

THE DAILY EXAMINER
JANUARY 13, 1883.

Editorial Notes.

The government of Quebec have appointed a Commissioner to enquire into the condition of the Civil Service of that Province, with a view to the re-organization of the staff and the reduction of the expenses of the Civil Government.

Says the St. Paul Pioneer Press: "The just criticism which the public school system has heretofore had most reason to dread is the charge of a preponderance of instruction in branches that are either purely ornamental, and as such out of place in a general education, or else suited only to those who contemplate entrance to one of the so-called learned professions—a future which does not lie before a vast number of those who attend the schools of the State. Intelligent people everywhere have long perceived that the great need of the young of such a country as this is more abundant facilities for obtaining the instruction given in industrial schools and institutes of technology."

Here is a quotation for the benefit of young men:—

"We will suppose my readers to be old enough to accept a formal invitation to an evening party. Let me draw your attention to the ill-mannered and gauche practice into which the shy and ignorant young men are apt to fall on such occasions. They herd together like a flock of geese or turkeys at the drawing-room door, leaving all the women to themselves. Now as the latter cannot get up and introduce themselves into your circle, it is incumbent on you to disperse yourselves about the room and talk to them, being ready to assist your hostess in any arrangement of her's for the general entertainment, or to lead to the pianoforte, or fetch the music for any who may play or sing. Do not stand idly on the hearth-rug making believe to button your gloves fifty times over when they are buttoned already. If you could only see how feeble and silly it looks, you would learn to manage your hands better, and appear more self-possessed."—*Etiquette for our brothers.*

On applying at the Post Office here for information respecting the negotiations for a row boat in connection with the ice-boat service, as referred to in Mr. Arthur Irving's letter published in THE EXAMINER of the 11th inst., we learned that on the 24th Nov. last—before the contract for this season's service had been signed—the Assistant Inspector wrote to the Contractors, Messrs. Irving and Mutart, enquiring how much per trip, in addition to their regular pay of thirty-five dollars for two boat trips, they would require to supply a first-class row boat, properly equipped for water service? The Inspector says that as he has no written reply from the Contractors he refers us to themselves for the answer. As this is a matter in which the public is interested, it is now in order for the contractors to state what their terms were. It appears there have also been some negotiations for houses on each side, in which the boats would be sheltered, and the crews could live during the crossing season, but that the contractors considered it was too late to go on with them this year. Indeed, it would appear from the statements of the Inspector, that the Government were ready and anxious to provide the accommodation required at the Capes.

Reciprocity.

Now that commercial men in the United States are awake to the advantages of Reciprocity with Canada and are moving in that direction, the Gaiters are trying to make electors believe that the Liberal-Conservative Party and the Administration of Sir John A. McDonald are opposed to Reciprocity. No statement could be more untrue. The people and Government of Canada have always been disposed to renew friendly reciprocal trade relations with the United States. There is an express provision in the Canadian Tariff Act which is now in force, that reciprocity in certain articles shall follow at once upon the action of the United States Congress. The sixth section of the Tariff Act is as follows:—

"6. Any and all of the following articles, that is to say, animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), plants, trees and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas, and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oat meal, and flour or meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish (salted or smoked), and lumber may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this Act, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued when Govt's appears to his satisfaction that the articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, place a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada."

Suppose then that Congress should remit the duty on potatoes or horses, grain, butter, coal lumber, or any other article that we sell in their markets, the Government of Canada would at once issue a proclamation as provided by the Act, and complete reciprocity or free trade in any or all of these articles, would immediately ensue.

Reciprocity, on the basis of the former Treaty, is, therefore, practically, now, only dependent upon the United States Congress and Government. The moment they make an advance that is reciprocated by us, an advance may be made by

Canada; and, unless the policy of the Liberal Conservative Party has undergone a complete change—of which we have no evidence—the corresponding advance will be made, as a matter of course.

The Ballot.

