

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 13, 1882.

Death of Robert Longworth, Esq.

A TELEGRAM received last evening announced the sudden death, in Truro, yesterday, of Robert Longworth, Esq. The immediate cause of the sad occurrence is not yet known. Mr. Longworth was in his 78th year, having been born on St. George's Day, 1805. He was for upwards of ten years President of the Merchants Bank of P. E. Island, and he maintained a character above reproach. Lately he has lived at Truro. A week or two ago he was on the island visiting his relatives and friends, and was apparently, in his usual good health. It is remarkable that only a few months ago his wife died with equal suddenness. They were both, in every sense of the term, good citizens.

Queen's County Election.

JUDGE ALLEY'S decision with reference to the uninitialed ballots will be found in THE EXAMINER of to-day. The Judge is of opinion that as those ballots do not bear the official mark by which they can be identified as genuine, he ought not to count them. Remembering that Judge Alley could not admit evidence proving that the ballot papers were not initialed simply because of an inadvertence on the part of the Returning Officers concerned, and that the ballots were those of bona fide electors, we do not think the soundness of the judgment can be impugned. The remedy for the wrong which has been done lies, not with Judge Alley, but in the Supreme Court, where the required evidence can be admitted, and where the whole matter can be considered; and to this tribunal an appeal will, of course, be made.

GENERAL NEWS.

The rebellion in Muscat has been subdued.

King Kalakua's coronation will take place on February 12th, 1883.

The bequests to Harvard for the past year amount to \$400,000.

Fears of a war with the Crow Indians are entertained in Wyoming.

It is feared that the Dutch ironclad Addeer has been lost with all hands.

One hundred and eighty-two Irish suspects are now detained in prison.

Sir William Harcourt denies that bloodhounds will be used in Ireland for tracking murderers.

During June, British imports increased, compared with last June, £76,000; exports increased £1,300,000.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh has been instructed to keep the reserve squadron at Malta.

It is stated in court circles at St. Petersburg that the coronation of the Czsr will take place on the 1st of September.

During the month of June two hundred and eighty-three outrages were committed in Ireland, five of that number being murders.

The Princesses Louise, Victoria and Maud of Wales have enrolled themselves as members of the Humane Society established in connection with little folks.

A despatch from Simla, British India, conveys the information that negotiations relative to the Afghan frontier were reopened between Great Britain and Russia in December.

The growth of tea cultivation in India is steady and progressive. Some 6000 acres more are devoted to tea gardens every year. Last year's crop is estimated at 40,000,000 pounds.

A gentleman giving a lecture to some boys was explaining how no one could live without air. He then said, "You have all heard of a man drowning; how does it happen? The ready answer was, "Cause he can't swim."

Hanlan is almost entirely recovered from his late illness. He says he will row any five men in the world, two miles straight away or two miles and turn for from \$1,000 to \$2,000 aside. He will row these five men after a lapse of forty-eight hours, two full days, after each other, on any suitable waters in the continent of America. The challenge is open to the whole world.

Says the Belleville Intelligencer: The large majority that Hon. Mr. Bowell had at the last election was not a little due to the individual exertions of the electors and the determination of his friends that he should have a large majority, as an instance of which Mr. Michael Langley walked from near Shannonville to Bigelowgar, a distance of thirty-two miles, to record his vote for Mr. Bowell.

On the first announcement of the death of General Skelbelleff reports of foul play were current at Moscow, but an examination shows that death resulted from rupture of the vessels of the heart. It is thought the General's complaint was due to a contusion received during the attack on Plevna. His end was without warning. Only a week or two ago he rode seventy versts a little over one night.

A METEORIC STONE.—Mr. John Gould, of Minudie, N. S., while standing in his door yard at that place on the afternoon of a clear day (April 26) had his attention attracted by a noise as of a flock of birds passing over, and almost immediately saw something white falling in the ditch on the road near where he was standing. He dug through about two feet of snow and a foot and a half of earth and found it to be a meteoric stone weighing about six pounds. It may now be seen at his house at Minudie.—St. John Telegraph.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, July 13—10 a. m. Moderate to fresh west to south fair warm.

NEW ORLEANS—200 lbs. just received per S. S. "Carroll" at George Carters, Great George Street. [July 12 cod

WAR NOTES!

ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, which has so quickly been brought to terms, is the modern counterpart of the city that was founded by Alexander the Great in the year 332 B. C. The ancient city which attained an eminence in power, magnificence and culture seldom equalled in early times was situated on the shore of the Mediterranean twelve miles west of the mouth of the Nile. The modern city stands partly on what was the island of Pharos, now a peninsula, but mostly on the isthmus by which it is connected with the mainland. This was originally an artificial dyke connecting the island with the land opposite; but through the constant accumulation of soil and ruins, it has attained its present dimensions. The principal public and government buildings are on the peninsula. The general appearance of Alexandria is by no means striking; and from its situation its environs are sandy, flat and sterile. It was formerly surrounded with strong turreted walls, with extensive outworks, but to a great extent these walls have been destroyed to make way for improvements. In the Turkish quarter the streets are narrow, irregular and filthy, and the houses mean and ill-built. The Frank quarter, on the other hand, presents the appearance of a European town, having handsome streets and squares and excellent shops. The streets are nearly all paved. In the suburbs are numerous handsome villas and residences, with pleasant gardens. The climate of Alexandria is mild and salubrious. The heats of summer are modified by the northeast winds from the sea, which prevail during nine months of the year. The thermometer seldom rising above 85° Fahr. In winter a good deal of rain falls, and throughout the year the atmosphere is generally moist, being saturated with a saline vapor from the sea. Alexandria has been mainly indebted for its prosperity to the advantages of its position for trade. It was this that first attracted the attention of its far seeing founder to the site and its subsequent history in no way proved his penetration at fault. It soon rose to be the most important commercial city in the world, and the great emporium of trade between Europe and the East. Subsequently its fortunes fluctuated with those of its possessors, but the great blow to its prosperity was the discovery of the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, and under the Turks it sank into insignificance, numbering only about 6,000 inhabitants. Soon after Mehmet Ali became ruler of Egypt he turned his attention to the restoration of Alexandria. Since the town became the centre of the steam-communication between Europe and India, and the principal station on the Overland Route its progress has been rapid.

ALEXANDRIA HAS TWO PORTS.

An eastern and a western. The latter called also the Old Port is by far the larger, and better of the two. It extends from the town westward to Marabout, nearly six miles, and is about a mile in width. It has three principal entrances. The first or that nearest the city has about seventeen feet of water and is used only by boats. The second or middle, which is also the principal entrance is about a quarter of a mile wide, and has, where shallowest, twenty-seven feet of water. The eastern side of this entrance is marked with buoys and there are landmarks for guiding to the channel. The third or western entrance has its western boundary about three eighths of a mile from Marabout island, is about half a mile wide, and has from twenty-five to twenty-seven feet of water where shallowest.

ARABI BEY.

Ahmet Arabi Bey is undoubtedly the strongest man in Egypt. By birth he is a fellah, or peasant. He entered the army as a private and worked his way to the front against jealousies and all the unprincipled schemes of envious persons could throw in his course. He was dismissed from an army on a dubious charge of corruption by a jealous War Minister. Subsequently he was reinstated, and still later, on account of his boldness in thought and utterance and great popularity, he was made Sub-Minister of War in the hope of silencing him. It proved a failure, however, and he has been constantly growing in power. As soon as he entered the War Office, he ousted the Christian, Jewish and Coptic clerks. He is ambitious, restless, contentious, and will permit his ill-balanced zeal to blind his judgment, and remain so until his country is invaded and occupied by England and France. The Egyptian people are all with Arabi Bey in whatever he undertakes. His unflinching constancy to Mohammedanism has gained the priests as his firm supporters, and has gained him perfect control over the people, being capable of influencing them in any way Arabi Bey might suggest. Arabi is looked upon by the Egyptians as the savior of his country.

A COINCIDENCE.

Admiral Seymour off Alexandria is called upon to repeat the action of the British at the siege of the Syrian port of Acre in 1840, Mahmood Bey, the Egyptian commandant of the place, was officially notified by the English Admiral that any attempt to strengthen the seaward defences would be treated as an act of hostility. The Bey replied politely, but it was soon discovered that the work was still going on by stealth. The Admiral then demanded the surrender of the Bey's cannon, and received the concise answer, "Come and take them." At 2.30 p. m. the British fleet opened fire, and the action was very warm till four, when a shell from the Gorgon man-of-war blew up the great magazine in the citadel, throwing down the walls, killing several hundred of the garrison, and causing such a panic that the fire ceased almost instantly. Mahmood Bey and his officers slipped out of the town unperceived, and when the British landed they found no one to oppose them. The military preparations show that, in this case, Arabi will be forced to surrender and not allowed to escape after having had the defences of Alexandria demolished, about his ears.

