The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1881. VOL. 9, NO. 17

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, 25th May, 1881.

WHEREAS circumstances have rendered it expedient to effect certain changes in the policy of the Government respecting the administration of Dominion Lands, Public Notice is hereby given:—

1. The Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, were rescinded by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 20th day of May, instant, and the following Regulations for the disposal of agricultural lands substituted therefor:

2. The even-numbered sections within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt—that is to say, lying within 24 miles on each side of the line of the said Railway, excepting those which may be required for wood lots in connection with settlers on prairie lands within the said belt, or which may be otherwise specially dealt with by the Governor in Council—shall be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions. The odd-numbered sections within the said belt are Canadian Pacific Railway Lands, and can only be acquired from the Company.

3. The pre emptions entered within the said belt, of 24 miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, up to and including the 31st day of December next, shall be disposed of at the rate of $2.50 per acre; four-tenths of the purchase money, with interest on the latter at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry, the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may from time to time remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

4. From and after the 31st day of December next, the price shall remain the same—that is $2.50 per acre—for pre-emptions within the said belt, or within the corresponding belt of any branch line of the said Railway, but shall be paid in one sum at the end of three years, or at such earlier peariod as the claimant may have acquired a title to his homestead quarter section.

5. Dominion Lands, the property of the Gov-Government, 24 miles of any projected line of Railway, recognized by the Minster of Railways, and of which he has given notice in the Official Gazette as being a projected line of railway, shall be dealt with as to price and terms, as follows:—The pre-emptions shall be sold at the same price and on the same terms as fixed in the next preceding paragraph, and the odd-numbered sections shall be sold at $2.50 per acre, payable in cash.

6. In all townships open for sale and settlement within Manitoba or the North-West Territories, outside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the even-numbered sections, except in the cases provided for in clause two of these Regulations, shall be held exclusively for homestead and pre-emption, and the odd-numbered sections for sale as public lands.

7 The lands described as public lands shall be sold at the uniform price of $2 per acre, cash, excepting in special cases where the Minister of the Interior, under the provisions of section four of the amendment to the Dominion Lands Act passed at the last session of Parliament, may deem it expedient to withdraw certain farming lands from ordinary sale and settlement, and put them up for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, in which event such lands shall be put up at an upset price of $2 per acre.

8. Pre-emptions outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt shall be sold at the uniform price of $2 per acre, to be paid in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier periods as the claimant may acquire a title to his homestead quarter-section.

9. Exception shall be made to the provisions of clause 7, in so far as relates to lands in the Province of Manitoba or the North-West Territories, lying to the north of the belt containing the Pacific Railway lands, wherein a person being an actual settler on an odd-numbered section shall have the privilege of purchasing to the extent of 320 acres of such section, but no more, at the price of $1.25 per acre, cash; but no Patent shall issue for such land until after three years of actual residence upon the same.

10. The price and terms of payment of odd-numbered sections and pre-emptions, above set forth, shall not apply to persons who have settled in any one of the several belts described in the said Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, hereby rescinded, but who have not obtained entries for their lands, and who may establish a right to purchase such odd-numbered sections or pre emptions, as the case may be, at the price and on the terms respectively fixed for the same by the said Regulations.

Timber for Settlers.

11. The sytem of wood lots in prairie townships shall be continued—that is to say, homestead settlers having no timber on their own lands, shall be permitted to purchase wood lots in area not exceeding 20 acres each, at a uniform rate of $5 per acre, to be paid in cash.

12. The provision in the next preceding paragraph shall apply also to settlers on prairie sections bought from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in cases where the only wood lands available have been laid out on even-numbered sections, provided the Railway Company agree to reciprocate where the only timber in the locality may be found on their lands.

13. With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses from time to time under and in accordance with the provisons of the 'Dominion Lands Act,' to cut merchantable timber on any lands owned by it within surveyed townships; and settlement upon, or sale of any lands covered by such license, shall, for the time being, be subject to the operation of the same.

Sales of Lands to Individuals or Corporations for Colonization.

