

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1881.

VOL. 9.—NO. 37.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING, BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY, FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 16.

Summer Arrangement.

To take effect on the 23rd May, 1881.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Souris	Dp 6.30am	Dp 2.15pm	
Bear River	" 7.04 "	" 3.00 "	
St. Peter's	" 7.44 "	" 3.52 "	
Morell	" 8.08 "	" 4.15 "	
Mt. Stewart	Ar 8.40 "	Ar 5.03 "	
Georgetown	Dp 7.20am	Dp 3.10pm	
Cardigan	" 7.40 "	" 3.36 "	
Mt. Stewart	Ar 8.40 "	Ar 5.00 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 8.55am	Dp 5.20pm	
Bedford	" 9.14 "	" 6.07 "	
York	" 9.31 "	" 6.30 "	
Royalton	" 9.45 "	" 6.45 "	
Ch'town	Ar 10.00 "	Ar 7.10 "	
Ch'town	Dp 6.30am	Dp 9.20am	Dp 4.35pm
Royalton	" 6.45 "	" 9.40 "	" 4.56 "
N. Wiltsch's	" 7.23 "	" 10.45 "	" 5.47 "
Hunter's R.	" 7.35 "	" 11.00 "	" 6.03 "
Bradalbe's	" 8.02 "	" 11.37 "	" 6.39 "
Coyle's Line	" 8.10 "	" 11.47 "	" 6.52 "
Kensington	" 8.39 "	" 12.25pm	" 7.28 "
Summ's side	Ar 9.05 "	Ar 1.00 "	Ar 8.00 "
Wellington	Dp 9.25 "	Dp 2.45 "	
Fort Hill	" 10.35 "	" 3.26 "	
O'Leary	" 11.52 "	" 4.42 "	
Alberton	" 12.20pm	" 6.45 "	
Tignish	Ar 1.00 "	Ar 7.35 "	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Tignish	Dp 2.00pm	Dp 6.45am	
Alberton	" 2.40 "	" 7.40 "	
O'Leary	" 3.28 "	" 8.00 "	
Fort Hill	" 4.25 "	" 10.15 "	
Wellington	" 4.48 "	" 11.35 "	
Summ's side	Ar 5.35 "	Ar 12.00 "	
Kensington	Dp 6.10 "	Dp 1.05pm	Dp 6.30am
Coyle's Line	" 6.25 "	" 1.40 "	" 7.06 "
Bradalbe's	" 6.58 "	" 2.17 "	" 7.45 "
Hunter's R.	" 7.36 "	" 2.57 "	" 8.02 "
N. Wiltsch's	" 7.39 "	" 3.05 "	" 8.42 "
Royalton	" 7.39 "	" 3.20 "	" 8.58 "
Ch'town	" 8.15 "	" 4.15 "	" 9.55 "
Ch'town	Ar 8.30 "	Ar 4.35 "	Ar 10.15 "
Ch'town	Dp 4.00pm	Dp 6.45am	
Royalton	" 4.15 "	" 7.08 "	
York	" 4.26 "	" 7.25 "	
Bedford	" 4.43 "	" 7.47 "	
Mt. Stewart	Ar 5.10 "	Ar 8.30 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 5.25pm	Dp 8.55am	
Cardigan	" 6.25 "	" 10.16 "	
Georgetown	Ar 6.45 "	Ar 10.45 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 5.20pm	Dp 8.50am	
Morell	" 6.52 "	" 9.32 "	
St. Peter's	" 6.15 "	" 10.06 "	
Bear River	" 6.35 "	" 11.00 "	
Souris	Ar 7.30 "	Ar 11.50 "	

N. B.—The Express Train from Souris and Georgetown connects at Royalton Junction with the Mixed Train from Charlottetown for the West, in the morning; and the Mixed Train from the West connects at Royalton Junction with the Express Train from Charlottetown for Georgetown and Souris, in the afternoon.

L. B. ARCHIBALD, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, May 21, 1881.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

BENJ. F. GRAFTON, STORY B. LADD, HALBERT E. PAINE, Late Commissioner of Patents.

PATENTS.

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Opposite the Market.

THE Subscriber would inform the purchasing public that he has opened in the above well-known Store a large and varied assortment of Goods in the following lines:

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Which he is prepared to sell to Cash Customers at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

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GLASSWARE—in Lamps, Glasses and Shades, Tumblers, Goblets, Celery Glasses, Table Sets, Pickle and Preserve Dishes, Water Carriages, etc., etc.