FROM AN EGYPTIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Arabi, in an interview with a correspondent, said—"I attribute all the evils of the present crisis to Malet, Colvin, and several of the correspondents of the English newspapers. They have all with one accord made it a point to mislead the English public by persistent misrepresentations. England had the whole truth from Blunt and Gregory, but she preferred to believe,

not those honest men, but these lies, official and unofficial, to which she has lent a too ready ear. Let her, then, take the consequences of her folly. I hold her responsible. I warn you, however, you will not find Egyptians as easy to deal with as Afghans, or Zulus, or Ashantees—in fact, England has not the faintest idea of the peril in which she stands the moment she dares to meddle with the rights and liberties of the Egyptian people, who all support me because they are with me. I will hold my course regardless of any one, and I will resist to the death every pretence on the part of the enemies of Egypt to interfere with her affairs."

THE FLEET.

The fleet which bombarded the forts at Alexandria is the most powerful that has ever been engaged in active warlike operations, although it embraces but a small portion of the force which England could place before Alexandria if occasion demanded it. The principal vessel, and probably the most powerful war ship in the world, is the Indefatigable. This ship, which was built at Portsmouth in 1887, is 320 feet long and 75 feet in breadth at the water line, with a total weight of armor of 3,155 tons. The power and strength of the ship are concentrated in its central part, which forms a citadel 12 feet high, one half above and the other half below the water line. This is 110 feet long and 78 broad, and encloses within its rectangular walls the engines and boilers, the base of the turrets, the magazines, and all other parts of the ship which are most easily injured. Its walls are 41 inches thick and consist of armor plates varying in thickness from 16 to 24 inches, with a strong tank tacking. The ship extends 18 feet below the citadel and 105 feet long, before and behind it. The central part of this armored castle is filled by the two turrets 12 feet high with an interval diameter of 28 feet, placed to right and left, each holding two 81 ton guns, capable of firing 1,650 lb. shot with a charge of 30 lbs. of powder. The Indefatigable has two iron masts and is brigs rigged, carrying 18,470 square feet of canvas. Her speed is 13 knots an hour and she can carry sufficient coal to steam 6,000 miles.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—It may perhaps calm the fears of some of those who see monopoly and landlordism in every plan for the introduction of capital into the Dominion, to refer to the prosperity of "the great North-West and Manitoba Land Company," under the direction of the Earl of Dunghualo among other highly respectable gentlemen. They will find that the object of the Company is the sale of the lands they may acquire. It is true that they propose to make roads, and when necessary to erect buildings for the accommodation of settlers; and they will allow emigrants who may not have sufficient capital for purchase to occupy and cultivate their lots on shares until they are enabled to become owners. We have, all of us, however, instances of this plan having been adopted to the great benefit of many an industrious young man without leading to any injurious consequences. It is hardly necessary to point out the advantages thus presented.

Yours &c., SENEX.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Will you request the learned Editor of the Pioneer to edify his readers by giving his readers the meaning of the word "gentryandering." It is given in the Montreal Herald of the 6th inst.; but, as the gentleman in question is proficient in slang and abuse, perhaps he will give his meaning, and show how it applies it to the late election in this Island? Yours truly, O.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

REVERE HOUSE. July 12—W J Marshall, Stratford, Ont; W A Smith, Boston; A L Ward, do; B Rogrs, Alberton; J A Cochrane, Malindang; Wm Arto, Boston; Mrs H Cronan, Halifax; Master P Cronan, do; H W Thurston, Boston; J Crifidoff, Montreal; J W Amos, do.

SEASIDE HOTEL—RUSTICO BEACH.

July 2—D E Clark, Orwell; John Masters, do; S Wm Murphy, Charlottetown; J N Murray, do; D C Chalmers, Charlottetown; Leslie McNutt, do; W Keaven, Halifax; W Murphy, do; 12—G H Taylor and wife, Charlottetown.

MARRIED.

At Charlottetown Methodist Church, Prince Street, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. E. Bell, assisted by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. G. H. Taylor, of Charlottetown, to Laura May, youngest daughter of John Robinson, Esq., of Diss., Norfolk, England.

DIED.

Suddenly at Truro, Nova Scotia, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., Robert Longworth, Esq., formerly of this City, in the 78th year of his age.

Special Notice.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP CO. FOUR TRIPS A WEEK.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 10th, and until further notice, the steamers of this Line will make four trips a week, leaving St. John every SUNDAY, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, and Boston every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, at 8.30 o'clock, for Portland, Eastport and St. John.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.

SIX O'CLOCK!

ALL THE PRINCIPAL DRY GOODS STORES OF THIS CITY WILL CLOSE AT 6 O'CLOCK P. M. from this date until the 15th September.

July 1, 1882—1w, wky 21 pd [July 10

WE ARE HERE!