14. In any case where a company or individual applies for lands to colonize, and is willing to expend capital to contribute towards the construction of facilities for communication between such lands and existing settlements, and the Government is satisfied of the good faith and ability of such company or individual to carry out such undertaking, the odd-numbered sections in the case of lands outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, or of the Belt of any branch line or lines of the same, may be sold to such company or individual at half price, or $1 per acre in cash. In case the lands applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the same principle shall apply so far as one-half of each even-numbered section is concerned—that is to say, the one-half of each even-numbered section may be sold to the company or individual at the price of $1.25 per acre to be paid in cash. The company or individual will further be protected up to the extent of $500, with six per cent. interest thereon till paid, in the case of advances made to place families on homesteads, under the provisions of section 10 of the amendments to the Dominion Lands Acts hereinbefore mentioned.

15. In every such transaction, it shall be absolutely conditional:—

(*a.*) That the company or individual, as the case may be, shall, in the case of lands outside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, within three years of the date of the agreement with the Government, place two settlers on each of the odd-numbered sections, and also two on homesteads on each of the even-numbered sections embraced in the scheme of colonization.

(*b.*) That should the land applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the company or individual shall, within three years of the date of agreement with the Government, place two settlers on the half of each even-numbered section, purchased under the provision contained in paragraph 14, above, and also one settler upon each of the two quarter sections remaining available for homesteads in such section.

(*c.*) That on the promoters failing within the period fixed, to place the prescribed number of settlers, the Governor in Council may cancel the sale and the privilege of colonization, and resume possession of the lands not settled, or charge the full price of $2 per acre, or $2.50 per acre, as the case may be, for such lands, as may be deemed expedient.

(*d.*) That it be distinctly understood that this policy shall only apply to schemes for colonization of the public lands by Emigrants from Great Britain or the European Continent.

Pasturage Lands.

16. The policy set forth as follows shall govern applications for lands for grazing purposes, and previous to entertaining any application, the Mintster of the Interior shall satisfy himself of the good faith and ability of the applicant to carry out the undertaking involved in such application.

17. From time to time, as may be deemed expedient, leases of such Townships, or portions of Townships, as may be available for grazing purposes, shall be put up at auction at an upset price to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, and sold to the highest bidder—the premium for such leases to be paid in cash at the time of the sale.

18. Such leases shall be for a period of twenty-one years, and in accordance otherwise with the provisions of Section eight of the Amendment to the Dominion Lands Act, passed at the last session of Parliament, hereinbefore mentioned.

19. In all cases, the area included in a lease shall be in proportion to the quantity of live stock kept thereon, at the rate of ten acres of land to one head of stock; and the failure in any case of the lessee to place the requisite stock upon the land within three years from the granting of the lease, or in subsequently maintaining the proper ratio of stock to the area of the leasehold, shall justify the Governor in Council in cancelling such lease, or in diminishing proportionally the area contained therein.

20. On placing the required proportion of stock within the limits of the leasehold, the lessee shall have the privilege of purchasing, and receiving a patent for a quantity of land covered by such lease, on which to construct the buildings necessary in connection therewith, not to exceed five per cent. of the area of the leasehold, which latter shall in no single case exceed 100,000 acres.

21. The rental for a leasehold shall in all cases be at the rate of $10 per annum for each thousand acres included therein, and the price of the land which may be purchased for the cattle station referred to in the next preceding paragraph, shall be $1.25 per acre, payable in cash.

Payments for Lands.

22. Payments for public lands and also for pre-emptions may be in cash, or in scrip, or in police or military bounty warrants, at the option of the purchaser.

23 The above provisions shall not apply to lands valuable for town plots, or to coal or other mineral lands, or to stone or marble quarries, or to lands having water power thereon; and further, shall not, of course, effect Sections 11 and 29 in each Township, which are public school lands, or Sections 8 and 26, which are Hudson's Bay Company's lands.

J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

LINDSEY RUSSELL,
Surveyor General. j8, 3i oaw

MORTGAGE SALE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of July next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Georgetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of December, A. D. 1876, and made between Michael McNeill of the one part, and Daniel Hodgson of the other part,—

ALL that tract, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number fifty-four bounded as follows, that is to say: By a line commencing at a stake set in the division line between said Township Number fifty-four and Township Number fifty-five, and in the south-east angle of land in the possession of Thomas Walsh, and running thence (by the Magnetic Meridian of the year 1764) south on said division line nineteen chains and fifty links, or to land in possession of John Goff, Esquire; thence west to land also in possession of the said John Goff, Esquire; thence north to the said Thomas Walsh's land; and thence along the same east to the place of commencement, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, a little more or less.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod, Charlottetown.