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EARTHEN AND STONE WARE—in Milk Dishes, Butter Crocks, Jars, Flower Pots, Molasses Jugs, Preserve Jars, Churns, etc., etc.

BRUSHES—in Whitewash, Paint, Varnish, Sash, Marking, Tar, Scrubbing, Stove, Shoe, Bannister, Crumb, Window, Horse, Shaving, Hair and Tooth, etc.

STOVES—a large assortment daily expected from Fawcett's Celebrated Foundry Sackville.

Please call and examine quality and prices. Goods delivered at Steamers, Railroads and private residences in the City free of charge.

HENRY BEER.

Charlottetown, May 27, 1881—2aw wklly

FRANKLIN HOUSE.
A SUMMER HOTEL NOW OPEN. Built on high land, it commands a splendid view of the city, and is one of the healthiest sites on the Island. Connected with this House are pleasant grounds, well wooded. If you want cool rooms and quiet surroundings, patronize the FRANKLIN. The dust nuisance will not trouble you when staying at the FRANKLIN. Guests at the FRANKLIN have the exclusive use of the Bath House on the private Beach near the FRANKLIN. Terms very moderate.
N. B.—This is a Temperance House.

H. F. COOMBS, PROPRIETOR. June 15, 1881.

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Reduced Rates, ARE NOW ISSUED BY THE

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
EDINBURGH AND LONDON,
ESTABLISHED IN 1809.
CAPITAL: \$10,000,000
Paid up 2,250,000

Subscribed. \$10,000,000
Paid up. 2,250,000
Nine-tenths of the whole Profits of the Life Branch belong to the Assured. Profits of previous five years divided among Policy-holders, \$1,158,500.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Insurances upon almost every description of Property effected at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
Insurances upon Private Residences effected on ESPECIALLY FAVORABLE TERMS.
Losses promptly and liberally settled.

GEO. W. DEBLOIS, General Agent for Prince Edward Island. Office—No. 36 Water Street, Charlottetown. June 16

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT: Hon. Sir Wm. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G.
VICE-PRESIDENTS: Hon. Wm. McMASTER, Wm. ELLIOT, Esq.

Attention is directed to the SPECIAL ADVANTAGES afforded by this Association to persons insuring upon the ten-payment life plan, as compared with the uniform Bonus of Two and a half per Cent. plan.

Policy No. 7, \$5,000—C. L. A. Actual Results for 1880. Tenth year of policy:—
Cash, \$111.45, or bonus addition, \$260
Results under two and a half per cent. bonus plan—
Cash, \$52.05, or bonus addition, \$128
Difference in favor of the Confederation Life Association—
Cash, \$59.40, or bonus addition, \$132

Profits do not cease with the payment of the premiums in the 10th year, but continue during the existence of the policy. Paid-up policies in this class, in the case of surrender carry profits.

Policies non-forfeitable after they have been in force two years, and INDISPUTABLE after THREE YEARS.
J. K. McDONALD, Managing Director.
June 27, '81.—131

L. ARTHUR & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants,

108 SOUTH MARKET STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
May 16, 1881. [wklly]

ALFRED A. BOWN, AUCTIONEER

General Commission Merchant, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.
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Prompt returns guaranteed. Good references on application. [ju 17 6m caw]

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May 14, 1881.

Marine Insurance Company

Prince Edward Island.
ROBT. L. NEWBORN, Esq., President.
Directors: Hon. L. C. OWEN, D. R. M. HOOPER, Esq., T. HANDEMAN, Esq., B. ROGERS, Esq., G. R. BARR, Esq., SAMUEL MITCHELL, Esq.

Risks taken daily on Vessels, Cargoes and Freight, at their Office, Corner of Great George and Lower Water Streets.

FRED. W. HALES, Secretary. Ch'town, April 25, 1881.

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.
Losses settled promptly.
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Consignments of Produce solicited, and prompt returns guaranteed.
Correspondence solicited and answered promptly. [sp 7 6m]

THE BEST TURNIP SEED,

BEER & SONS. May 31, '81.—cod

SUPREME COURT. THE ASYLUM OUTRAGE.

Dr. Blanchard's Evidence. (The Patriot's Report.)

