

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Charles Dalton, President, J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher, D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

Morning Daily (founded 1837) 25.00 per year (delivered) in advance \$3.00 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada, and \$5.00 To U. S. A.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1921

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

Saturday's by-elections resulted as predicted, only a little more so. The government majority in York-Sunbury was increased over the average by over one hundred percent, Mr. Hanson's majority being over 1,000. Opposed to the government candidate were the combined forces of Liberals and United Farmers, the Liberal machine having shirked the issue while throwing what influence it had with the United Farmers' Candidate. The fiscal policy of the three political parties now on the stage had been thrashed out during the recent session and in this, the first real test, the government policy was strongly endorsed. The conglomerate and composite policy of the Liberals and the United Farmers received its death blow at the hands of the York-Sunbury electors. Canada wants but two political parties, it wants no class system of legislation, no go-betweens to throw their weight with either of the two principal parties and so add confusion rather than sane legislation. It wants one or the other of the two recognized parties and the choice of a sane electorate may be depended upon to fall on the party with a sane, progressive fiscal policy. York-Sunbury has demonstrated this by its very general endorsement of the policy of the Meighen government as so ably expounded by Premier Meighen in his speech at Fredericton on the eve of the election.

The Yamaska seat was formerly held by a Liberal, Mr. Oscar Glazier, who at the previous election defeated his Conservative opponent eight to one. During the recent by-election campaign "conscription" was resurrected and the issue became one of revenge against the Union Government. The return of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Boucher, was never in doubt.

ADVICE.

Advice when not professional, is one of the cheapest things in the world. Who is there that has not been advised, ad nauseam, to follow some course which the adviser himself has persistently refused to follow? Who is there that has not been approached by some incarnate failure and been given minute and definite instructions as to how to succeed in life?

Current Comment

Liberals in the legislature at Halifax are exhibiting some of the types or characteristics of our own Island brand. They don't like to have their misdemeanours canvassed before the public and their regard for the press that tells the solemn and open truth about them is akin to that close and warm affection which Mr. Bell and his followers displayed last session towards the Guardian. The Nova Scotia Liberal, however, is a little more discreet than our home brand for despite the intensity of their rage they didn't play the ridiculous act, like our local legislature, to make themselves the laughing stock of the Dominion. They resemble our Bell combination Liberals also in their appreciation of bigger salaries and increased indemnities for themselves, and by virtue of the mighty powers conferred upon them by the people they increased their incomes in these lines at the expense of the people. Like our Bell people also, it was their first session after an election and they came fresh from the country and an election campaign in which economy in the public service was one of the watchwords, and in which these increases were not broached.

But the Halifax press did not approve of these things which they bluntly called the "salary grab," some going almost to the extent of describing it as a steal rather than an ordinary grab. It was another difference over

A gentleman lounging on a New York pier and smoking a fragrant cigar, was approached by an adviser when the following colloquy ensued.

Adviser: "How many cigars a day do you smoke?" Gent: "Oh, half a dozen or so." Adviser: "What do they cost?" Gent: "Twenty-five cents."

Adviser: "How long have you smoked?" Gent: "About forty years."

Adviser: "Do you know that if you had never smoked you would be wealthy today and might own that handsome yacht out there?"

Gent: "Do you smoke?" Adviser: "No, certainly not!" Gent: "Are you wealthy?" Adviser: "Oh, no, not particularly."

Gent: "Do you own that yacht?" Adviser: "No, I don't." Gent: "I do."

This is apropos only of advice in general and has nothing to do with the vice or the virtue of smoking or the desirability of owning a yacht or an automobile or a carriage and pair. It illustrates the incongruity of a very large proportion of the advice we receive and probably of much that we give.