Dated this second day of June, 1881.

DANIEL HODGSON,
Mortgagee

[ju 2]

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

THE

CHEAP CASH STORE!

:o:

HEARTZ'S OLD STAND,

Opposite the Market.

:o:

THE Subscriber would inform the purchasing public that he has opened in the above well-known Store a large and varied assortment of Goods in the following lines:

Hardware, Stoves, Groceries, Earthen, Glass and Wooden Ware, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.,

Which he is prepared to sell to Cash Customers at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

Nails and Spikes, Iron and Steel, Paint (all colors); Boiled, Raw, Sweet, Lard, Machinery, Wool, Codfish and Kerosene Oils; Varnishes, Glass and Putty, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Rope, Hames, Whips, Chains, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Screws, Saws, Cutlery, Scales, Guns, Revolvers, Cartridges, Powder, Shot, Tea Trays, &c., &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Spices, Canned Goods, Salt, Rice, Split Peas, Beans, Barley and General Groceries.

FLOUR, OAT AND CORNMEAL.

FRUIT—in Layer, Muscatel and Valencia Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dried Apples, Almonds, Nuts, Dates, Oranges, Lemons, etc., etc.

GLASSWARE—in Lamps, Glasses and Shades, Tumblers, Goblets, Celery Glasses, Table Sets, Pickle and Preserve Dishes, Water Carraffes, etc., etc.

WOODENWARE—in Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Washboards, Churns, Baskets, Seives, Measures, etc., etc.

EARTHEN AND STONE WARE—in Milk Dishes, Butter Crocks, Jars, Flower Pots, Molasses Jugs, Preserve Jars, Churns, etc., etc.

BRUSHES—in Whitewash, Paint, Varnish, Sash, Marking, Tar, Scrubbing, Stove, Shoe, Bannister, Crumb, Window, Horse, Shaving, Hair and Tooth, etc.

STOVES—a large assortment daily expected from Fawcett's Celebrated Foundry Sackville.

☞ Please call and examine quality and prices. Goods delivered at Steamers, Railroads and private residences in the City free of charge.

HENRY BEER.

Charlottetown, May 27, 1881—2aw wkly

SPRING IMPORTATION.

:o:

OWEN CONNOLLY & CO.

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A

Large and Varied Stock of English & American

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.

CASH BUYERS should call and see our Goods before Purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ROBERT ORR'S OLD STAND. ☜

Charlottetown, May 6, 1881.—3m oaw-wkly

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Hats, Caps,

TEAS, &c., &c.

:o:

TRY THE NEW CASH STORE.

:o:

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE AND VERY CHEAP.

L. E. PROWSE,

GEO. E. FULL'S OLD STAND.

Charlottetown, May 13, 1881—1y

MILLS FOR SALE.

THE proprietor intending to leave the country, offers that desirable Mill Property known as the

Brae Mills, in Lot 9,

situated at the Brae Station, with railroad running right to the Mills. The Mills are driven by a 35-horse power engine, of the finest kind. There is in the Mill a Shingle Machine, Crosscut Machine, Rotary Mill, Trimmer Mill and Edger, all complete and running at once, and as many more can be added if necessary; lots of power.

There is an endless lot of lumber in the vicinity, such as Spruce and Hemlock, and the only good place for getting cedar timber on the Island, which is so desirable for shingle purposes. All this, with stock of lumber, and many more things too numerous to mention, with a new Dwelling House and outbuildings, will be sold for one-half cost. This is a good chance for some one. For information apply at the Mills to

June 10 ANGUS McKINNON.

The Revised NEW TESTAMENT

(Authorized Editions.)

A full supply in different binding. Prices from 20 cents upwards, at

MORRIS' BOOKSTORE.

Post-paid on receipt of the price.

Summerside, May 20, 1881.

Eggs. Eggs.

I WANT a quantity of good fresh EGGS for shipment.

Will pay the HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH r them.

GEORGE CARTER.

Upper Great George St., June 2, '81—wkly 6w

The Asylum Outrage

Starling Evidence of the Attendant McLean.