Examined by the Attorney General. I am medical attendant at the Asylum. I was two years assistant under Dr. Waddell in New Brunswick. I came to the Island in 1874. On December 10th, 1879, we went to the present Asylum. I am really managing head of the whole institution and am supposed to see that everything is conducted in a proper manner. Under me there are first a Supervisor, next a Matron, and then a staff of attendants. The Supervisor does all the buying, sees to the clothing of the patients, and that the attendants do their duty. The attendants take care of the patients. We have five male and four female attendants. I engage the attendants and dismiss them. The power is in my hands. There are but one male and one female attendant in each ward at night. They are required to remain in the wards all night. The attendants are not required to go into the sleeping rooms, except the e of certain patients they may get particular instructions about. There is one male attendant in the wards at night. The others are in b.d. Manson has been in the Asylum since 1879. He has always been in the books since then. He was away for a time. I did not consider him in a fit condition to leave the Asylum at the time. He is a paying patient. When he went to the Asylum first there was no harm in him. He was merely troublesome. Later he had a great deal of trouble with him. He came back about September and ever since his return we have had a great deal of trouble with him. On the whole he has been more troublesome than any other patient. He has had more than one scuffle with the attendants. I remember distinctly his having a scuffle with John McCloskey. I witnessed part of it myself. Manson was not injured at all. McCloskey was hurt. I made an alteration in the arrangements on account of this scuffle. The disturbance took place in March. After King was dismissed, John McCloskey took charge of the ward in which Manson was placed. Manson was removed from the best ward in the house, to one in which he could not break the windows and doors. Manson had no disagreement with the attendants. When he was being strapped he was troublesome. He would let me strap him alone, but it would take two or three attendants to do it. He was not put in straps more than a dozen times. The straps are put on by my orders, if I am present; if not it is reported to me. Manson was in ward two on the 30th of May. Patrick McCloskey had charge of that ward. He would be in charge of it during the day if he had not been up the night before. John McCloskey had charge of the ward in the night. The attendants who were not on duty should be in their respective rooms after ten o'clock at night. When I visited the wards before going to bed I saw that there had been a scuffle; and that Manson had been hurt. It was about eleven o'clock. I saw that John McCloskey had been hurt. He told me that Manson had struck him. I do not know whether McCloskey spoke to me first, or I noticed the wound and spoke to him about it. He told me that he had opened the door of Manson's room, and that Manson had sprung at him with the chamber and flung it at him. I missed him and then Manson struck him with his fist. He grasped with him. He said he had to strike Manson several times before he could get loose from him. He told me either that he called or that his brother came to his assistance. He said they put Manson to bed. I went into his room and found him in bed. I saw that his face had been bruised. His eyes had been blackened. I also noticed that his ears were swollen. John McCloskey drew my attention to a cut on one of his legs. The cut was about an inch and a quarter long, it was on his left leg, midway between his knee and his ankle. McCloskey said that during the scuffle Manson had slipped and cut himself with a piece of the broken chamber. I noticed then nothing about him, except the bruises on his face. I did not examine his body. I got part of this information from McCloskey while I was examining Manson. There was nothing on the right leg except the marks of erysipelas which he had had some time before. I made no examination of the body. I examined only the front of his legs. The cut was over the shin bone and could not be deep. I examined only the parts that were exposed to view. I did not examine his hands. He did not seem exhausted. I think I made him sit up, I will not swear that I did. I scolded him for causing the trouble. What he said in reply I cannot say. I put a stitch in the cut on his shin. He made no definite complaint that I can remember. He told me he had a struggle with the attendants. John McCloskey was present. I did not turn over his legs. There was no examination of the body. There were blood tumors in his ears. I did not observe that anything was the matter with his ears before. I think that the injury to his ears was the result of violence. I did not notice any cut on them. He was badly bruised about the face. His face presented the appearance of a man who had been struck more than once. I did not notice that his head was cut. I examined his ears particularly. The same violence would not produce the same effect on a sane person. The ears were red and swollen. They showed no black as an ordinary bruise would. I left John McCloskey in charge of him. I observed no marks of a scuffle except the pieces of the chamber on the floor. John McCloskey did not say that any of the other attendants were present at the scuffle, or give me a trouble in getting him to bed. The pieces of the chamber were outside of the room, where they were pushed up in a heap. There was only one light—the

