

The Daily Examiner

AUGUST 22, 1885.

The Qualification of Voters.

IN CITIES AND TOWNS, every British subject will have the right to vote under the new Franchise Act who is a man twenty-five years of age and owns real property worth \$300, or any man who pays rent to the amount of \$20 a year, or any man who has been the bona fide occupant for a year of real property worth \$300 in a city or worth \$200 in a town, or who is the resident of a city or town in which he earns \$300 a year, or who is the son of a person who owns property in the city or town which is of sufficient value of equally divided among them as co-owners to qualify them as voters:—for example, if a man own \$600 worth of property he and one son can vote, if he own \$300 worth of property he and two sons can vote, if he own \$1,200 worth of property he and three sons can vote as they, individually, please; and occasional absence from home for not more than six months, or absence while fishing, or seafaring, or attending school or college, shall be considered as spent at home.

IN COUNTIES, every British subject will have the right to vote under the new law who is a man twenty-one years of age, and owns property in the electoral district worth \$150, or any man who pays rent amounting to \$20 a year, or any man who has occupied for a year real property worth \$150, or any man who earns \$300 a year, or who is the son of a farmer who owns a farm of sufficient value, if equally divided amongst them as co-owners to qualify them as voters: e. g., if a farmer's farm be worth \$300 he and one son can vote, if it be worth \$450 he and two sons can vote, if it be worth \$600 he and three sons can vote, if it be worth \$900 he and six sons can vote, if it be worth \$1200 he and eight sons can vote, and so on; and occasional absence from home for not more than all than six months, or absence while fishing, or seafaring, or while attending school or college, will not disqualify the son of a farmer as a voter. Any fisherman who is the owner of real property and boats, nets and fishing gear worth \$150 can vote; and any man in the Province who had the right to vote on or before the 20th of July, 1885, still possesses the right, even though he may not be worth a dollar.

ON THE OTHER HAND, the following persons cannot vote: Judges, of all Courts, Revising Barristers, Returning Officers (except in cases of a tie) and election clerks, candidates agents and candidates clerks. Besides these, all Indians in Manitoba, British Columbia, Keewatin and the Northwest Territories are debarred from voting; and any Indian on any reserve elsewhere in Canada, who is not in possession and occupation of a separate and distinct tract of land in such reserve, and whose improvements on such separate tract of land are not of the value of at least one hundred and fifty dollars, and who is not otherwise possessed of the qualifications entitling him to be registered on the list of voters,—is also debarred from voting.

On a calm review and consideration of these various qualifications of voters, it will be admitted, we think, that our people have not much cause for complaint against the new Franchise Act. That it is not a perfect measure may be freely admitted. It does not place the electoral franchise on the true basis,—that of manhood and good character. But it is far more liberal than the Franchise laws of the large Provinces, and it is as liberal a measure as could possibly be passed in the Canadian Parliament. Practically, it is almost, if not quite as liberal as our own Provincial law. It has not—Mr. Davies to the contrary notwithstanding—disfranchised a single voter on the Island. Neither will it disfranchise our farmers sons. Every farmer's son who may come of age now or hereafter can vote, even though he may be occasionally absent from home, or away seafaring or fishing, or gaining an education. Neither will it enfranchise the "wild Indians," nor any Indian here or anywhere else, who has not, by his industry and good behavior, accumulated \$150 worth of real property. These are the facts.

It must not be forgotten that the new Franchise Bill provides, at the expense of the Dominion, that which Messrs. Laird and Davies and their friends have professed to regard as so essential that it was necessary, in their opinion, to disfranchise all who are not owners of one hundred pounds' worth of property, until such time as it had been provided at the expense of the Province: viz., registration of voters.

Quarantine Regulations.

It is reassuring to learn that Dr. Warburton has been authorized to perform the duties of quarantine officer for this Port, on the illness of Dr. Hobkirk. But, on the other hand, it is the reverse of reassuring to find that the quarantine regulations apply only to vessels coming here from ports outside of Canada. Small-pox brought here in a vessel from Montreal may prove quite as malignant and destructive as if brought from Boston or New York, or London or Liverpool: and the fact that there are more steam vessels coming here from Montreal than from any outside port,

renders it all the more necessary that the quarantine regulations should apply to Montreal steamers at a time when, as at present, small-pox is epidemic and widespread in that city.