Probably no class of people in the world have been so satiated with advice as our farmers. Much of the advice is good, sound, practicable and no doubt many farmers who have sought and received advice from authoritative sources have benefited by it but there is an indiscriminate, theoretical class of advice which, if followed, would send the farmer to the poor house. Every country has its own peculiar agricultural problems and the only safe advice is the advice of personal experience. Every level-headed farmer knows from his own experience the methods that have failed and those that have succeeded and the most skilled advice that he can receive must be tempered and modified by these. The only sound advice after all is "Be sure you're right, then go ahead." Such assurance can come only of personal experience or of absolute faith in the adviser. There are matters of knowledge which it is necessary to be informed upon, matters of markets, of seed production, of new discoveries which it will be well to know but even these require the guiding hand of personal experience and knowledge of the conditions in which they are to be employed.

There was, however, a memorial Williams, to the Governor in Council asking for the payment of forty-two pounds, seven shillings, for the erection of a Market House, which he had completed "except the stogging, which shall be done." The claim was certified and ordered to be paid. This building, erected by Williams was 26 feet long and 18 feet wide, with a loft above. It does not appear where the Market House stood, but in 1825 Nathaniel Wright, and John Rider were paid two pounds, fifteen shillings for moving it to the head of King's

Charlottetown 150 Years Ago

BY HENRY SMITH

(Continued)

The jail which was built of logs must have been a very poor affair indeed. A presentment made by the Grand Jury states, "That from the smallness of the room in which the Debtors are locked up at night, and the window being closed by a shutter outside prevents the admission of air and renders their situation truly distressing, inasmuch as to endanger their health, and may lay a foundation of jail fever. The room is only 14 feet by 10 feet or thereabouts and nine persons are confined therein." Also a petition to the Governor in Council from eleven prisoners sets out "That they feel severely the want of a sufficient quantity of fire wood and the hardships of being closely confined for the space of eleven hours without fire or light at a very inclement season; and they have not even seats to ease their doleful situation."

The next Public Building to be erected in Charlottetown was a Market House, suitable to the requirements of that early period. A petition of James Chalmers, to the Lieut. Governor in Council, dated 25th October 1805, sets out: "at your petitioner, during his short residence in this town, has found that none of the inconveniences attendant on an infant colony more generally lamented than the want of a proper place of resort, for both buyers and sellers, of the common necessities of life in this town."

That your petitioner therefore humbly conceives that from the establishment of a Market House in a convenient situation and under proper regulations, many advantages must result to the public at large.

That your petitioner, at all times ready to contribute his best endeavours towards an accommodation of a nature so desirable, proposes to erect a House suitable to the present exigencies of the community provided your Excellency may be pleased to approve of the same, and ordain such regulations as will enable your petitioner to carry it into effect."

This petition was granted, but there is no further information regarding the undertaking. There was, however, a memorial Williams, to the Governor in Council asking for the payment of forty-two pounds, seven shillings, for the erection of a Market House, which he had completed "except the stogging, which shall be done." The claim was certified and ordered to be paid. This building, erected by Williams was 26 feet long and 18 feet wide, with a loft above. It does not appear where the Market House stood, but in 1825 Nathaniel Wright, and John Rider were paid two pounds, fifteen shillings for moving it to the head of King's

Daily Selections Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

THE IDEAL MAN

My idea of an "Ideal Man" is not a man with the physique and features of a Grecian god but a man with a heart and soul. I believe the soul is that part of the man which loves and honors everything that is right, worth while, and beautiful. Give me the man that can kneel at his bedside every night and pray reverently to Him of whom he was first taught at his mother's knee. He that loves, and honors his father and mother, and is not ashamed to help mother wash her dishes, or sweep the floor bearing in mind that what is not degrading for mother, is surely not degrading for him. The man that aids, protects, and respects all worthy women, and their interests. He that is a man among men, and fearless of man or beast, and is a source of inspiration to everyone he comes to know. If a man were moulded to my ideals, he would love music, and have a well-trained voice and be capable of playing several instruments; also have a liking for poetry, and the fine arts. I like the man who delights to know, and be near "Mother Nature," and her wonderful works. He that is a friend and protector, of our faithful friends, the animals that is kind, considerate, courteous, honorable, lends a willing hand, and is unselfish. Perhaps men with characters, and personalities as I have written are nowadays decidedly in the minority and maybe will continue to diminish? Do you know? R. E. W.

wharf or Queen's wharf as it is now called.

