

THE DAILY EXAMINER. DECEMBER 17, 1881.

"An evil of unspeakable virulence in connection with the administration of American asylums, but for which it is just to say the governors or trustees are not accountable, is the frequency with which groundless charges of misconduct or mismanagement are brought against the medical staff and their assistants. I need not particularize instances of this grievance, for you are all better acquainted with the details than I can be. So far as I can remember, nearly all these accusations have been the concoctions of discharged, but servants, or of imperfectly recovered patients, whose lingering insanity has underlain their moral obliquity. It is, however, truly lamentable to observe the extent of popular credence awarded to these calumnies, and it is badly calculated to elevate our conception of the primal purity of human nature, to find that so many people are anxious to believe evil of their fellow men, and to rejoice more in the hope of verifying iniquity, than of discovering innocence."

We clip this paragraph from an essay on "Asylum management," by Joseph Workman, M. D., former Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum for the Insane.

It will be noted particularly that, in the experience of Dr. Workman, the false accusations referred to come from "bad servants or imperfectly cured patients." Dr. Workman is evidently not a reader of the Patriot newspaper.

But the people of the Province have, we think, good cause for complaint against the Patriot, not only on account of the unfounded charges which, without a tittle of evidence, it preferred and pressed against the management of our Provincial Hospital for the Insane but for its conduct with respect to the report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate those charges. Judging by the apparent earnestness with which it demanded an impartial commission of enquiry, one would have imagined that it would have been ready and anxious to publish the report in full—one would even have thought that application would have been made to the Government on its behalf for an advance copy of the Report, to publish to the world at the earliest possible moment; and, for our part, we had good reasons for supposing—in fact, we fully expected—that as soon as it appeared in the Royal Gazette, it would have appeared a supplement to the Patriot. It is well written; and would have been eagerly read by very many of the Patriot's readers. But the Patriot did not apply to the Government for an advance copy; did not, after the Report appeared, publish it as a supplement; and, so far from showing any anxiety to publish the Report of the Commission for which it clamored, or to undo the wrong which it committed, it for a whole week after the Report was published in the Gazette occupied itself with nursery themes on "Children's Books," etc.

At the end of a week, and apparently after much cogitation, it brought forth a commentary in which the main point of the Report, viz: the unanimous opinion of the Commissioners that the Hospital is well managed, and that there is no evidence to support the serious charges made—is missed altogether—in which the public are treated to a beggerly confession "that many stories told with the utmost confidence, and many rumors that had obtained a wide circulation, when they came to be sifted by the Commissioners, were shown to be the merest trifles, or were proved to be wholly groundless," and in which, as a sort of offset to the confession, the employees of the Asylum are rated among perjurers, whose statements on oath are false and unworthy of credence.

If Dr. Workman were a reader of the Patriot we think he would also have cause to lament its sad departure from "the primeval purity of human nature." The Mansion case excepted, the Commissioners (whose appointment was demanded by the Patriot) find all the Patriot's charges unproven. The Patriot finds no fault with them, and cheerfully bears testimony to the "patience and thoroughness" with which they did their work, but it fails to publish their report (or even a comprehensive summary of it) and tries to throw discredit upon the conclusions they have reached, by impeaching the truthfulness of the men and women they examined upon oath.

Dr. Workman if he were here, would be horrified to find so striking an example of the turpitude which delights in believing and trying to make others believe, "evil of their fellow men."

Homeward Bound.

Our next stopping place was at Washington—the political capital of the United States. The grand attraction during my brief stay was the trial of Guiteau. Everybody likes to have a look at the monster—monster in iniquity, if not in stature. The Court, as it is conducted by Judge Cox, has been severely commented upon by the press of the country. The people in Washington refer to it as "Judge Cox's circus." There is unquestionably some latitude for censure, but Judge Cox occupies a very peculiar, and unenviable position, and there are two sides of the question. Guiteau has been allowed to defend himself, and consequently, it is not so easy to muzzle his tongue as one might imagine. If Judge Cox were too severe, and should gag him when he becomes noisy and boisterous, his attorney and friends, if he has any, would have some cause of complaint. As the trial is now conducted, they certainly can have none. There is also another view to be taken of the case. That Guiteau is playing the madman, to some extent, at least, is very certain. It is, therefore, urged in Judge Cox's behalf, that he has decided to "give him rope enough and he will hang himself"—in other words, that he will overdo the acting, and thus convince the jury that he is not the fool he pretends to be. In the casual onlooker, however, one would suppose that the Judge is wanting in dignity, and has no disposition to prevent the trial from being turned into a burlesque.

