

THE DAILY EXAMINER. MAY 13, 1882.

Tardy Recognition.

SOME of the English papers are rightly indignant over the tardy national recognition of English genius. Strange to say, the highest honour that Germany offers to such men was extended to three notable Englishmen, viz., Landseer, Carlyle, and Darwin. It is a stinging reproach to Britain that other countries should be the first to recognize in an honourable way the genius of Englishmen.

Dr. Jenkins' Letter on the Irish Question.

His letter shows that the sentiments of Dr. Jenkins towards Ireland and Irishmen are not such as were attributed to him, no doubt under a misconception, by a correspondent of THE EXAMINER. The intimate connection both political and personal that has always existed between Dr. Jenkins and the Irishmen of Charlottetown and the country generally is well known, and should have been sufficient to preclude the idea that he holds feelings antagonistic to them.

The Newfoundland Railway.

SHORT ROUTE LINE TO EUROPE—THE SYNDICATE BONDED WITH CROWN LANDS.

On Saturday night the Newfoundland House of Assembly passed an Act incorporating the Great American-European Short Line Railway. Large and important concessions were made to the Company. They receive from the Newfoundland Government 5,000 acres of select Crown lands for every mile of railroad they construct.

Montague Notes.

The ice opened down the river on Tuesday. The first vessel made her way to the Bridge on Thursday, and this morning the ferry boat brought up Messrs. Welsh & Owen's bark. Unfortunately she stuck in the mud at low water, a short distance from the wharf, and, in towing her off at high water—in paying out the hawser—the mate, Thomas LePage, got his leg entangled and his foot was cut off a little above the ankle.

A requisition has been made to the Lord Mayor of London asking him to convene a public meeting for the purpose of petitioning the Queen to dissolve Parliament, as the present House of Commons seems to be unable to deal successfully with the reign of murder in Ireland. It is understood to be the intention of Mr. Gladstone to postpone the discussion of the procedure rule, and to devote the entire remainder of the session to Irish business.

THE DUBLIN OUTRAGE!

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE FEELINGS IN IRELAND.

Mr. Gladstone, writing to the Mayor of Cork, says:—"It is my firm belief that there will be but one common sentiment throughout the three kingdoms concerning the terrible assassinations, and that Ireland in particular, throughout her length and breadth, will demonstrate how far she is from the slightest tincture of moral complicity in so black a deed."

AN ARREST IN ENGLAND. A man has been arrested at Milford Haven, whose appearance corresponds to the description of one of the murderers. It is surmised that he crossed over by a steam mackerel boat. He refuses to give an account of himself.

THE NEW SECRETARY. The appointment of Mr. Trevelyn is favourably received by the Irish party. Mr. Trevelyn holds advanced opinions, and it is believed he sympathizes with the popular party in Ireland.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY. Mr. Gladstone announces the receipt of a flood of communications from every part of the kingdom, expressive of horror and indignation at the assassinations. He says it is only just to state that none are more remarkable for fervour and sincerity than a large number from all parts of Ireland. He wishes to express his sense of the genuine feeling shown by the communications, and his personal thanks for the sympathy manifested.

ATTACKING THE PARNELLITES. The London Times continues energetically to attack the Parnellite members of Parliament. It says:—"It is morally impossible to enter into an understanding with those who denounce outrage for the first time when they feel it cripples their positions. Though they profess to negotiate in the House of Commons for the bloodthirsty element of the Irish people, they are only powerful to excite disaffection. They cannot diminish the malignance of a whole class who wallow in blood like beasts of prey."

O'DONOVAN ROSSA GETS THE CREDIT. The impression prevails at Cork that O'Donovan Rossa's agents killed Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

DAVITT'S OPINION. Michael Davitt has written to the Standard on the assassinations. After expressing admiration for the temper of the Standard's language since the terrible murders, he says: "I would feel that I was neglecting my duty if I permitted your remarks to pass unanswered for the opinion you express of the sincerity of my condemnation of the murders, and for your belief that Parnell, Dillon, and myself, are guiltless of alliance with the assassins. I am thankful, in answer to the Standard's request, to come forward and make a clean breast of information that would throw light on the murders." Davitt recalled the fact that he came out of Portland Prison at 3 o'clock on Saturday, p.m., after having been confined in solitude for fifteen months without a newspaper or a letter that did not pass through the hand of the Governor of the prison. He rebuts the implication that he and other Leaguers must possess information that would enable the authorities to track the assassins. He declares that Parnell and Dillon cannot lend any more assistance in bringing the assassins to justice than that given in their Manifesto. Mr. Davitt refers Mr. Forster to a speech that he (Davitt) made before his arrest in which he predicted the accumulation of crime that would result from the policy Forster was pursuing and holds him responsible before God.