night watch's. I saw no broken glass. I saw Manson next morning when I was making my rounds. I looked at his leg and his head. I do not remember whether he was in bed or not. I did not examine the body. His face was a good deal discolored about the eyes. He did not complain. I only made one visit to the ward that day. I was very busy. I left the Island next day. I was not about the Asylum all the day after the assault. I got Dr. Beer to visit the Asylum during my absence. I had a talk with Dr. Beer, and called his attention to the case of Manson. Manson had no serious hurt that I am aware of before this assault. Manson jumped down a lift. I have no record of the matter. It might have been four weeks before the assault. The lift was about two feet square. I noticed nothing unusual with Manson after the descent. He was not more lame than usual after the jump down the lift. I am convinced he received no serious hurt then. If anything unusual happens the attendants report to me at once. They keep, besides, a register which they are to send in every month, but I examine it every day. John McCloskey came to the Asylum in August last, and the others came this spring.

Cross-Examined by Mr. F. Peters.

I had no reason to complain of John McCloskey before the assault. His character was good. I thought I had a fair opportunity of judging him. If I had noticed anything wrong in his conduct towards the patients I would have dismissed him. I had no reason to complain of Patrick McCloskey. I had occasion to reprimand McLean for threatening a patient. I never knew him to strike one. I was present when the scuffle between John McCloskey and Manson took place in February or March. As soon as I spoke to Manson he desisted. I would not suppose from what Manson himself told me that McCloskey was to blame on that occasion. Manson told me he wanted to get out, and wanted the keys, and that he tried to take them from McCloskey. When I came in the keys were scattered over the floor. Evidently McCloskey was not to blame on that occasion. There are occasions when violence must be used. Manson is a strong man, a much stronger man than McCloskey. He is not so strong now as he was some months ago (to a jurymen). The attendants are forbidden to strike a patient. Occasionally an attendant may have to strike, but it is almost inexorable in an attendant to strike a patient. I do not think Manson would have had any trouble in sitting up if I asked him on the night he was assaulted. With the exception of the black eyes, the swollen ears, and the cuts on his legs, he was much as usual. The disease of the ears is peculiar to insane persons. There was no perceptible difference in this case between the ears. Where there is a tendency to this disease may be produced by a slight cause. There was one case of it before in the Asylum, which I could not trace to violence. I had treated him for erysipelas in the leg. He had had a tendency to dropsy that I recognized. He had erysipelas some months ago. There have been marks on his leg. I have found marks on his body after a scuffle some months ago. I do not know of any bruises on his body previous to the assault. He was constantly bruising himself. There was a cover on the bed that night, but I ordered them to take it off and it has not been used before or since. Manson is in a good state of health now. Only for an ulcer which he has on one ankle, he is better than he has been for some months. The ulcer was not there when I went away, and it was there when I came back. The first morning after I came back there were traces of dropsy in his leg. Dropsy can be caused by many diseases. His eyes recovered before I got home. The swelling in his ears is abating. No bruises to be seen on his body at all now. (To Mr. Sullivan)—Manson is in poor health, but he is in better health than he has been for some time. I don't think one small man could manage him.

AN ANECDOTE OF CARLYLE.—One of the most striking stories of Carlyle which I have heard, and which, I think, has never yet made its way into print, was the following:—Some years ago a new history of England, greeted with much shouting, had appeared, and judicious or injudicious friends, thinking to please Mr. Carlyle, asked his opinion of it. "Yes," said he—and the racy dialect unfortunately not reproducible in print accentuated his words—"I have read it, that is to say, I took it up, and I saw that there was a young man who had taken pains about his subject, and perhaps knew something about it. But I saw there was a great deal about the British constitution, and a great deal about liberty, and as I don't care a— for the British constitution, and as I don't care a— for liberty, I thought it would be waste of time to go further." We—I speak for the great multitude of Mr. Carlyle's English admirers, who maintain their freedom of judgement—knew what to make of this. It is not too much to hope that others will know what to make of it too.—George Saintsbury, in Scribner for May.

A deputation representing the leading wholesale houses of London engaged in the Canadian trade, introduced by Samuel Morley, waited upon Sir John McDonald recently and presented him with a memorial concerning the Canadian bankruptcy law. The memorial called attention to the fact that since the repeal of the Insolvent Act of 1875 it had become impossible for creditors to ascertain the real position of insolvent debtors. The creditors were therefore at the mercy of dishonest debtors, and a continuance of the present state of things would be fatal. Anti-German riots have broken out at Prague, a number of German students having been attacked and severely injured by the Bohemian portion of the population.