In Guiteau insane? We should judge not. Still we cannot resist the conviction that, in some respects, he is somewhat crazed. He certainly has not the appearance of a well balanced mind. He is what we should say here—somewhat "cracked"—but sane enough to know right from wrong. Sane enough to hang. Physically he is a miserable looking specimen of humanity. His body is small and unassuming looking. His head is large, but flat on the top, and his countenance forbids

reminds one of a large species of monkey. As he places his chin on the rail before him, one begins to look around for the tail—the only appendage wanting to perfect the orang-outang.

The populace of Washington still continue to manifest their dislike for the monster murderer. It is with the greatest effort and utmost caution that they are able to convey him to or from the jail in safety. As he steps in or out of the caravan prepared for his transportation from the jail to the Court House, he is compelled to listen to all kinds of threatening and derisive remarks. All the insulting language that a rough, angry crowd can heap on a fellow mortal is flung at the head of Guiteau. He pretends to think that the people are with him, that they justify him in "removing" President Garfield. But he knows to the contrary. He is too shrewd a man not to know it. He may be somewhat cranked on the subject of religion; but in all other respects, he is as sane a man as is in the court at Washington. "The time will come," said he, "When I will be hailed by the American people as Guiteau, the patriot, instead of Guiteau, the assassin." He knows better. We shall write further on this subject.

Troubled Ireland.

THE Toronto Mail's special correspondent in Ireland writes:—"As rents in Ireland come down the cry for compensation goes up. The alarm is spreading every day, not only in this country, but even with more intensity in England. The difficulty of the situation is increased by the fact that the tenants, encouraged by the liberal reductions of the sub-commissioners, are holding back their rents with a view to compelling impetuous landlords to come to an advantageous settlement. The amount of distress caused by the withholding of the autumn rents is rapidly coming to light, and I have good reason to believe that the representations now being made in high quarters, aided by the well-grounded complaints appearing day after day in the columns of the newspapers, are attracting the attention of those who have it in their power to remedy any injustice that may be done. I do not for a moment wish to find fault with the decisions of the commissioners in reducing the rents. Rents are bound to be reduced, unless both tenant and landlord are to go to the wall. But those who advocate the claims of justice in this great struggle cannot shut their eyes to the fact that many people have undoubtedly been brought to ruin.

The correspondent mentions several painful instances, among which is the case of a lady, whose character for patience under suffering is amply testified to, with no jointure or other means, widow of an estate gentleman who possessed £1,200 a year. Her son, who now has the estate, left the country eighteen months ago. As long as he received his rents he lived in comfortable circumstances. Now he receives none, and is himself very ill. He and his mother were obliged to apply and get poor-law relief (3s. a week). She says: "A lady furnished a room for me. After paying rent and getting a small load of turf I have one shilling to provide everything. I am very badly off for a little warm clothing and other necessities required at this season. I am in dire distress." Another lady, widow of a clergyman, entitled to £20 a year rent and £75 a year interest on a mortgage, out of which for the last year and a half she received but £7, thus tells her own tale:—"Since my husband's death I have been paying £30 a year for thirteen acres of glebe land. It has not made the rent and taxes for the past two years. It is all in meadowing; and this year it is 'boycotted.' I had to borrow £30 to save and cut the hay, and the rent is due, as well as the rent of my cottage. I have three daughters depending on me. One of them, through an accident, is unable to walk. I am totally unable to do anything to support myself, as I am old and delicate, owing to my privations. I assisted I feel in honor bound to say I can never repay it, as I owe so much already. I gladly would if I could. I have not told half what I have gone through from the non-payment of my rents."