We are indebted to the Toronto Globe for testimony as to the correctness of the views of the people of this Province with respect to that almost universal blemish, the ballot. Referring to charges of fraud in the Municipal elections the Globe says: "Stuffing is not only possible, but, if the will to 'stuff' exists, easy. The Act, it is true, requires the deputy returning-officers at the close of the poll, in the presence of the scrutineers, to count the votes, announce the numbers, and make the ballots into separate packages, sealing them with his own seal; and to deliver the packages and ballot boxes to the Clerk of the Municipality 'forthwith.' Suppose all this is done; even then there is no assurance of absence of fraud. It has been known at a Toronto election for all these things to be done, and then on a recount it has been found that the number of ballots in a certain box did not tally with the Deputy's statement. It has also been found that, when the official count came to be made, a deputy's statement bore a different set of figures from those declared by him at the close of the poll."

Wanted—A Question!

The people of Toronto lately voted upon "the Citizens' Free Library question" and the result was that 5,400 votes out of 8,200 were in favor of the library. It is to be regretted that no question of this kind occupies the attention of the citizens of Charlottetown. We are to have an election in a week or two, and so far nothing whatever has been proposed upon which an expression of public opinion is required. It is to be a mere personal scramble for the coveted position; and as a matter of course our best men are not in the field. The want of a question is the more remarkable from the fact that we yet lack nearly every public requirement to be found in modern towns.

Trade in Prince Edward Island.

The business of the past fall has been more satisfactory than at any time seemed probable, owing to the open weather permitting shipment of field products to be made. The oat crop, though reported short in Prince County, is very fair in Queen's and King's, and the price obtained for them has been encouraging. British demand was slight, but the white oats went early to the West Indies and Bermuda at good prices. The activity of lumber business has given good demand for oats and horses in New Brunswick. And the favorable feature has been the good market for potatoes in the United States. A steamer visited Georgetown Christmas week for 16,000 bushels to take to Boston, and there are a good many still held, unsold. Shipments of canned lobsters, fish and meat were considerable and those of starch worthy of mention. There is yet a good deal of pork in the Province, as well as some beef.

Farmers are in good credit and farming lands keep up to good prices, though the same cannot be said of cities and towns. The lack of farm labor is a great drawback here; there is such a craze amongst the young men to go to the West of Canada or the States, that it is a great strain at harvest times to get the work done. Foreign merchants are much more cautious as to whom they sell now-a-days, and the result is seen in fewer failures and lighter stocks of merchandise on the Island. The speculative disposition in the community has received a check in the failure of the Bank of P. E. I. It is probable that business during the winter will be dull, as it usually is, but an active trade may be reasonably expected in the spring.

The Gospel of Relaxation.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has been telling the Americans that they need a gospel of relaxation preached to them, since their business eagerness and unrest show too close an obedience to the gospel of work. It is probably true that the business men of the United States, more than of any other country, need to learn the meaning and the value of rest and recreation. They work long hours; they impose on their eyesight, their stomachs and their brains; they suffer more from indigestion and from nervous ailments than any other nation on the globe. They do a vast amount of business, making enormous drafts upon their physical and mental energies, so that when they have "made their pile" many among them are hopeless dyspeptics at forty or sufferers from insomnia or incipient paralysis at thirty-five. Is the game worth the candle, when pursued at the cost of comfort, culture and health? Nothing in the business world of the old countries strikes a Canadian or American visitor so much as the attention which is there paid to matters of exercise and recreation. The Glasgow manufacturer or the Liverpool merchant, however diligently he may pursue his business avocations from ten till four, is equally rigid in the observance of his hours of relaxation. His horse, his yacht, his bowling-green, or his billiard-table finds its place in the day's occupation just as certainly as his factory or his counting-house. And he lives longer, has a better physique and enjoys a better health than his trans-Atlantic cousin, who strains mind and body in the groove of commerce from dawn till dark.

The accountant of Messrs. Walker & Maxey, Gardner, Me. Mr. Robert Gould, recently wrote:—"About one year ago I was taken with the genuine scintilla. I employed the best physicians, but they could only relieve me for the moment. Finally I used St. Jacobs Oil and was suitably cured."

Competitive Examination.