—Poundmaker met his sentence like a man. The jury retired at 12.30 p. m. and returned in half an hour with a verdict of "Guilty." Poundmaker, when asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed, replied: "I was good all summer. People told lies. I saved lots of bloodshed. I can't understand how it is that after saving so many lives I am brought here. I could have been on the prairies if I would." Then, waving his hand majestically, he said with a smile, "I am a man; do as you like, I am in your power. I gave myself up; you did not catch me." Judge Richardson sentenced him to three years in the penitentiary. When he heard the sentence he asked that he be hanged right off, as he preferred it to imprisonment.

—The Germans are pointing with much justifiable satisfaction to their progress in shipbuilding. Twenty years ago all their ships were built in England and France. To-day they are not only building their own steamships and iron-clads, but are building ships for other nations, while they control many of the most profitable transatlantic steamship lines.

Riel and His Friends.

A DOCUMENT SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN RIEL'S CELL.

Riel's expectations as to what is going to become of him may be judged by the following scrawl found in his cell since his conviction:—"Being the prophet of the New World, it is natural that I should know something of my future. My mission is not yet fulfilled. Lepine was condemned to death, but he is alive and active to-day. I see that the Government at Ottawa are anxious about me. It is fitting that they should be. There are two parties contending—the one demanding my execution, while the other is struggling to save me. Between these two, Sir John Macdonald and his ministers stand perplexed, willing to take whichever course may best serve their interests. They care very little whether I am hanged or saved, but they care for the votes of my friends. Those who cry for vengeance also have votes and influence. They must also be appeased. I see that Joseph Royal, whose friend I was, who helped me to secure the election of Sir George Cartier in Provencher, is denying me, though he writes to me and my friends pretending that he is still faithful. Royal built himself up on the result of my work in Manitoba. He is not grateful, but he will live to regret his course. I see that the Ministers are consulting anxiously about my fate. They are anxious to postpone, to gain time, in the hope of quieting the excitement. Sir John Macdonald thinks that the safest course for him is to say that I am insane. This is what they will try to prove, though the jury and the Crown counsel at the trial have said it is false. Doctors will be sent up to examine me, and to declare that I am insane. That is what the Government have decided. Then I will be sent to an asylum. But not for long. Riel will not be forgotten. The Metis have not deserted me, though efforts have been made to wean them away. No amnesty for the Metis will be complete without a pardon for Riel. I will get out of prison, and will get into Parliament. I will be recognized as the true successor of Sir George Cartier, for whom I gave up my seat, and those who fought under me at Fish Creek and Batoche will no longer be spoken of as rebels. They will be patriots, and their children will point with pride to the bravery of their fathers. The Metis will be treated better than they have been. Dumont and Dumas are in Montana. They would be glad to help me to escape, and the Government at Ottawa would also be glad. But Riel's mission is not yet fulfilled. Dumont and Dumas will return to Canada, and their assistance will be sought by Sir John Macdonald. They will be no more rebels than Cartier and Papineau were. Time dies fast. Those who live will see Riel's prophecy fulfilled. He is not insane."

The War Fever.

The war fever in Australia caused by the trouble over the Afghan boundary, mail advices indicate, was hotly developed in Queensland, where a dozen of the Russian cruisers were daily looked for. Nobody seemed to desire peace, and merchants, squatters, mechanics and laborers vied with each other in their offers of service. Military corps were formed in every town, and inside of three weeks 5,000 men were under arms, the want of equipment only preventing a larger number being drilled. The defences of Brisbane, the capital, were strengthened, a permanent camp was formed at Moreton Bay, a boom thrown across the channel, torpedoes laid, and the two colonial gunboats stationed in the bay ready for action, with orders to fire on any vessel seeking to enter port after nightfall. Similar precautions were taken at other seaports; tugboats were purchased and armed, and patriotic citizens hired or offered the use of their steamers to aid in the defence of the coast, and in many instances owners gave orders that their maritime property should be sunk or destroyed rather than that it should fall into the hands of the enemy. Though the edge of the excitement has worn off, defensive measures still continue, and the country will not again be caught in so defenceless a position.