WHO INSTIGATED THE CRIME? A London despatch to the New York World says:—"Whoever the murderers were of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, they must have been backed by some sort of organization, or the murder could hardly have been committed as it was. No one in Dublin could possibly have known that he would be walking in the Phoenix Park at seven o'clock in the evening of the next day after going through with the inaugural ceremonies of his new office. How, then, did the four men who slew him come to be so thoroughly prepared for their work, as they evidently were? They must have been armed to the teeth, and on the lookout for Lord Frederick during the whole day, or they must have had scouts watching his movements by whom they were informed of his presence in the park in time to swoop down upon him and his companion, and make an end of both before any sort of alarm could be given. The murders were done in a public place, and in broad daylight, and within sight and call of the official residence of one of the victims. These considerations seem to forbid the supposition that the crime can have been perpetrated by isolated and irresponsible persons. It seems to have been the determined act of men who knew that Irish independence would be more imperilled by the success of a policy of conciliation than by the excesses of a policy of coercion."

HOW MR. GLADSTONE RECEIVED THE NEWS. LONDON, May 8.—Mr. Gladstone was attending a reception at the Austrian Ambassador's when the first news of the assassination came. The telegram was delivered to Sir William Harcourt, who called Mr. Gladstone to a private room, where he informed him of what had occurred. Mr. Gladstone's face became perfectly ghastly, and throwing up both hands he staggered to a seat. For a moment it was thought he would faint, and there was a rush for restoratives, but he gradually recovered. At first he would not believe the story, but after he became convinced he entered a carriage and was driven home. He spent nearly the entire night writing and reading telegrams, dictating to his secretary, and forming plans to meet the situation. It was six o'clock in the morning before the Premier retired. He was up again at 9 o'clock.

REPRESSION OF FURTHER CRIME. In the Commons, on the 11th inst., Harcourt, Home Secretary, introduced the bill for repression of crime in Ireland. The bill provides that in places where ordinary law is not observed, special tribunals consisting of three judges be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to try cases without jury. Judgment of the court must be unanimous. Appeal can be made to the Supreme Court; judgment of the latter to be given by a majority of judges. Supreme Court may diminish but cannot increase the severity of sentences. Parliament will be asked to provide special remuneration for special judges. The bill also gives power to search for secret apparatus of murder, such as arms, threatening letters, etc., power to enter houses by day or night under warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, power to arrest and persons prowling about at night and unable to give an account of themselves, who are to be dealt with summarily, power to arrest strangers, as crimes are generally committed by foreign emissaries. The hospitality of England not being for such persons as the agents of O'Donovan Rossa, and power to remove foreigners considered dangerous to the peace, the Government, therefore, intend to revive the Alien Act. Secret Societies are to be dealt with summarily and the membership thereof will constitute an offence under this Act. Cases of aggravated assault are to be treated in a summary manner. Power is given to repress intimidation and unlawful meetings, the latter to be dealt with summarily. Newspapers containing seditious and inflammatory matter are to be suppressed and the proprietors required to enter into recognizances not to repeat the offence. Justices can compel the attendance of witnesses about to abscond. Lord Lieutenant can appoint additional police where necessary at the cost of the districts concerned. Compensation for murder and outrage will be required of districts where they occur. Outrages to be dealt with summarily by courts to consist of two Stipendiary Magistrates. Harcourt announced that the Government intended to reserve for consideration any further alteration of the jury system. He admitted that this bill was extraordinary, but he declared it necessary to meet the extraordinary circumstances. The operation of the bill will be limited to three years. The Government would do all in their power to prevent innocent persons suffering from its action. He added that the bill placed almost unlimited authority in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant, and concluded by stating that this measure would shortly be followed by one dealing with arrears of rent.

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Sir Stafford Northcote said the Opposition desired to give the government all assistance in their power, but held them responsible for the way in which they discharged their duty. Mr. Forster said in his belief force was no remedy; but it was often necessary and never more necessary than now. John Bright said the bill was not aimed at political opponents, but against crime. He declared if he were an Irishman he would rather welcome a measure which would enable the people to pursue their daily duties in confidence that protection would be afforded by the law. Mr. Parnell said he wished to join in expression as to the temperate spirit shown by England during the past few days, but he declared that this spirit was not displayed in the proposed bill, which he regarded as the most stringent ever proposed, and which he said would result in a hundred-fold greater failure than what had gone before. Dillon characterized Foster's speech as bloodthirsty; but withdrew on demand of the Speaker. He afterwards fiercely denounced the bill. After further debate the repression bill was passed by a vote of 327 to 22, the minority being composed entirely of Home Rulers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

A Challenge.