ALL THE OLD FAVORITES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 3 NIGHTS ONLY.

Thursday, Friday & Saturday, JULY 13, 14 and 15.

Grand Matinee on Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HEALEY'S

Original and Only Hibernica, With Bryan O'Lynn's Specialty and Comedy Co.

Always the Best, Now Better than Ever

Positively the only appearance of our Company in the Provinces this season.

Our Allstar Co'y!

BRYAN O'LYN. The only Dublin Dan in the world.

HARRY F. HALL. The greatest Yankee character living.

FRANK E. DUFFY. Dutch C. median, without a peer.

ANNIE F. IRISH. The Queen of Song. Second to none.

KITTY BURKE. The Charming Vocalist.

MAGGIE MORAN, and our superb Comedy and Specialty Co. with a sparkling new Comedy and reading farce.

New Songs, New Specialities, New Scenes and Effects. Two distinct entertainments in one! Our motto: quality, not quantity.

Evening prices, 25, 35 and 50 cents. Matinee prices 15 and 25 cents.

LOUIS MCGOWAN.....Business Manager.

L. M. HOWARD.....Musical Director.

ED. H. NEIL.....Business Agent.

Tickets at the Bookstores. [July 8 21

NOTICE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Corner, in the City of Saint John, on THURSDAY, the twentieth day of July instant, at noon, Forty eight Sixty-fourth Shares of the Steamer "City of Saint John," now lying at Shediac, Registered at the port of Gaspe. Registered tonnage 44; 75-100 tons, 50 Horse Power, built in 1870, and again re-built in 1875. Propelling power, paddle wheels.

The above sale is made by virtue of the power of sale vested in the Bank of New Brunswick under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, under two several mortgages given to the said Bank, dated respectively the 27th day of September, A. D. 1880, and the 16th day of May, A. D. 1881. Terms at sale.

For further particulars apply to W. Gilvan, Esq., cashier of the Bank of New Brunswick, or to

GEO. E. SNIDER, Auctioneer.

N. B.—I am authorized by the owner of the remaining sixty-six shares in the same terms, if desired, by the purchaser of these shares.

GEO. E. SNIDER, Auctioneer.

TEA AT ST. ANDREW'S.

THERE will be a GRAND TEA at the spacious Church grounds at St. Andrew's, on WEDNESDAY, 19th July next. Tea on the Tables at 12 o'clock.

Every effort will be made to render the affair pleasing and satisfactory to visitors. Special Train leaving Charlottetown at 9.30 a. m., and returning at 5.30 p. m., will carry passengers at 25 cents including Tea, from all other Stations east of Charlottetown. Tickets at one first-class fare by special and regular trains.

ANGUS McDONALD, Secretary.

St. Andrew's, July 8, '82 [July 8 wly]

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

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED TO HIRE—A good upright PIANO from now until October 1st. Apply at once at this office. [July 13 cod

BOY WANTED—who is strong, B active and industrious. Apply at once to A. A. Ethe Esq. [July 13 wly]

WANTED—A good general housework. Apply at the St. John's Office. [July 13

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from Mr. Wm. S. Partridge's pasture, Union Road, on Sunday, July 9th, a large, dark brown mare, few white hairs on forehead, scars on left hind heel. The finder will be suitably rewarded by applying at this office.—July 11

JIGGER FOR SALE, nearly new and in good order, suitable for single horse or team. Enquire at this office. [July 5

HOUSE TO LET, on Great George Street. Possession immediate. Furnished or not. Apply to Longworth & Hazard, Attorneys, or to John S. McDonald, Charlottetown. [July 8 1m

CABBAGE and CAULIFLOWER Plants, of various kinds for sale at John Colwell's, Upper Queen Street, and on market days at W. P. Colwell's, North Side. [July 17 3w wly

TO LET, House and Premises at the Head of St. Peter's Bay, near the Railway Station. A good situation for a tradesman. Apply to John P. Sullivan, Esq., for particulars. [July 15

CITY HOTEL TO LET.—This Hotel is finely situated, standing opposite the Bishop's Palace, on the highest ground in the city. It contains 37 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 [July 17

whole matter, I hold that all ballots uninitialed must be rejected by me on the recount, as not affording to me the evidence the statute requires of their having been supplied by the Deputy Returning Officer. This decision does not, of course, affect the right of any of the candidates affected by their rejection to raise the question of their validity by election petition before the Supreme Court. It was contended by one of the candidates that to reject the voters on this ground would disfranchise the voter by reason of the default of a third party by reason of the default of a third party whose act he had no control. This contention is untenable. The 45th section expressly declares that after marking his ballot the elector shall fold up so that the initials on the back can be seen; and it is as much his duty before voting to see that it is correctly initialed by the Deputy Returning Officer as that it is correctly marked by himself.