The question of better hotel accommodations for the public has at different times been of considerable interest to many of the people of Charlottetown, and as early as the 5th of August, 1810 it seems to have had an especial interest for Francis Garobbo, one of the public spirited citizens of that early day. In a petition to the Governor in Council he says: "That your petitioner having noticed the inconveniences experienced by the public in general, but particularly by the gentlemen obliged to attend the sittings of the General Assembly, of the want of a proper house of entertainment in Charlottetown, affording sufficient accommodation for gentlemen and their families together with good stabling for their horses."

Your petitioner, patronized by several persons of respectability, and humbly conceiving himself to be sufficiently capable of conducting with propriety an establishment of the above nature, has purchased ground at a convenient situation in Charlottetown, being Lot No. 60 first hundred, for the purpose of building a Tavern or Hotel with suitable offices appropriated to the above purposes, solely to contain rooms of sufficient dimensions to conveniently accommodate the most numerous societies, to be called the "Freemasons Hotel, Italian Place."

Upon this petition the government granted a loan of fifty pounds to Francis Garobbo to assist him in his undertaking. In the construction of this hotel he evidently made considerable headway, for on the 23rd of October of the same year he again petitioned the government for additional aid and asked that some gentleman be appointed to inspect the place, as a guarantee of the bona fides of his application. This second request, however, was not granted by the government.

The town lot on which this Hotel was erected is in the centre of the block which fronts on King Street and is directly behind Notre Dame Academy.

On the 1st of November, 1823, the Market House was officially opened and the Government gave ten pounds, in nine prizes, for the best beef, pork, grain and other farm products. The Judges on that occasion were Francis Longworth, William Gardner and Fide Goff.

On the first of July 1825, a public meeting was held in the Court House for the purpose of adopting means for the erection of Church and to take steps to have a clergyman of the established Church of Scotland stationed in Charlottetown. John Stewart, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly was called to the chair and after several resolutions were adopted, a subscription list was started and the sum of two hundred and ninety five pounds, sixteen shillings and four pence was subscribed on the spot. This was the beginning of the first St. James Church of Charlottetown. The building was finished in 1827 and was a real improvement upon the churches of that period, and a credit to the Presbyterian congregation of Charlottetown.

The population of Charlottetown in 1827 was: Males 327; Females 322. Total 649. Under a Statute passed by the Legislature in 1831, George Wright, Ambrose Lane, John Brecken Daniel Brennan and G. R. Goodman were appointed a commission for the erection of a Government House and an Academy building.

In 1833 the Commission let a contract to Isaac Smith, Henry Smith and Nathan Wright for the erection of Government House for the sum of two thousand four hundred and thirty four pounds or about \$7,999.00. The building was completed in 1834 and Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy was the first governor to occupy the official residence.

It may not be out of place here to say that those who planned for a building of the size and style of Government House, and selected its location, must have been men of strong faith and large vision. When it is remembered that ninety years ago but a small portion of Charlottetown was settled, and that Victoria Park, now within such easy reach, would at that time seem so far away, we must

certainly say that they acted wisely and builded well.

In 1833 the Surveyor General George Wright made a survey of Charlottetown marking every building in the town upon a plan and, according to Wright's Survey, at that period there were 360 houses and one wharf in Charlottetown.

The census taken the following year showed the population of Charlottetown to be: Males 972; Females 993; Total 1965. The first Steam Boat to carry mails and passengers between this Island and the Mainland was the "Peachoutas" that ran between Charlottetown and Picton. She made her first trip to Charlottetown on the 15th of May, 1832.