To the Editor of the Examiner. SIR.—Shortly after the dissolution of the House of Assembly my attention was called to a speech made by Mr. Alexander Laird in the Legislative Council, wherein he charged me with favoritism in the management of the Land Office. My time being fully occupied with the elections, I allowed Mr. Alexander Laird's assertions to stand over. I could afford to do this, because no charge resting on the word of a Laird could injure me in the Third District of Queen's County. Having now a little time at my disposal, I call upon Mr. Alexander Laird to make his charges in a specific form, and state who is the "disaffected Conservative" to whom I made a reduction of "Thirteen Dollars" and who is the "opponent of the Government" that I compelled to pay more than the uttermost cent. I promise Mr. Alexander Laird every attention in this matter, and beg to request that anything he has to say on the subject shall be addressed to THE EXAMINER, as I am quite sure you will be happy to publish both sides. I am, Yours, etc., D. FERGUSON.

Malignity Exposed.

To the Editor of the Examiner. SIR.—The stupid malignity of my enemies in charging me with canvassing for Mr. Beer in the late contest is fully exposed by the result of the voting. I canvassed some electors, who were pronounced supporters of Mr. Beer, for their second votes. Every other candidate did the same thing. I have the authority of Abraham Gill, Esq., of Little York, and William Mutch, Esq., of Southport, for saying that Mr. Henry Beer solicited their votes. He knew that they were pronounced supporters of mine; but he asked them to give their second vote to himself. If I were as mean as Henry Beer, I would have immediately charged him with canvassing for me. It would be well for Mr. Beer to explain how it happened that at Covehead, where he was represented by a member of his own family, less than one-half of his friends supported Mr. McDonald. I am, yours, etc., DONALD FERGUSON. May 13, 1882.

Montreal & Acadian S. S. Co.

The Steamship Melrose Abbey IS INTENDED TO Leave Charlottetown for St. John's, Newfoundland, on or about the 22nd May, instant. For Freight or passage apply to OWEN CONNOLLY, Agent, May 13, '82—61

"CITY STEAM BAKERY."

THE proprietor of this Establishment, owing to the increased demand for his Goods, has added new facilities to his Bakery, consisting of the latest and most improved machinery, etc., and is now prepared to supply the trade with

Hard Bread, Plain and Fancy Biscuits, &c., AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

1000 lbs. CHOICE CONFECTIONERY To arrive per Steamship "Miramichi," from Montreal. Orders by mail promptly executed. J. QUIRK, Prince Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. May 4 '81

British Warehouse.

W. & A. BROWN & CO. HAVE JUST OPENED

26 Cases of LONDON GOODS, of the Latest Spring Styles, SELECTED BY ONE OF THEIR PARTNERS. Manchester and Glasgow Goods, also a large lot Carpets of New Designs and of Excellent Value, to follow by Steamship "Prince Edward." RECEIVED EARLY BY "NORTHERN LIGHT," 28 Bales English Paper Hangings, 3 Bales Grain Bags. W. & A. BROWN & CO. April 28, 1882.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

J. B. MACDONALD'S New Tweeds will be better to order at the following prices, viz.:

Table with 4 columns: Description of goods and price. Very Good, all Wool Tweed Suits, \$12 50; Better, " " " 15 00; Fine, " " " 16 50; Best, " " " 18 50; Worsted Suits, " " " 14 00 up.

Gents' Furnishing Goods in Great Variety. London, American and Canadian Felt Hats, at the Lowest Prices.

J. B. MACDONALD. Bonaventure Old Stand, Queen Street, April 25, 1882—wily. no

MARINE, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE!

The Great Western Marine Insurance Company of New York. ASSETS 1st JANUARY, 1882, \$939,523.92. Hulls, Cargoes and Freights insured at lowest rates. Certificates issued here payable in England, on the Continent of Europe, or New York.

The Fire Insurance Association (Limited) of London, Eng. CAPITAL, \$5,000,000. Every description of Property covered at lowest rates. Policies issued by the undersigned.

The Northern Fire Insurance Company of London and Aberdeen CAPITAL \$15,000,000. Every description of Property covered at the lowest rates.

The North American Life Insurance Company. HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO. Issues Policies on the Tontine system. Also ordinary Life and Industrial Plans.