When the ballot box for the 21st District was opened it was found to contain no affidavit of the Deputy Returning Officer and Poll Clerk, and no other or further ballot papers account than the following, which was unsigned:—

Table with 4 columns: Name, Ballots used, Ballots unused, Remarks. Brecken, 114, 67, 99, 47. Davies, 114, 67, 99, 47. Jenkins, 114, 67, 99, 47. Laird, 114, 67, 99, 47.

165 ballots used, 96 ballots unused, 4 ballot papers improperly marked, 5 ballot papers destroyed.

Objection was thereupon taken to my counting the ballot papers returned in this box, on the ground that this statement is not in compliance with the requirements of the 57th Section of the Act of 1874, and that in the absence of such statement and the affidavits which should accompany it, it is not in my power to verify or correct the ballot paper account or statement of the number of votes given for each candidate, as I am required to do under the 4th Sub-section of the 14th Section of the Act of 1878. I reserved this point and proceeded to count the ballots. I found on the recount that the ballots were duly initialed, and correctly marked, and that the numbers for each candidate corresponded with the unsigned statement. No packet of rejected ballots was found, but I found one containing four ballots, endorsed spoiled ballots, corresponding in the number of papers to the four ballot papers described as improperly marked in the unsigned statement.

On consideration of the matter, I have determined to admit the accepted votes in this district in the recount. Under the Election Acts the statement need not be signed, and this one, though somewhat irregular, appears to me to contain substantially the requirements of the 57th section. The 4th sub-section of the 14th section of the Act of 1878, provides that I shall verify or correct the ballot paper account or statement, and this power to correct is not necessarily limited to correcting the figures. I think that, by a fair construction of the Act, I may correct any informalities in the way they are set down. The neglect of duty of a Returning Officer in not returning the affidavits required under the Act, and a proper statement—acts for which the electors are not responsible and over which they have no control—cannot be taken before the county judge who recounted the votes of the recent Bothwell election, and over-ruled. (See also C. J. Hagerty's opinion on the same point, in the Centre Wellington election, reported in the 13th volume of the Journals of the House of Commons.)

In determining upon the various objections raised in the recount to the irregular manner in which ballot papers have been marked in certain cases, I have decided to accept all ballots marked with two intersecting lines resembling a cross, so long as the mark does not contain in itself the means of identifying the voter. I will also count ballots having two crosses within one compartment, or crosses to the right or left of the candidates names, or under or over or on their names, so long as they are within the divisions; but I have rejected all having the point of intersection of the cross on the division line. In cases where ballot papers bear marks on them in addition to the cross, which clearly appear to have been inadvertently made—I have accepted them; but have rejected them where this was open to doubt. When the vote was cast for two candidates and was insufficiently marked as to either, I have rejected the ballot. In several instances ballot papers were marked on the back. In the absence of precedent I would have been disposed to reject these; but on the authority of the summary of the decision of the Monck election case contained in Robertson and Joseph's Digest, I have hesitatingly counted ballots so marked where the marks were within the space corresponding to that allotted to the candidates on the front of the paper. I regret that the Canada Law Journal, containing the full report of this case, is not to be had here. The absence of any authorities or reported cases on the points which have raised on this recount, and particularly on the main question—as to the effect of the uninitialed ballots—renders the determination of these points peculiarly difficult.

When recounting the ballots for District No. 30, Mr. Brecken requested me to make a note that all ballot papers sent out to the Deputy Returning Officer for that District were used up at 3.45 p. m., and that the poll closed at five p. m., and he asked me to take the matter into consideration.

I may now repeat what I then intimated, that this is a matter with which I have nothing to do, and I cannot take it into my consideration, even if evidence of the fact had been submitted. It is a matter for cognizance of an election court; where not only this but all the other points regarding the validity of ballots which have been raised before me, can be more fully enquired into, with greater facilities for their determination by the aid of evidence than there can be on a recount of votes.

Trees for Charlottetown.

Writing of Charlottetown a correspondent of the St. John Telegraph says:—"All the streets are laid off at right angles and of unusual width, but from that very width present a bare appearance owing to the absence of trees. Surely, notwithstanding their other heavy outlay, the citizens could afford a few hundred more shade trees. Horsechestnut, elms, limes and evergreen own lovely shade would, in a few years, convert the arid avenues into promenades like the Unter den Linden. The city, although better than it has been in that respect, is still deficient in water supply."