

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1885.

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ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 1st day, 7h. 17m., a. m. New Moon 7th day, 3h. 19m., a. m. First Quarter, 15th day, 9a. 8m., p. m. Full Moon, 23rd day, 6h. 19m., p. m. Last Quarter, 30th day, 1h. 45m. p. m.

Table with columns: DAY OF WEEK, SUN RISES, SUN SETS, MOON RISES, MOON SETS, HIGH WATER, LOW WATER. Rows for days of the month from Thursday to Saturday.

NOTES.

The Duchess of Edinburgh's birthday, the 17th. The battle of Trafalgar (1805) the 21st. Sir Stafford Northcote's birthday (1818) the 27th. In this month the mornings decrease 51 minutes; the afternoons 1 hour, 3 minutes.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For the convenience of the travelling public, we have carefully arranged the following table of arrival and departure of trains on the P. E. Island Railway, according to local time:—

Table with columns: Going West, A. M., P. M., P. M., P. M. Rows for stations: Charlottetown, Royalty Junction, North Wiltshire, Hunter River, Bradshaw, County Line, Freetown, Kensington, Summerside, Miscouche, Wellington, Port Hill, O'Leary, Alberton, Tignish. Also includes 'From West' and 'Going East' sections.

FEATHERS,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Highest cash price paid for any quantity of good Geese Feathers at my Furniture Warehouse. Come and get Bargains in all kind of Furniture.

JOHN NEWSON. Ch'town, Sept 29—1mo

FOR MEN TO READ!

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT FOR GENTLEMEN!

- 1—New Shapes in Linen Cuffs and Collars. 2—New Stock of Fine and Stout Hosiery. 3—New Stock of Dent's Kid Gloves. 4—New Stock of Scarfs and Neckwear. 5—New Stock of Scotch Underwear.

Please Read On!

- 6—New Stock of Canadian Underwear. 7—New Stock of Christy's London Hats. 8—New Stock Best Elastic Braces. 9—New Stock of Gents' Dress Shirts. 10—New Stock of Silk Umbrellas. 11—New Stock of Alpaca Umbrellas. 12—New Stock of Scotch Tweeds. 13—New Stock of English Worsted. 14—New Stock of Tweed Suitings. 15—New Stock of Cardigan Jackets. 16—New Stock of Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Scarfpins, Collar Studs, &c.

GENTLEMEN

will find our Stock Complete and Fresh, with PRICES MUCH BELOW those charged by Furnishing Stores.

WEEKS & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, Oct. 5, '85.

WANZER SEWING MACHINES.

The Latest and Most Improved Patterns

Selling at Low Prices

—AT—

MILLER BROTHERS,

QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Oct. 5, '85—1mo eod wky

STANLEY BROTHERS

Brown's Block, Opposite Market House

HATS, HATS, HATS.

A LARGE STOCK of American and English Hard and Soft Felts,

VERY CHEAP,

—AT—

STANLEY BROTHERS

Ch'town, Sept. 22—3i a wk

COAL, COAL.

PERSONS requiring orders for Cargoes of Coal can obtain them, on the usual terms, from the Subscriber, at his Office, NO. 35 WATER STREET, viz:—

On the Old Sydney Mines,

Lingan and Victoria, C. B.

—AND ON THE—

Albion Mines, Pictou.

G. W. DEBLOIS.

Ch'town, June 19, '85—1f.

PROVINCIAL HOUSE

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has fitted up that large and commodious brick house, formerly occupied by the late James McCraith, Esq., corner of Queen and Sydney Streets, and is now prepared to receive transient and permanent Boarders.

Best accommodation at reasonable terms

ROBERT CRABB.

Ch'town, Aug 25, 1885.—1f

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

The latest local and foreign news can always be found therein.

G. H. HASZARD, Printer, Bookbinder, AND IMPORTER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STATIONERY, SCHOOL-BOOKS, &C.

JUST RECEIVED, THE FOLLOWING LINES OF FASHIONABLE STATIONERY:—

The Crazy Edge Correspondent Cards, with ENVELOPES to match.

OPALESANTE CARDS, with ENVELOPES.

A Large and Beautiful Assortment of Memorandum Pocket Books.

If you want something that will please in every way, call and see my stock.

THE PERFECT MUCILAGE BOTTLE.

This is a real gem and will always give satisfaction.

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by the Box of half or quarter Thousand, in all Sizes and Qualities

Writing and Copying Inks,

in CARTER'S, STAFFORD & TORIAY'S are the Standard Inks and are the Best.

WEDDING STATIONERY.