WILLIAM McLEAN, (sworn),—Is one of the attendants. Went to the Asylum about two months ago. Attends upon the patients at day and night. Is in charge of no particular ward. Is alone when on duty at night. His duty is to see that nothing occurs. Had a squabble with Manson many times. Manson never struck him. Has not been more violent during the past month than at other times. His leg was black after his fall through the lift. Does not know which leg. Noticed it a week or so after the jump. Was lame after that. Sleeps in the hospital. Manson's room is in the ground flight. His bedroom is in the top story. Was at the skirmish. Was not called there but had business. There was no noise. Went into the room were the rest of the attendants were. Tom Creighan, John McCloskey and Joe McRae. George Manson was kicking at the door. John McRae, John McCloskey and Tom Creighen went towards Manson's room. Patrick McCloskey was not there. When the door was opened Manson came into the room. Does not know who opened the door. Manson walked through the ward. He either struck one of them, or one of them struck him. Witness could not tell which. Joe McRae and Tom Creighan were the nearest to the patient at the time. Some of the boys spoke of a blow being struck. They then come to where he was standing. He, witness, gave him a kind of a blow and a shove. Struck him somewhere under his arm. The globe fell off the lamp, and the light went out. Manson struck John McCloskey over the eye, and all hands got into a tussle. Tried to light the lamp, but could not succeed. Pat McCloskey came in when they were in the dark. While he was trying to light the lamp four of them were on Manson. Pat went into the scuffle then, and went into the room. When he saw that they were going too far the witness told them not to beat him too much. Was away two minutes to get a light. The scuffle was going on all the time. When he came back Manson was on his feet. The men were all round him. They were not kicking him then. They were carrying him in—dragging him in by the arms. Pat McCloskey, Joe McRae, and Tom Creighan were dragging him in. Manson was resisting, he was not tied. Does not think they were ill-using him then. He lay down on the floor and they got kicking and boxing him. Joe McRae, Joe McCloskey and Thos. Creighan were the men who were occupied in this way. They were kicking on all parts of the body as far as he could see. He thought it time to interfere, and told them not to boot him so much. Said nothing to Creighan, as he did not want to make himself too busy. Manson was lying on the floor, appearing perfectly helpless from the hammering he got. He was not able to get up when they were all on top of him. Got beating enough he would say. Is sure of it because he could hear them. Thinks he got the worst beating after he came into the room. Got the light a couple of doors from Manson's room. It blew out the first time, struck a couple of matches and they blew out. John McCloskey then came. Was two or three minutes getting the light. Noticed that McCloskey eye was cut. The wound was most likely caused by a blow of the hand. He saw nothing in Manson's hand. He does not think that there was. They did not stop kicking Manson at the time he told them to desist. Could not tell how often he was struck. It was more than two or three times. Manson was put into bed, Were kicking and striking him in all parts of the body whenever they could get a blow. Had nothing on but his shirt. He might have his drawers on, but he could not say. He usually sleeps with his drawers off. After he was put in the bed, there were a few blows struck. Manson was groaning. Some times he used his arms to ward off the blows and sometimes he could not. He did not resist when he was being put into bed. So far as we could judge he was not able to do anything or to get out of bed. His helpless condition was from the beating. He was kicked while he was in bed, but the fellow who kicked him had no boots on. It was Pat McCloskey. He was jumped upon while in bed. Pat MacCloskey did this. It was about the breast. He could not say it was done more than once. He was also boxed while he was in bed by Joe McRae and Tom Creighan. Tom Creighan struck him some where about the ears. Was struck upon both ears. He struck him with his fist. John McCloskey gave Manson a few blows at finishing off. Witness did not interfere a second time. He did not want to get himself into trouble. The men were not excited except Pat McCloskey, All went out to wash McCloskey's eye. Pat McCloskey turned and went back into Manson's room. John McCloskey told Creighan or one of them to tell Pat to come out of Manson's room for fear he would hurt him worse. When coming out of the bath room heard a noise of someone jumping on the floor. He believed that Pat McCloskey had gone back to give Manson more beating. Heard no noise from Manson at all. Witness did not go back to the room. He went to bed. All started together. Manson came out of his own accord. Tom Creighen said let him out, if he wanted to come out, to have some sport with him. Did not know whether it was to hurt or have fun with him. He was let out for some purpose. Creighan said it to all hands. Think it was Creighan. Won't say for certain. Witness thought it was a very serious matter to abuse a man in that way. John had charge of all the wards that night. Was not asked any questions about it by either the Medical Superintendent or the Trustee. Does not know whether there was drinking then or not. There was no drinking in the attendants room that night. Never heard the McCloskey's threaten Manson.