PROSPECTING FOR COAL.—Daniel Dewar, of Dewar's River, Cumberland County, has taken out a Right to search for minerals in North River. Last week he discovered coal at or near McKenzie's Bridge, about 12 miles from Truro. On the surface the seam was only four inches but at seven feet it increases to 18 inches of pure coal, similar in appearance to the "Old Albion." The coal burns brightly, makes no clinkers and very little ashes. Mr. Dewar intends to test this matter thoroughly, and if indications warrant, he will see what can be done to organize a company.—Truro Sun.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Absurd.

Sir,—Business was slack at the City Court to-day, and dry as chips. His Honor was looking well after his vacation, and he appeared to feel good. In the first case, for fast driving, His Honor imposed only a nominal fine of \$1, wisely concluding that a team that could be run down by a policeman was certainly not going 2.40. The next, a passage of arms between an irate female and one of the male gender did not pan out much for the city funds. Poor business—these family jars.

A mowing machine man was up for using more than his share of the highway—at least so the complainant averred. It would seem that long prior to this dirty town being supplied with plank sidewalks, or even a corporation, shopkeepers exhibited samples of their wares on the sidewalks; but since being few and drunks scarce, the police must be doing something. So the aforesaid machine man was invited to fork over. The next was an egg man. The complainant, a philanthropic citizen of a liberal, enterprising turn, set forth that the aforesaid egg man was in the habit of backing up his teams and discharging loads of eggs to the manifest annoyance of the aforesaid public-spirited citizen. A nominal fine was imposed, and the offending trader was directed to go and sin no more.

Your correspondent who was often in little towns like Boston has had to pick his way along sidewalks littered with merchandise and to climb over or go around as many as a dozen times of a morning discharging goods across the sidewalk with the tails of the wagons blocking up the foot-path, was, certainly, amused at the absurdity of fining a cart for doing on a broad street, and only occasionally, what is done constantly in the crowded narrow streets of large cities. But possibly these foreign cities wish to fetter trade as little as possible. The contrary here appears to be the case.

TRAVELER.

Aug. 21, 1885.

Boston Markets.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Eggs are made, and sales of Eastern extras have been made at 16½ and 17 cents per dozen. Northern sells mostly at 15½ cents, and Island at 15½ and 16 cents per dozen.

POTATOES—The farmers in the vicinity are supplying the market with Potatoes, and prices range from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per barrel.

HAY—The market is steadier, owing to lighter receipts, and stocks are reduced. Strictly choice grades command \$22.50 and \$23 per ton. Ordinary grades are in fair request at \$19 and \$21.

CHEESE—The Cheese market continues in an unsatisfactory condition, and buyers are holding off as much as possible. For the finest New York factory 7½c. is generally asked by receivers, as it cannot be laid down here for less, but buyers are not willing to pay over 7½c., which is all that can be quoted for the best Vermont. Good to choice lots are selling at 6½ and 7 cents. The country markets were rather tame on Monday, and most of the sales were at 7c. and under. Live-pork quotation, 38s. 6d.

CANNED GOODS—Lobsters in fair demand and have advanced to \$1.65 to \$1.70 per doz. duty paid. Mackerel are lower and selling at 55 to 60c. We quote:— Lobsters, per doz. \$1.65 to \$1.75 Mackerel, " " 55c to 60c Blueberries, " " 70c to 90c

