict, and may lead to complications.

PARIS, Oct. 8.

A great fire occurred to-day in a hardware factory on the Boulevard Charonne, during which the chief of the fire brigade was killed and several men injured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 8.

By the premature explosion of a blast, on Friday evening near Mountain Store, on the Springfield and Memphis Railroad, five laborers were killed and six others seriously injured.

Weather Bulletin.

TORONTO, Oct. 10—10 a. m.

Fresh to strong southwest to northwest winds, fair weather with local showers.

DIED.

Suddenly, at West River, on Sept. 7th, 1882, after an illness of six months which she bore with christian resignation to the divine will, Euphemia Ann, the beloved and eldest daughter of the late James and Flora Darrah, in the 23rd year of her age, leaving one sister and a brother, besides a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate sister. She died trusting in the Lord.

At Rollo Bay, on the 25th ult. of Bronchitis John McKinnon, aged about 55 years. The deceased was a man much respected for his many good qualities which endeared him to his large circle of friends. May he rest in peace.

On the 9th inst., from Cancer, Mr. George "rocket," Little York, aged 51 years. The deceased will be buried on Wednesday after noon at 3 o'clock.

OSCAR WILDE.

THE Leader of the Aesthetic Party in England, and the most popular Lecturer of the day, will give his celebrated

LECTURE,

—ON—

"Decorative Arts,"

—AT—

MARKET HALL,

—ON—

To-morrow (Wednesday) Ev'g.

OCTOBER 11th, AT 8.30 O'CLOCK.

Mr. Wilde has been a great success in America, and is now returning to St. John to repeat his Lecture here by special request.

General admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents each; on sale at the "Apothecaries' Hall."

It will be well to secure seats at once, as the House will be full.

Doors open at 7.30 o'clock, Oct. 10, '82.

Coat Makers Wanted.

THREE or FOUR COATMAKERS wanted immediately. Also one Machinist. Good wages and steady employment to competent hands. Address

J. M. ROSS, Merchant Tailor, Moncton, N. B.

TO RENT.

A COTTAGE PIANO in good order. Apply to

C. LEWIS, Grafton Street, Oct. 5, 1882.

P. E. Island Railway.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

RETURN TICKETS at ONE FIRST-CLASS FARE will be issued from Summerside and Station West of Summerside to Charlottetown by No. 2 Train at the 10th October inst., and from all Stations to Charlottetown on October 11th and 12th, good to return up to and including the 13th of October, to parties attending the Provincial Exhibition.

Live Stock and other exhibits will pay regular tariff rates to Exhibition, but will be returned free, if ownership has not changed, on production of a certificate to that effect from the Secretary of the Exhibition.

L. B. ARCHIBALD, Supt. Railway Office, Charlottetown, Oct. 4, 1882. 4 6 9 10, wksly li

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

LOST, last evening, on or near Market Square, a DOOR KEY. Any person finding and returning the same to the EXAMINER OFFICE will oblige the owner. [oc10]

WANTED—A Female Servant. Apply to Mrs. Theo. L. Chappelle, South Side King Square. [oc10]

WANTED—Between Y. M. C. A. rooms and at Ballina last Saturday is now dead.

The Bishops have permitted the Irish clergy to participate in the evicted tenants' aid movement. Many priests intend to be present at the Dublin conference.

WANTED a Girl for General Housework to go to Moncton, N. B. Liberal wages to a competent person. Apply at the EXAMINER OFFICE. Oct. 9 1/2

WANTED immediately a Servant Man or Boy. One from the Country preferred. Apply at this office. Oct. 9 1/2

WANTED immediately at the "Revere House," a sober respectable young man to attend Steamers and Trains, and to wait table. Reference required. Oct. 9 1/2

WANTED TO RENT IMMEDIATELY, a House with five or six rooms in a convenient part of the city. Apply at the EXAMINER OFFICE. Oct. 7 1/2

LOST—Between the entrance to the Malpeque Road and the Lime Kiln, an ear ring, the finder of which will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. Oct 7

FOR SALE, 10,000 feet Boards, suitable for Potato barrel heads or trunks. Apply to H. Coombs, Oct 6 1/2

I WANT TO EXCHANGE a Double Vis-a-Vis Wagon for a Single Wagon. Apply to H. Coombs, Oct 6 1/2

I WANT