CROSS EXAMINED BY MR. PETERS.

Has been in the Asylum about two months. Lived in Lot 30, was out that night talking to one of the girls. Came in about ten or half-past ten. Went into the attendants room where the rest were. Doesn't know who suggested that they would go to Manson's room. He got up to go to bed. He did not open the door. Manson was not angry when he was let out, Was afraid the lamp would be broken. Caught Joe McRae by the shoulder and told him to stop. Did not tell the Doctor. Does not know what was told to the doctor. Saw John McCloskey strike Manson with his clenched fist while he was in bed.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

LONDON, June 9.

The barque "Kate Irving," of St. John, N. B., from Newport for Guayamas, put into Montevideo, June 7th, leaky. The crew refused to proceed, alleging that the vessel was unseaworthy.

The centennial of the birth of George Stephenson, the originator of railway locomotion, is being celebrated to-day in various parts of England.

Mr. Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, in the Commons to-day said that as the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, under which the Americans enjoy the privilege of fishing in British Colonial waters, could not in any case expire before 1885, the government were not at present in a position to consider the expediency of terminating the treaty so far as relates to fishery questions.

CORK, June 9.

A furious riot is now in progress. Mr. Stokes, a magistrate, has been severely injured and three policemen badly wounded. Mounted police charged the mob and several persons were injured. Twenty rioters have been arrested.

LIMERICK, June 9.

Eight suspected persons belonging to Skull and Skibbereen have been arrested under the Viceroy's warrant and conveyed to jail here. A coroner's jury have returned a verdict that Mahoney, the farmer who was killed at a recent riot, and Bodyke, of County Clare, died from being struck by a policeman, at present unknown, whom they found guilty of wilful murder.

EUROPE AND THE EAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.

Palmer, otherwise known as "Warhawk," under a charge of conspiracy against the Government, will be quietly expelled from Turkey.

PARIS, June 9.

Commandant Lychtensten, attached to President Grevy's military household, will represent M. Grevy at the Yorktown centennial.

LONDON, June 9.

The *North German Gazette* of Berlin, announces that the German Minister to Pekin has urgently demanded that China shall take energetic measures to punish pirates who recently plundered the German barque Occident, and that the German consul at Canton has been instructed to call to his assistance a German man-of-war if necessary.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Paris says that the Senate's rejection of the *scrutin de liste* bill marks the beginning of another revolutionary era—a duel between Gambetta and Grevy.

UNITED STATES.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 9.

The "Maine Farmer" publishes four columns of reports from all parts of the States, written before the late frost, which represents the outlook as very promising. Grass never looked better; an increased acreage of crops was put in; early sowed grain is looking finely, and the fruit trees are covered with blossoms. There is a large increase of acreage of sweet corn, planted for canning purposes.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 9.

Thousands of acres of corn are under water in this section. Several bridges have been washed out. The rain has been heavier than for years. If it stops now, however, the injury to the crops will be small.

LAKE CITY, June 9.

On Monday William May, brother of Richard May, who with other ranchmen were recently killed by the Utes, has organized a company and attacked hostile Utes. After a short skirmish the Utes withdrew, leaving two dead.

CLEAVELAND, Ohio, June 9.

The traders' assembly here have issued a boycotting proclamation against the *Herald* and *Leader* on account of trouble between these papers and the Typographical Union.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 9.

The heavy rains of the past three days have resulted in a general freshet in this vicinity and great damage is reported on all railroads in the section by washouts and slides.

ALBANY, June 9.

The Legislature is now investigating a charge of attempted bribery on the part of the Administration Republican. Direct questions of veracity on the part of members of the Legislature are involved.

RICHMOND, Va., June 9.

The straight out Republicans will meet on the 29th inst., to decide upon a State Convention. They will endeavor to prevent Republicans from aiding the Readjuster's cause.

DEW DROP IN.—Just received, Rhubarb for the pies, pies, and Cranberries for the jam, jam; Lemons for the girls and boys, and Oranges, the real I am. Apples too. Don't forget the place.—ARTHUR & TOOMBS, 3i