FISH—Receipts of Mackerel from the fleet at outports and here since Friday foot up about 11,000 bbls sea packed. The catch for a week past has been rather light and the indications are that receipts for the whole week will show a falling off. The market sustains a firm tone, with an upward tendency. The portion of No 3 in the late trips is very small. Sales of small fares of shore, out of pickle, at \$4.50 without bbl, and \$5.25 with bbl. Inspected cargo lots of Mass. shore rule at \$3 to \$3.50 for No. 3; \$5 to \$5.50 for No. 2; and \$12 to \$13 for No. 1. Sales of North Bay and Bay of Fundy at \$2.50 to \$2.75 for No. 3; \$5 for No. 2; and \$10 for No. 1. The Massachusetts Bay and Mackerel are larger and better than other kinds. The jobbing trade is improving, and dealers are firmer on prices, though do not yet get the full advance quoted on cargo lots. Separate lots of No. 3 are held at \$3 to \$3.50 per bbl, and probably at \$5. The supply of dry Codfish continues small, and large Bank readily command \$3.75 per qtl. in round lots. Dry shiners are worth \$4.25 to \$4.50, and pickle cured shore \$3.25 to \$3.50. Hake, Haddock and Pollock are without movements of importance. There is some inquiry for Nova Scotia large split Herring, and lots to arrive are worth at least \$5.25 per barrel.

Lord Coleridge's Marriage.

INTERVIEW WITH THE MOTHER OF THE BRIDE.

The unexpected marriage of Lord Coleridge created considerable sensation in London, and caused many inquiries and some unpleasant gossip concerning the bride's family. A correspondent called on Mrs. Lawford, Lady Coleridge's mother, to get some details of the marriage and courtship. Mrs. Lawford kindly gave the correspondent details of the wedding, and showed, with evident pride, several photographs of her daughter, one of which was taken in New York during the visit there which led to the engagement with Lord Coleridge. Lady Coleridge is a blonde, with a rather pretty oval face, and is said to be musical in her tastes. She has a fine, well cultivated voice. Lord Coleridge is an old family friend of the Lawfords, and was a classmate of Col. Melville Lawford of the Madras army, a relative of Lady Coleridge. Although this friendship had not been kept up of late years, it led to Miss Amy Augusta Jackson Lawford being placed under Lord Coleridge's protection on the voyage from New York two years ago, and the steamer acquaintance thus begun resulted in an engagement soon after landing. It was not stated by Mrs. Lawford, but it is probable that the marriage was delayed in the hope of the sons and relatives of Lord Coleridge withdrawing their opposition. As this was not done, the private was, by Lord Coleridge's request, married, and it took place at the bride's home. Lord Coleridge's children were not present and sent no gifts.

The Hay Fork Swindle

PLAN OF OPERATIONS—HOW THE UNSUCCESSFUL COUNTRYMEN ARE DUPED.

(From the Bridgetown Monitor)

We had a call last week from one of our subscribers, who is an level-headed a man as one generally meets. He came to tell us how he was duped by the fork swindlers. He said that one day while he was at work he was accosted by a man who asked to be allowed to put up a fork in his barn, simply, he said to show its operation, and thus advertise it among his neighbors. This reasonable request was granted, whereupon the stranger produced a paper from his pocket and requested our friend to sign it. This he did without reading it, supposing it to be merely a memorandum to guide in sending the fork to the right address. The hay fork man, departed and was seen no more, nor did the specimen fork arrive. About a fortnight later two other men drove up, and went to the barn, and one of them addressed our informant, who was in the barn at work, as follows:—

Your folks have come—fifteen of them, and the order for the same, \$300.

Our informant told him he had ordered no forks. The question was then asked him, 'Did you read the order?'

O. I.—'No.'

O. I.—'Did he (first agent) explain it to you?'

O. I.—'No.'

O. I.—'He ought to have done so.'

O. I.—'He did not.'

Agent.—'He has served others the same way, and we are going to have him turned out as soon as we can get word to the firm.'

This piece of humbug was then followed by the latter making our informant an offer to compromise the matter for so much, and after considerable parleying the offer was accepted, quite a sum of money changing hands. One of the conditions was that one fork was to be delivered at Annapolis Station, freight paid. The fork arrived, but it was to be such a worthless affair as not to be worth the freight, which after all, our informant had to pay.

Rocky Mountain Locusts Moving.