I always keep in stock a large line of the Latest and Best Styles of Wedding Stationery, Ball Programmes and At-Home Cards, and will print at short notice all kinds of Visiting and Wedding Cards.

G. H. HASZARD, BROWN'S BLOCK, QUEEN SQUARE.

Ch'town, Sept. 12, '85.

THE LANGASHIRE INSURANCE CO. OF ENGLAND.

Capital - - - \$15,000,000 Government Deposit. \$200,000

Insurance effected in the above well-known Fire Insurance Company at lowest current rates.

Apply for quotations to

A. S. URQUHART,

Authorized AGENT for Prince Edward Island,

Office: Brown's Brick Block, Queen Square.

Charlottetown P. E. I., Oct. 2—3mo eod

NEW FALL GOODS!

NEW GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY

L. E. PROWSE'S.

CHEAP CASHMERE, Cheap Merinoes, Cheap Dress Goods, Cheap Fringes, Cheap Fur, Cheap Velvet, &c.

Ready-made Clothing at a great bargain; Pants 90cts. up; Vests, 75cts. up; All-wool Suits \$8, worth \$11. 425 Overcoats and Ulsters, \$3, \$4, and \$5 less than regular prices. A great part of this Clothing was bought at less than half-price and will be sold at Awful Low Prices.

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the Great Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Sept. 29th, 1885.

A Lunatic Colony.

Sui generis among towns is the Belgian Gheel, possessing a mournful attractiveness to thoughtful minds and sympathizing hearts, as the celebrated spot which for centuries has been a colony of refuge for unfortunate creatures deprived of their reason. Situated a short distance from Antwerp, as far as mere outward appearance goes it is like any other Belgian town of its size. It numbers between five and six thousand souls, of whom in 1883 some 1,660 were lunatics. The town proper is surrounded by various villages and hamlets, the inhabitants of which in common with the Gheelers have for centuries past been accustomed to board insane persons in their homes. The community forms one vast asylum, where everything that skill and kindness can do is done for the unfortunate beings so unspcakably bereft of humanity's noblest characteristic. The system consists essentially in this, that the lunatic is removed from his habitual environment. A new life, new faces, a new country, new employments, new recreations, he is agreeably shaken out of the old ruts. Everything distracts him. He has not the shut-in feeling which acts so injuriously sometimes on the irritated nerves of patients under the ordinary enclosed system. Nor is he in perpetual contact with other lunatics, subjected to the depressing influence of such habitual association. Physical activity and life in the open air do much to attract the attention of the patient from his own troubles. Isolation without solitude—such is the system pursued at Gheel, a system of which long experience has shown the excellence. Seventy-two per cent. of all the lunatics at Gheel are kept usefully employed, generally by their nurses, who pay them a small sum every Sunday for the work of the week. In winter they may leave their rooms or houses and go on the street, between 8 o'clock in the morning and in the afternoon. In summer from six in the morning until six in the evening. Only the quiet ones are allowed in the cafes, and the sales of spirituous liquors to them is strictly forbidden.

Many of the patients fully appreciate the benefits they receive at Gheel. Not a few of them have passed the greater part of their lives there, and cases of forty or fifty years' residence are said to be by no means rare. As to nationality the majority are Belgians; then come the Dutch, and after that a few French, with sprinklings of Germans, Englishmen and other nationalities.

A very efficient system of supervision prevails at Gheel. Each patient has several thousand persons to watch over him and prevent both his escape and any ill-treatment at the hands of his immediate guardian. The entire population is interested in seeing that every patient receives humane treatment. Every keeper of a boarding-house has rivals who would not hesitate to report any delinquencies on his part. Then again every Gheelite is acquainted with the entire lunatic colony, knows the peculiar form of his malady, and is sympathetically and intelligently interested in his case.

With regard to the board and lodgings of the patients, regulations differ according as they are indigent or well-to-do. The former are lodged and boarded by nurses, as they are called, on whom there lies serious responsibility. He is held accountable for all damages the lunatic or lunatics in his care may commit, and if a patient escapes he has to pay three-fourths of the expense incurred in recovering him. The section guard has to pay the other fourth. The nurse can use no force. The physician prescribes that, and it is never great. The lunatic's food must be the same as that of the family with whom he resides, and its minimum quantity is prescribed by law, as is also the size of the apartment he is to occupy, the superficies of which must be at least 6 square metres, and 2½ metres in height.

Making a Record.

"Guess," said a railroad man recently, "that I've worked aboard the fastest railroad on earth."

"Where?" exclaimed half a dozen bystanders at once.

"Oh! out West," replied the railroad man.