The Central Academy was erected on Kent Square, now known as the Prince of Wales College grounds, at the same time as the Government House was built, and under the management of the same Commission. The builders were James and Robert Donnell, and the cost of the building was twelve hundred and ten pounds. It was opened in January, 1836. Until 1860 the institution was known as the "Central Academy." By an Act of the Legislature in that year it was changed to the "Prince of Wales College" in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

A short sketch of the Provincial Building that for the past seventy five years has occupied a commanding site on the centre of Queen Square, Charlottetown, may be of interest at least to some of the present generation. The building, which cost fifteen thousand pounds or about \$48,000, is one hundred and fifty feet long, sixty feet wide and three stories high. It has a portico on each side and a wing on either side. Until Confederation it was called "The Colonial Building." A commission to erect the building was appointed in 1842 and plans and specifications were adopted, and the work of construction was at once commenced. The late Isaac Smith was the Architect and Inspector of the work.

On the 16th, of May, 1834, the imposing ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Colonial Building took place. At two o'clock His Excellency Sir Henry Vere Huntley, the Lieutenant Governor, in uniform and mounted, arrived with his suite. He was preceded by the St. John Lodge of Free Masons, and with the governor, was a procession, consisting of the Chief Justice, the Building Commission, Members of the Executive Council, the Speaker of the Assembly, Members of the House, Magistrates and other public officials.

The following coins were placed in a glass vial which was sealed and deposited in a cavity of the stone and covered by a plate of copper: A Sovereign, a Half Crown, a Shilling, a Sixpence, a Fourpenny, a Threepenny, a Twopenny, a One Penny, a Half Penny and a Farthing, all of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. A Royal Salute was fired and His Excellency gave a short but appropriate speech.

On the 26th, of June, 1847, the first session of the Seventeenth General Assembly of Prince Edward Island, was opened in the New Colonial Building and the following June the Supreme Court began its sitting there. For the quarters of a century the Legislative Hall of this building resounded with the voices of the men who throughout that period moulded the public destinies of Prince Edward Island. Among these were men of the brilliant eloquence of Edward Whelan, Frederick D. St. Croix Brecken, Louis H. Davis and Robert Shaw; and the strong statesman-like type of George Coles, James C. Pope, David Laird and Frederick Peters. It is a source of deep and lasting pride, not only to the citizens of Charlottetown, but to the entire Province, that it was in this building the confederation of the Provinces of Canada had its origin and that the first meeting of the Fathers of Confederation was held here.

On the wall of the Council Chamber is placed a beautiful bronze Tablet, the following inscription: "In the hearts and minds of the Delegates who assembled in this room on Sept. 1st, 1864 was born the Dominion of Canada. Providence being their guide they have builded better than they knew. This tablet is erected on the fifteenth anniversary of the first meeting of the Fathers of Confederation, twenty-two in all, are placed around the margin of the Tablet.

In 1844 tenders were called for the frame of a Roman Catholic Cathedral in Charlottetown, which was to be erected on the site of

the Chapel built some twenty-five years previously. This old Chapel had been removed further west on Sydney Street, where for several years it was used for a School House. The Cathedral was opened in 1847 and was occupied for about a century. In the summer of 1854 a large clock was placed in the tower, and on the 25th, of September of that year, at twenty minutes to four in the afternoon, it was set going for the first time. This clock could be seen from any part of the town, and in those earlier days, when clocks were scarce it was a real benefit to the people of Charlottetown.

The first Baptist Church in Charlottetown was opened on Sunday the 31st, of July, 1845. Sermons were preached by Rev. Dr. MacLay of New York and Dr. Knox of Lot 48 to crowded audiences. Collections were taken up amounting to twelve pounds ten shillings. The building was built on the north side of Euston Street facing the centre of Prince Street on the land on which the residence of Mr. W. K. Rogers now stands.

This church was afterwards moved to a lot on Great George Street, beside the present site of the Appraiser's office, where the Baptist congregation worshipped until the site was obtained, where the present church now stands.