Diphtheria and its Treatment.

To the Editor of the Examiner. SIR,—Whilst diphtheria is making such ravages throughout the Province, I desire through your columns to call attention to the fact that in two well-attested instances the poison in the system has been drawn away from the throat, and caused to discharge itself from other parts of the body. One of these cases happened at Dundas in this Island; the other was reported from Ontario. In both cases severe flesh wounds had been received previous to the attack; and the virus seems to have collected in the wounds to the relief of the throat. It is well known that in small pox the same result may be obtained by applying blisters to the chest.

Will not some of those having diphtheria in their families try the same remedy in the early stage of the disease, and report results; and will some of our doctors report on the use of sulphur-carbide of soda?

The inference to be deduced from the cases mentioned is simply this: that the disease collects in the tenderest part of the body, hence in the throat, unless a more tender part can be created by artificial means.

Yours, &c., J. McVANE. Dec. 15, '81.

The Toronto World (Liberal) thus refers to the chief organ of the party:—"The Globe's free trade articles would be more intelligible and more generally read if they were made shorter, and contained some particulars as to what duties, besides the duty on coal, it proposes to abolish; also how we are to enjoy free trade when our next-door neighbors refuse to trade freely with us; likewise, where our revenue is to come from if we throw our markets open, if we are not to return to the Cartwrightian regime of deficits. These questions may be shirked in worldly newspaper articles, but they cannot be evaded upon the stump, where the free traders have so far failed to match their opponents."

Much damage has been done by a typhoon on the coast of Tonquin. Over two hundred bottles have been recovered.

SHIP NEWS.

New York 12—ar sch E Goodwin, Moshor, P. E. I. via Halifax; Willie, Bushey, Ch'town, via Halifax. Baltimore 12—ar Nyanza, Finlayson, Ch'town, Port Hawksbury 9—cid Neal Dow, Georgetown. Gloucester 13—ar Corean Kresan, Ch'town. Boston, 13—cid Minnie, J. L. Lannigan, Georgetown. Vinyard, Haven, 12—ar Oliver A G'Mullen, McDonald, Sumner, for New York; Ada, Parsons, Sumner, for Baltimore. Providence, R. I.—ar sch Fleetly, Johnson, Ch'town, via Halifax. London, Dec. 12—Barque Cambria, Walton, from Malpeque, P. E. I., has arrived at Fal, mouth, with loss of jibboom, stanchions and sails.

MARRIED.

At Charlottetown, on the 26th day of October, by the Rev. K. MacLennan, Mr. William Emery, of Wood Islands, to Isabel Anne McRae, of Flat River, P. E. I.

TRADE SALE.

Readymade Clothing, Dress Goods, Tea, Groceries, etc., etc.

I WILL sell AT AUCTION, at my Sale Room, Queen Square, on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, a large assortment of Readymade Clothing, Cloths, Dress Goods, Carpets, Woollen Goods, &c. A full line of Coats, Pants, Vests and Suits, Underclothing, Heavy Cloths, Presidents, Pilots, Tweeds, &c.; Dress Goods in Stamina Cloths, Colored Cords, Serges, &c.; Carpets, Woollen Goods, Fur Mantles, Hosiery, Ribbons, Tapes, Threads, Buttons, general small wares, &c.

80 half-chests Congou Tea, 60 boxes do. (20 pounds each), 10 boxes Flat Tobacco, 10 boxes Twist Tobacco, 100 doz. Brooms, 50 cans French Coffee, 40 boxes T. D. Pipes, 5 boxes Starch 50 cores Conf. tionsery, 15 barrels fine Table Salt, lot of Spices, lot of Cod-fish, etc., etc.

Sale positive to close consignments.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Dec. 17, 1881—eod

JULIUS KING'S COMBINATION SPECTACLES. DOUBLE CONVEX, PERFECT OPTIC SYSTEM FOR FITTING EYES. RANGE OF VISION. SOLE AGENCY AT CHARLOTTETOWN. E. W. TAYLOR, South Side Queen Square.