The London Daily Telegraph says:—Family life, school tales, the records of private tutors, and now Indian official confessions show that many able young fellows lose bodily and mental health under the terrible pressure to which they are exposed. It is only a few months ago that a high-spirited, vigorous young man, fit in taste, spirits, mind, and body for the army, received to his joy tidings that he had passed—that night he shot himself through the head—the strain of six months' preparation had told on him, and in the hour of victory the mind gave way. In India, out of one hundred men recently appointed, twelve have broken down in bodily health and eight have gone mad. This is a terrible proportion if we consider that these were picked men in their first youth, enjoying permanent situations, with good prospects, and presumably above the average in mental and physical vigor. The fact is that they were athletes who ran too far before they jumped; in England they had exhausted nerve and brain; they had no elasticity or reserve, and, confronted with the tasks and trials of real life, they broke down. Facing such tests on boys of nineteen is like placing heavy weights in long-distance races on two-year-old colts. The result in both cases is premature decay. Every year the evil grows worse, because the competition tends to become more severe.

The Milwaukee Holocaust.

Exchanges which arrived by last evening mail bring further intelligence of the terrible fire in Milwaukee. In less than half an hour after the fire was discovered, the whole building, long designated as a death-trap, was in flames. Scenes of the utmost terror prevailed. The inmates jumped by dozens from the upper stories to the stone sidewalks which were filled with lifeless bodies. The shrieks of the unfortunates filled the air. People below were unable to render any aid. Quite a number of terrified guests and hotel employees appeared at the windows and, seeing the distance to the ground, fell back in the flames. The employees of the hotel, which accommodated eight hundred guests, numbered eighty-six, and have mostly lodged in the sixth story. Their exit by way of the roof was cut off by fire and the fire ladders were not available for some reason. A very few were saved jumping on canvas. A later account says:—Of the 60 young girls, who were waiters, only eleven were heard from alive. It is feared that the estimate of 50 lives lost formed the morning of the fire, is far too low, and that fully double that number were burned or smothered to death in the blazing pile. The police think the fire was of an incen diary origin, but, so far, nothing has been discovered to substantiate the theory. The latest account says:—The fallen outside walls nearly all tumbled over partition walls, form such an immense heap of ruins that it will be impossible, for several days, to begin the search, but nearly a hundred is generally accepted as the number of lives lost.

A Sharper Caught.

AFTER SEVERAL YEARS' PILFERING.

The Halifax Herald says upon information received by the police authorities here, detective Power arrested on Monday night a man named Andrew Kelly in the Prussian House, on Upper Water Street. It appears that he is a sneak thief, and has been going the rounds stealing for some years. At P. E. Island, five years ago, he was arrested on a charge of attempting to rob one of the banks, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment. After serving out his term he went to New Glasgow, broke into a store at Vele Colliery, and for that offence was sentenced to two years in the Pictou Jail. He succeeded in making his escape from that place and has since been at large. He is also supposed to have been implicated in the robbery at Charlottetown, last month, by which Mr. McDonald, proprietor of an hotel, lost \$1,700. On being searched at the station when arrested there was found in his possession a set of burglar's tools. It is not improbable that he intended to commit some robberies in this city, and had he not been arrested at the time there is no doubt that he would have done some mischief. It is stated that he makes his living by burglary. The authorities at Pictou have been communicated with, and an officer arrived last night and identified the prisoner as the one who escaped from the Pictou Jail some three years ago. Kelly is now in custody. He will be taken back to Pictou to serve out the remainder of his term, besides another sentence, and after that he will be wanted to go to Charlottetown, and possibly other places, to answer to charges of robbery. This noted character is a man of forty-five years of age, and has recently been "doing" Cape Breton. He has been in the city for about ten days.