On the 7th, of October, 1855, "Fairy Queen," a steamer running between Charlottetown and Picton carrying mails and passengers was lost. There were thirteen passengers and a crew of thirteen men on board. The Captain and crew took to the boats, but the passengers were left on the sinking ship. Six of them who clung to a piece of wreck managed to reach the shore, the other were lost. At a public meeting held in Charlottetown strong resolutions were passed condemning the "base and inhuman conduct of the captain and crew of the steamer who so treacherously took away the two boats capable of containing all the passengers and crew when the



Use Purity Flour for all your baking—bread, pies, cakes, biscuits, cookies—whatever you bake. When you ask for flour insist on getting PURITY FLOUR "More Bread and Better Bread"

steamer was in a sinking state. The following is the first verse of a poem written by the late John LePage on "The Loss of the Fairy Queen", and published in the first volume of "The Island Ministerial." (To Be Continued.)

The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada. Desires to secure three or four good salesmen to represent them in different parts of Prince Edward Island. A splendid contract, embodying renewals, also Pension and Death Benefits, can be offered the right man. We will provide you with salesmanship course free of charge. For full particulars apply to P. A. FARQUHARSON District Manager Charlottetown, P. E. I.

See The New Gray Dort. The new model Gray Dort car is in a class by itself—it has all the good qualities of the previous models with the beautiful lines and roomy seating arrangements of cars costing double the price. The best part of it is—The new GRAY DORT is as good as it looks. Study the specifications—they mean something SPECIFICATIONS. Engine—Four cylinders cast iron. Cylinder head is removable to permit the removal of carbon and regrinding of the valves when necessary. Bore—3 1/2 inches, stroke 5 inches. Valves—Located on right side, and specially designed to prevent warping. Pistons—Very light, cast iron, with three rings and special arrangement for preventing smoking. Wrist Pins—Liberal in size, hardened and ground. Connecting Rods—Drop forged steel, double heat treated, the lower end bushed with a special die cast bearing metal, the upper end with phosphor-bronze. Shims are provided for adjustment of lower bearings. Crankshaft—Heavy forging of 40 carbon steel, double heat treated, carefully balanced and all wearing surfaces ground. Upper half of crankcase is cast iron, and carries the crankshaft, bearings by removable caps provided with shims for adjustment. Oil pan is a steel stamping, easily removable. Ceiling—Thermo-syphon with extra liberal water jackets and cellular type radiator, and a four-blade fan driven by one-inch belt. Lubrication—Plunger pump feeding oil troughs. Connecting rod dippers splash oil from constant level troughs to all parts of engine. Oil gauge on instrument board. Carburetor—Carter improved slide outlet, easy starting, and unusual economical. Ignition—Connecticut battery system. Switch combined with that controlling lights, is carried on instrument board. Starter—Equipped with Bendix drive geared to fly-wheel. Storage battery. Lighting—Gear driven generator. Am-meter with switches on cowl instrument board. Clutch—Leather face cone with means for insuring easy engagement. Transmission—Selective, three speeds forward, one reverse, in unit with motor. Call at our SHOW ROOMS or phone and we will call. R. E. WHITE, Distributor for P. E. I. MacNutt & White Ltd., Charlottetown, DEALERS—Wright & Manson, Summerside E. A. MacRae, Alberton N. J. Nicholson, Montague

Automobile Owners. Protect yourself with a Policy covering against FIRE, THEFT, TRANSPORTATION PUBLIC LIABILITY, COLLISION and PROPERTY DAMAGE. Are you prepared to pay \$20,000 if you should happen to kill or injure one or more persons in an accident while driving your car? PUBLIC LIABILITY covers this. Did you ever stop to think what it might cost you if you should run into another car? This is covered under PROPERTY DAMAGE—damage to other people's property. Fire and Theft need no explanation. Collision covers damage to your own car. It is safer to be fully protected. Call, write or phone. Hyndman & Co. Ltd. 61 Queen St. Telephone No. 67 Charlottetown. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. Island

(Continued on page five)