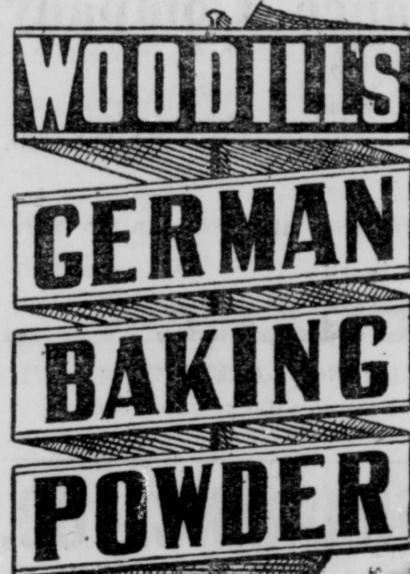
The Davenport Gazette says that beyond doubt the Rocky Mountain locust is visiting Iowa, and has recently been reported 'flying in such millions over Keokuk county as to appear like a snow storm.' This is a more serious report than that telegraphed from Washington last week respecting a threatened locust visitation. As the Gazette states, more is to be feared from the locust swarms in Iowa, should they alight, depositing their eggs, than from any damage they are likely to commit this season. The best thing that can be done after the eggs are laid is to plough up the fields, thus exposing the eggs to the desiccating effects of the atmosphere. The government experiments clearly show that these pests survive exposure to frost, and even retain vitality and the power of hatching when placed under water or in saturated ground, while breaking up the egg masses and exposing them to free air kills a large percentage of the mass, and also puts them within reach of their numerous enemies.

It is to be hoped that the season is too far advanced for the swarms now reported to make extensive depredations upon the crops. But if the accounts already published are accurate the locust bands mean mischief as soon as they can make it. The Western farmers should therefore prepare to give the eggs, not only in the fields, but also in the roadways and wherever they are deposited, a thorough harrowing early in the fall.

SIR LEONARD'S HEALTH.—We are glad to be able to state, says the St. John Sun, that Sir Leonard Tilley is gradually (though slowly) improving in heart. The fresh air and delightful repose of St. Andrews are doing their work for his tired brain and weakened body, and this air is being well supplemented by the constant and skilful care of Lady Tilley. Business letters and telegrams are kept as far away from him as possible, and all is being done that can be done to ensure continuous rest from labor and anxiety. Sir Leonard's many friends will be glad to learn of his gradual mending as they have been and will, we are sure, continue to be considered respecting the necessity that exists for his continued respite from the care and vexation of business.

L. E. PROWSE is now able to fill a long felt want by supplying the people of this vicinity with the newest style of Hats, at prices never equalled on P. E. Island. aug22

HAVE BEEN USING



OVER TWO MONTHS. IT HAS GIVEN Very Great Satisfaction. —CAN— HIGHLY RECOMMEND IT TO ALL. GEORGE MCSWEENEY, PROP. HOTEL BRUNSWICK, Moncton, N.B. Aug. 22, 1885.

CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLEN MILLS RUNNING NIGHT AND DAY! Immense Discounts! Splendid Reductions! Splendid Bargains!

AS WE ARE ABOUT CHANGING our Mill from Summer to Winter Tweeds, we will dispose of 10,000 yards of SUMMER TWEEDS, now on hand, at cost of stock and manufacturing same.

Remember, this is No Humbug, but a bona fide MARK-DOWN SALE TO CLEAR. Men in want of

A GOOD WEARING SUIT!

and families in want of BOYS' SUITING, should not lose this Grand Opportunity of securing GOOD, HONEST, HOME-MADE GOODS at prices which Grand opportunity. This Cheap Sale will positively continue for TWO WEEKS ONLY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst.

Come Early and get the BEST PATTERNS.

CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLEN CO'Y, North Side Queen Square.

August 21, 1885.—2wks

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

A GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION will be held, under the auspices of the CITY CORNET BAND, on

Monday, August 24th inst.

—IN THE— teamer "St. Lawrence."

The steamer will leave Steam Navigation Company's Wharf at 8 o'clock p. m.

The String Band will furnish music for dancing.

All kinds of Temperance Refreshments can be had on board, at moderate prices. TICKETS:—Gents, 35 cents; Ladies, 25 cents, to be had at Apothecaries' Hall, of the Committee, and at the Wharf.

Should the weather prove unfavorable on Monday, the Excursion will be held on the following Wednesday.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE. August 20, '85—4i pat

HARD COAL.