We have sold numbers of the above Celebrated Spectacles, and they are giving better satisfaction than any hitherto in the market. [de 17 2w eod]

Sleighs and Machinery.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, AT THE Queen Street Auction Rooms,

Friday, the 23rd inst., AT 2 O'CLOCK,

6 Box Sleighs (New), 1 Box Sleigh (Second-hand), 2 High Turned Sleighs, Counter Shaft for Circular, Shaft and Pulley for Jig Saw (complete), Steam Fan and Slides for Fan Gear, Wood Lathe, Rounding Machine, Emery Polishing Machine, Pulleys, &c., &c.

W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer. Dec. 17, '81—3i

'81 Xmas & New Year '82

I HAVE JUST OPENED A Large Assortment of Goods

SUITABLE FOR Christmas and New Year's Presents,

COMPRISING: Dressing Cases, cases Comb and Brush, Florence Brushes, inlaid with Tortoiseshell and Mother of Pearl, ARGENTINE, a Metallic Bristle Toilet Brush; ASHWORTH'S Metallic Comb Brush; Gosnell's, Kent's and Bidwell's Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, unequalled for their variety of patterns, superior finish and fine material, cases Her Majesty's Toilet Perfumes and Bridal Souvenir, Coudray's, Fiver's, Bertrand's, Lubin's, Fiesse & Lubin's, Rimel's and Atkinson's Perfumery, Hair Oils, Pomades and Cosmetics, Hand Mirrors, &c.

WM. R. WATSON, City Drug Store, Victoria Building, } 61 Dec. 17, '81—pat 61

KONFEXUNERY.

Chocolate Caramels . . . at Balderston's. Cocomat Caramels . . . at Balderston's. Tricolor Caramels . . . at Balderston's. Quince Jelly . . . at Balderston's. One Ton Mixed Confectionery at Balderston's. 500 lbs. Mints . . . at Balderston's. 200 lbs. Conversation Loz'ges at Balderston's. 250 boxes Xmas Candles . . . at Balderston's. Figs, Dates, Green Grapes, Apples, Lemons, Nuts, Raisins, Currants, Essences, Candied Peels.

FLOUR, a Splendid Article, VERY CHEAP.

China and Glassware (selling off.) B. BALDERSTON, Queen Street, Dec. 17, '81—1w

Sleigh Robes

The Handsomest, The Cheapest, The Best. BEER & SONS. Dec. 17, 1881.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY offer Lands in the FERTILE BELT of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory for sale at

\$2.50 PER ACRE. Payment to be made one-sixth at time of purchase, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at six per cent.

A REBATE OF \$1.25 PER ACRE being allowed, on certain conditions, for cultivation and other improvements.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS of the Company, which can be procured at all the Agencies of the Bank of Montreal, and other Banking Institutions throughout the country, will be

RECEIVED AT TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM on their par value, with interest accrued, on account of and in payment of the purchase money, thus further reducing the price of the land to the purchaser.

Special arrangements made with Emigration and Land Companies. For full particulars, apply to the Company's Land Commissioner, JOHN McTAVISH, Winnipeg; or to the undersigned. By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary. Montreal, December 1st, 1881. [de 17 2m 2w]

WE ARE REMOVING TO OUR OLD STAND,

AND WILL OPEN ON FRIDAY, THE 16th INST., SHEWING THE Largest Stock Ever Imported by us.

W. E. DAWSON & CO. Charlottetown, Dec. 14, 1881.

WE INVITE ALL!

WHO MAY Favor us with a Call, TO AN INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK OF

GROCERIES FOR FALL & WINTER, WHICH IS NOW COMPLETE,

and which we offer at Bargains to Cash Buyers. Everything warranted as represented or no sale.

Remember the place—"SIGN OF THE CROWN," South Side Market. ROBERTSON & CAMERON. Dec. 13, 1881—1m eod

NOTICE. BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

MAILS FOR ABROAD, including Supplementary English Mail, will close at 4 o'clock this p. m., to be forwarded by special train to "Northern Light" at Georgetown. Mails will be closed for this route hereafter daily at same hour. A. A. MACDONALD, Postmaster. Charlottetown Post Office, Dec. 15, 1881.