Capital crimes, of the most atrocious character, seem to be on the increase all over the world. Our Ontario despatches have, for some time past, described several most atrocious murders. The U. S. papers chronicle 1,467 murders in 1881, an excess of 211 over those of 1881. The number of murderers who were hanged was 121. The number lynched almost as large, being 117. The regular executions took place as follows:—Missouri, 7; Louisiana, 8; New York, 6; Wyoming, 1; North Carolina, 7; Dakota, 4; Georgia, 11; Idaho, 1; Arizona, 5; Texas, 9; Nevada, 1; South Carolina, 11; Pennsylvania, 6; Kentucky, 4; Arkansas, 4; Mississippi, 4; California, 3; Illinois, 5; Oregon, 1; Virginia, 3; Alabama, 3; Indian Territory, 4; Tennessee, 5; New Mexico, 2; Colorado, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 2; Delaware, 1; Connecticut, 1. The South, as will be observed, has been very busy at the gallows, though scarcely fair in its discrimination; for out of 13,797 victims 68 were negroes, evidently showing that it is not difficult to hang negroes in that section.

Mr. Lindsay, of South Ridge, Man., has just finished threshing his crop of oats, which yielded him 4,000 bushels.

JANUARY.
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,
BEFORE STOCK TAKING.
J. B. MACDONALD will, during this month, clear out lots of Goods in every Department:

A Lot of Ladies' Dress Goods,
A Lot of Cloths and Scarfs,
A Lot of Men's Scarfs,
A Lot of Tweeds and Heavy Cloths,
A Lot of Mantle and Uister Cloths,
A Lot of Fur Caps Mitts and Gloves,
A Lot of Men's and Boys' Ulsters,
A Lot of Winceys and Flannels.
J. B. MACDONALD.
Also, 100 Chests of Fine Congou Tea, very cheap, by the Chest or Package.
J. B. MACDONALD,
Ch. town., Jan. 10, 1883—wky pat, pres ne
QUEEN STREET.

LONDON HOUSE.
JANUARY, 1883.
OPENING EX "NORTHERN LIGHT."
Black and Colored Cashmeres,
Black Plush Velveteens,
Colored Velveteens,
Table Napkins,
Black Muslins,
Black Gros Grain Ribbons,
Black Moire Ribbons,
Black Kid Gloves,
Black Casbains,
Coat Canvas,
Striped Hessians,
Sheeting, Winceys, etc., etc.
GEO. DAVIES & CO.
Charlottetown, Jan. 6, 1883.

WEST INDIA WAREHOUSE!
WINTER 1883 STOCK
50 Bbls. GRANULATED SUGAR,
50 do. CONFECTIONER'S A SUGAR,
25 do. VACUUM PAN do.,
150 do. YELLOW SUGARS (Assorted),
10 Hds. WEST INDIA SUGAR,
2 do. VACUUM PAN do.,
50 Puns. CHOICE MOLASSES,
10 Hecies GOLDEN SYRUP,
100 Bbls. PASTRY FLOUR (Hexel),
300 do. PATENT PROCESS FLOUR,
1000 do. SUP. EXTRA MARITIME ROSE,
100 Half Cases CONGOU TEAS,
30 do. OOLONG TEA,
50 Caddis TOBACCO,
AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.
HORACE HASZARD,
100 Quintals LARGE CODFISH,
50 do. No. 2 do.,
100 do. No. 1 HAKE,
20 do. No. 1 HADDOCK,
50 Bbls. No. 1 HERRING,
50 do. No. 2 do.,
25 Half-Barrels No. 2 HERRING,
10 Cases PRESERVED SALMON,
FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

TIN PLATES INGOT TIN, etc., etc.
750 Cases TIN PLATES, 14 x 20,
250 do. do. 10 x 14,
80 Lpots REFINED TIN,
50 Pigs SOFT LEAD,
5 Bars SQUARE COPPER, 1 1/2 and 1 1/4 in.,
1000 Cases TALL (1 lb.) CANS,
FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.

2 Tons WHEAT SHORTS,
2 do. do. BRAN,
1 do. CHOPPED FEED,
FOR SALE BY HORACE HASZARD.
WHITE COTTONS, GREY COTTONS,
PRINT COTTONS, PLAIN WINCEYS,
GREY BLANKETS, WOOL UNDERCLOTHING,
AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.
HORACE HASZARD
Charlottetown, Jan. 4, 1883—1m
Lower Water Street.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
AT COST.
Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.
BEDSTEADS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor and Drawing Room
B. Bedroom Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and
Picture Mouldings.
JOHN NEWSON,
Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883—1y.