The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company. All rates lower than the majority of Offices. FRED. W. HYNDMAN, AGENT. Charlottetown, April 10, 1882—60t pat

Steamer Southport WILL leave Prince Street Wharf on Monday morning next, at 4.30 a. m., for Shaw's and Westville Wharves; and on Tuesday morning, at same hour, will leave the same place for Mt. Stewart and intermediate places. [ma 12 23]

HORSE AND CARRIAGE TAX. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have not paid their Horse and Carriage Tax for this year, that on and after the 25th May instant, summons will be issued against all persons in default. FRANCIS S. CHANDLER, Collector. May 12, 1882—2aw fill date

STRAWBERRIES! NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT. UP to the close of this month I will deliver fine, healthy and strong Plants to any part of the city or any place on the Island, the following Standard Varieties of Strawberry Plants: CRESCENT SEEDLING, DOWNING PROLIFIC, GLENDALE, WILSON, NICANOR. Price per one hundred, \$1.20; per doz. 40 cents. Cash must in all cases accompany order. Address G. H. HASZARD, Lock Box 91, Charlottetown. May 11, '82—4t cod, wily 11

OLD BANK BILLS. A GOOD PRICE will be given for \$1000 to \$1500 of Bank of P. E. Island bills on time, in sums of not less than \$100. Apply at EXAMINER office at once. [ma 11 1w]

FOR CHARTER. THE first-class Schooner "Barbara Mitchell," 61 tons cargo. Produce to any port in the United States at a moderate freight. Apply at once to A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, May 9, '82.

Boston Steamers. CARROLL leaves Boston on SATURDAY, May 13th. Returning will leave Charlottetown for Boston on THURSDAY, 18th May, at 5 p. m. CARVELL BROS. Agents. May 10, '82—pat 31 cod, kea sj 11

A Strawberry Festival AND FANCY SALE, Will be held by the MEMBERS of St. PETER'S CHURCH SEWING SOCIETY, Tuesday, 11th of July. Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. E. Bayfield, Mrs. F. Becken, Miss Coles, Miss G. DesBrisay, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. E. J. Hodgson, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Ralph Peske, Mrs. Robert May, Miss K. Wright, Miss Stewart. May 6, 1882—law sat

JUST PUBLISHED! "Short Speculative Essays," BY ROBERT B. THOMAS. For sale at the Bookstores of Messrs. Bremner Bros., Chappelle, Harvie and G.H. Haszard. Price 50 cents. a 29 2w

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c. TO RENT A house containing thirteen rooms, lately occupied by Mr. E. Waller. Rent low. Inquire at A. L. Burgess & Co., Hillsborough Street. [ma 13 saw]

SITUATION WANTED, as CUTTER or FOREMAN in a first-class Tailoring Establishment by one who has had many years experience and thoroughly understands the Tailoring Business in all its branches. Apply at this office. [ma 9 6i]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Carriage Maker. Apply to Alexander McDonald, Pictou, N. S. [ma 5]

I WANT to exchange a Driving Wagon for a Truck Wagon; or failing a trade, I will buy a Truck Wagon. Apply to B. Coombs. [ma 4]

TO LET—That pleasantly-situated residence on DesBrisay Lane, Head of Hillsborough Street, formerly the property of W. W. Hyndman, now occupied by Mr. Unsworth. Possession on the 2nd June.—Jas. DesBrisay. [ma 3]

ROD'S BLANKET, WOOL, AND CURTAIN WASHES, a first-class article. Every housekeeper should have one—\$1 each. For sale, wholesale and retail, a good assortment of Tinware. Customers would do well to examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Shop opposite Dr. Jenkins, Queen Street—Robt. Boyd, Practical Tin Smith. [ma 1 1m wily]

WANTED—A good Cook. Must have first-class references from last situation. Apply by letter only to "Alpha," EXAMINER office. [ap 1f]

WANTED—A smart, active girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at the EXAMINER office. [ap 26]

TO LET—A House containing 5 rooms. Apply to James McLeod, Spring Park Road. [ap 17]

CITY HOTEL TO LET—This Hotel is finely situated, standing opposite the Bishop's Palace, on the highest ground in the city. It contains 27 rooms, and being contiguous to the Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, is admirably adapted for the accommodation of summer visitors to the island. Terms easy. Apply to Messrs. Geo. Davies & Co., London House. [ap 17]

TO LET—Possession given the first of May, the House in King Street, at present occupied by A. Tomlinson Esq., City Clerk. Apply to WILLIAM DODD. [ap 14]