Bank of P. E. Island. NOTES of the above Bank taken at their face for goods or Book debts.

HORACE HASZARD, Lower Queen Street. Ch'town, Dec. 7, '81.

TO LET. A GOOD HOUSE on Hillborough Street.

Ready banked, winter's coal in; eight rooms, with third story unfinished. Rent easy. Apply to D. G. MACDONALD. Nov. 24, '81.

PATENTS.

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years experience. Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, \$3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Publishers of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand-book about Patents sent free. [de 13

TO LET—A valuable Business Stand in St. Louis East, consisting of a shop, dwelling, Warehouse and Stable. Possession given immediately, if required. For terms apply to R. BURNETT, Bridgetown, P. E. I. [no 24 1m

TO LET—That desirable Dwelling House on the north side of King's Square, containing nine rooms and a convenient front porch and good stable. Rent very low. Possession given in about one month from this date. Apply to MARK BROWN. [de 6 11

GOOD THINGS FOR XMAS

NEW YEAR'S

THE CITY STEAM BAKERY.

The only place on Prince Edward Island to get BISCUITS and CRACKERS that ARE FRESH, as we manufacture them daily.

A choice lot of CONFECTIONERY just received. Selling at prices to suit wholesale and retail buyers.

Extract of Lemon for Baking purposes; Citron and Lemon Peel, Valencia and Layer Raisins, New Currants, Nuts, &c.

Canned Lobsters and Mackerel, Morton's Pickles, Pure Gold Baking Powder, an excellent article.

GOOD FAMILY FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

Don't forget the place, "CITY STEAM BAKERY," PRINCE STREET. J. QUIRK, Ch'town, Dec. 15, '81. [de 13 2w]

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE a Passenger Train for Georgetown, to connect with steamer "Northern Light," will leave Charlottetown at 4.50 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

A Passenger Train will also leave Georgetown for Charlottetown daily, Sundays excepted, on arrival of the "Northern Light." L. B. ARCHIBALD, Supt. Railway Offices, Ch'town, Dec. 15, 1881—1f

Queen Insurance Co'y OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - TWO MILLIONS STERLING. Insurance effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks. Special rates for isolated residences. All Losses settled promptly. GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank), [de 13 2w]

Shop & Dwelling House TO RENT!

On South Side Queen Square, the Store and Dwelling House lately occupied by L. J. Williams. Apply to HORACE HASZARD. Aug. 25—

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED—One of the good old-fashioned Franklin Stoves, with open fire place. Address Lock Box 27, P. O. Charlottetown. [de 16

COOK WANTED—A good plain Cook wanted. Apply with references to Mrs. R. R. FitzGerald, Knockrour. [de 16

HORSES FOR SALE.—Two fine driving Horses, aged seven and five. Will be sold cheap. Apply at the EXAMINER OFFICE. [de 15 3i

FOR SALE.—A stylish CARRIAGE Horse, color dark chestnut. Will be sold at a bargain.—D. REDDIN, jr. [de 15 1w

TO LET—The office in the Union Bank Building lately occupied by Edward Bayfield, Esq. The use of a cellar, in which there are now two tons of coal, to go with same. Terms reasonable. Apply at this office. [de 13 pat 2w

WANTED—An experienced Clerk. Must be well recommended. Apply in writing to SULLIVAN & MOROS, Charlottetown. [de 12

STRAYED from the Revere House, on Thursday night, a large red Cow, with large horns and the top of light ear cut, and lower end of tail white. Information regarding her whereabouts will be gladly received and rewarded by Mrs. McNeill. [dd 12

GENERAL SERVANT wanted in a small family. Good wages. Apply at this office. [de 6

TO LET—A valuable Business Stand in St. Louis East, consisting of a shop, dwelling, Warehouse and Stable. Possession given immediately, if required. For terms apply to R. BURNETT, Bridgetown, P. E. I. [no 24 1m

TO LET—That desirable Dwelling House on the north side of King's Square, containing nine rooms and a convenient front porch and good stable. Rent very low. Possession given in about one month from this date. Apply to MARK BROWN. [de 6 11