ARRIVED TO-DAY, per Schr. "Robbie Godfrey," and will be discharging tomorrow.

260 Tons Anthracite Coal, (Egg and Chestnut Sizes), same as gave such good satisfaction for the last four years

Will be sold Cheap while discharging.

CAPT. JOHN HUGHES, Water Street, Ch'town, Aug. 20—3i

ANTHRACITE COAL

TO ARRIVE.

Per Schr. "Avos,"

DUE HERE

About the First September.

260 TONS

ANTHRACITE COAL,

(RED ASH)

Warranted a Superior Article.

C. LYONS,

Acadia Coal Depot, Peake's No. 2 Wharf, August 18, '85—3wks

GRAND DOMINION AND FORTIETH

Provincial Exhibition

under the auspices of the

Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario,

WILL BE HELD AT

LONDON,

FROM THE

7th to 12th September, 1885.

\$30,000 IN PREMIUMS & MEDALS

Owing to the Dominion grant of \$10,000, a supplementary edition of the Prize List has been issued, making an entirely new list for the first 40 pages. From page 40 first edition will be used.

Exhibits to come from the Northwest and Maritime Provinces. On these exhibits transport will be paid.

One fare for passengers and freight on all principal roads in the Dominion

Entries to be made in all classes of Live Stock and Farm Products by Aug. 22; Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, etc., by Aug. 29.

Exhibition to be opened by His Excellency the Governor-General.

Prize Lists, both editions, and Blank Forms can be had by applying by post card or otherwise to the Secretary.

HENRY WADE, Toronto.

GEO. MOORE, President, Waterloo.

Aug. 17, '85—3wks 2wks wkly

SUBSCRIBER FOR THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. The latest local and foreign news can always be found therein.

MR. REID, PIANO-FORTE TUNER, has returned and will be in town two or three weeks. Orders for tuning may be left as usual at the store of Miller Bros. aug21 2i

CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME, CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE classes of this institution will be reopened TUESDAY, the first of September. Pupils failing to have their names registered that day shall forfeit the right of competition for medals or extra prizes. August 19—1d apt 1

CARD.

MISS LUCY GAVEN will resume her Musical Classes on the 1st of September. Street, Aug. 10, '85.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber has fitted up the premises on Kent Street, next to the Rockin House, and has opened a first-class Livery and Sales Stable. Teams will be furnished at shortest notice and satisfaction given to customers. H. J. KENNEDY. Ch'town, Aug. 8, '85—6i cod pd

HORACE HASZARD

offers the following Goods at

Lowest Wholesale Prices:

- 250 barrels Patent Process Flour,
250 " Choice Superior do,
250 " Superior Extra do,
100 " Seconds do,
125 " American K. D. Cornmeal,
25 best Canadian Cheese,
50 barrels Granulated Sugar,
25 " Standard A do,
50 " Yellow do,
50 puns. Choice Molasses,
250 half-chests Tea,
100 caddies do,
50 boxes pure India Tea,
100 barrels Mess Pork,
50 " Prime Mess do,
100 Smoked Hams,
50 Pails Lard,
7000 Grain Bags (assorted sizes),
2500 Starch Bags,
100 suits Oil-clothing,
2500 cases Lobster Cans,
2500 Plates, Ingots Tin, Lead, Copper,
Office and Sample Room, South Side Queen Square.

HORACE HASZARD, Ch'town, Aug. 8, '85—2wks cod

A. A. Macdonald & Bros, GEORGETOWN,

—OFFER—

Special Inducements!

for next thirty days to

CASH CUSTOMERS.

THEY offer the whole of their immense stock, damaged in consequence of fire, at a

Discount of 25 to 50 per Cent.

The whole stock will be disposed of during the month of August.

July 30—1mo dly pat her

McLean, Martin, & MacDonald,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Notaries Public, &c.

BROWN'S BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN.

A. A. MACLEAN, E. L. B. D. C. MARTIN, H. C. MACDONALD, E. A. T.

July 4 dly—Law wky 3m her pres

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE

June 1, 1885—1 yr