IN THE
Y. M. C. A. HALL
ON FRIDAY, 26th INST.
EARLE'S GRAND CONCERT
Tickets, 35 cents; to be had at Rankin's and Fraser & Reddie's Drug Store, Jan. 17, 1883.

To the Electors of Ward
GENTLEMEN,—Having been elected to this Ward, I have consented to be a candidate for City Councillor, at the next Civic Election.
Soliciting your support,
I am, yours respectfully,
THOMAS CAMPBELL
Ch'town, Jan. 13, 1883.—174

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received up to noon of the first of March for the following articles, or any of them to be delivered to the Indian Superintendent, Lennox Island, in such quantities as such times as may be required by the Flour, Tea, Sugar, Cotton, Print, Mess, Lard, etc., etc., Nails.
Samples of Groceries and Dry Goods to accompany the Tenders.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Any newspaper inserting this advertisement without authority from this Department through the Queen's Printer, will be liable to the same.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent,
General of Indian Affairs,
Department of Indian Affairs,
OTTAWA, Dec. 26th, 1882
(Jan. 13.—1111 m) 174

TO LOBSTER PACKERS
MESSRS. WADDELL & SON,
Tinsmiths & Lobster Packers
ARE prepared to make up a large quantity of Lobster Cans, either Flat or Cans.
Mr. Waddell, being one of the best Lobster Men and Fish Packers on the Island, and having a thorough knowledge of business, every Can made will be warranted good. Ors should be sent in at once.
MESSRS. WADDELL & SON strictly select quality of their Cans is so well known. Send in your orders for Cans either Waddell & Son, or to H. E. D. Davies, or Waddell & Son.
WADDELL & SON,
Tinsmiths, 57 Water Street
Ch'town, Jan. 13, 1883—31 and wly 174

NOTICE.
If a sufficient number of young men immediately, I will open a school of instruction in TELEGRAPHY, for the month of February, 1883.
CHAS. PRECOTT,
A. A. Tel. Co.'s Office,
Ch'town, Jan. 8, 1883.

OATS WANTED.
Black & White Oats
PURCHASED BY
FENTON T. NEWBERY,
111 Water St., Charlottetown,
Jan. 9.—wky, wly pat 41

Coke. Coke
COKE is considered to be one of the best and cheapest kinds of fuel for BURNER STOVES and particularly suitable for the DENMARK SOFT COAL STOVE now so much in use. A first-class quality of Coke can now be had at the Gas Works, ten cents per bushel.
Ch'town, Jan. 8, 1883—1m cod

JOB PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and dispatch at the EXAMINER'S JOB PRINTING ROOMS, cor. Water and Great George Streets.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.
WANTED—Two or three pupils (male or gentilemen), to complete a class in Telegraphy. Terms moderate. Apply to H. E. Glass Box No. 917, Charlottetown. (Jan 13)

WANTED—A Good Plain Cook, by Mrs. Charles Palmer.

LOST—Thursday evening, 11th inst., a PURSE, containing a sum of money. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the EXAMINER'S OFFICE. (Jan 13)

WANTED—A situation in a Dry Goods or Grocery store, for a young man that can be well recommended. Apply at this office. (Jan 13)

WANTED—A smart Girl to do general housework. Apply at this office. (Jan 13)

TO LET—A Dwelling House pleasantly situated on Prince Street. Apply to Peake Bros. & Co. (Jan 13)

TO LET—Immediate possession given of a desirable residence, situated on Upper Hillsborough Street. Rent low to a respectable. Apply at the Merchants Bank of P. E. I. to Mr. F. S. Moore. (Jan 13)

TO LET—The Brick House on Power Street, at present occupied by James B. Irving. Enquire. Possession, April 1st. Apply to Thomas W. Dodd. (Jan 13)