"Yes," he continued, after a pause, "I reckon I've made the fastest run on record. You see it happened some years ago now. The line I worked on was a big gradient for about two hundred miles. Well, I wanted to do something big, so I went to the engineer and said, 'Jim, I calculate we've got to slip down this here gradient somewhat lively. S'pose we'll astonish the people 'longside this line.' Jim was game, and worked the steam up to bustin' point. He opened the regulator and away he slid. The wind went past the cars like a hurricane, and some of the passengers got shaky, and inquired if we were trying to run that train off the end of the line right into the Pacific. I said we were erecting a big record by contract,

but they seemed to think we were going in for starting a private cemetery. Well you wouldn't believe it, but during that run down we didn't once see the surrounding country. That train went so fast that the telegraph poles near the line seemed close together, and blocked out all the scenery completely. Solemn fact that! I was there and should know. But that's nothing, bless you! By the time we got to the bottom of the slope there wasn't a rail left on the track. They were all melted up through friction. Of course Jim and me got discharged, and assessment was made on the shareholders to relay the tracks, but we didn't care. We had done 200 miles in one hour, six minutes and 47 seconds, which is pretty steep-travelling. The American nation ain't played out yet, you bet." And so saying he departed.—Texas Sittings.

We are afraid that circular A 52, was not in force on the above road.

New Raisin Dryer.

There has just been completed at Fresno, Cal., the largest raisin dryer in the world. It has a capacity of fifty tons. Experiment has demonstrated that the curing of raisins by artificial heat is preferable to sun drying. The quality of the product is better, and the results more certain and uniform. The Sacramento Bee believes that there is no better business for any one to engage in in Northern California than that of raisin making. No finer raisins can be found than those produced in the Sacramento Valley and its foothills. Fresno's raisin crop this year, from one thousand acres, is estimated at 100,000 boxes, which, at \$1 25 a box, net, gives the grower \$125 an acre.

Before the Privy Council.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE CANADIAN LICENSE LAW.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

The Hon. L. R. Church, Q. C., left for New York en route to England last evening, where he is professionally interested in the important cases which are to be argued before the Privy Council within the next few weeks. The first of these cases involves a principle of constitutional law, the decision on which is anxiously awaited by the Federal authorities and the representatives of the seven provincial governments of the Dominion. The appeal is brought to the Privy Council from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada declaring unconstitutional the Canada Temperance Act passed by the Ottawa Parliament. In the appeal the Federal Parliament, which will be represented by Mr. Burbridge, Q. C., deputy minister of justice, and Sir Farrar Herschel, late solicitor-general of England, is the plaintiff, and the Quebec Government, which will be represented by Hon. Mr. Church, is defendant. The decision of the Privy Council on the issue will determine whether the provinces or the Dominion will have the power to issue licenses for the sale of liquors. The importance of the case will be recognized when it is remembered that the licenses for the province of Quebec annually bring into the coffers of the Provincial Treasurer the sum of \$200,000. The other provinces will probably be represented by counsel. And on last Saturday the Hon. Mr. Fraser, counsel for Ontario, left for London. The history of the case is briefly this: Since Confederation, the provinces have claimed the exercise of the right to issue licenses to persons to deal in intoxicating drinks. A few years ago judgment was rendered by the English Privy Council which indirectly appeared to lay down the principle that the power of issuing licenses was really in the control of the Federal Parliament. This was followed by the passing of an act at Ottawa appointing licensing officials for the Dominion and extending a uniform license law over the whole of Canada. As was the case in Montreal, it was found that the enforcement of Dominion and Provincial acts caused a good deal of inconvenience, and as one law differed from the other materially, considerable trouble ensued. Subsequent to the passing of the Dominion License Act another judgment was rendered which seemed to reaffirm the right of the Local Parliaments to make license laws, and a prospective conflict arose between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The Parliament of Canada by a formal act decided to leave the decision as to whether it had interfered with the provisions of the British North America Act, in enacting licensing law, to the Supreme Court, and their honors decided against the constitutionality of the Federal Act. Hence the appeal to the Privy Council.

A 'cute Bostonian built two houses side by side, one for himself and one to sell. In the house to sell he had placed a furnace against the party-wall of the cellar, and from its hot-air chamber he had constructed flues to heat his own domicile. The owner of the other house found it very hard to keep his own house warm, and was astounded at the amount of coal it took to render his family comfortable, while the dishonest builder kept himself warm at his neighbors expense nearly a whole winter before the trick was discovered.

A Vineland, N. J., farmer informs us that he set out 8000 sweet potato plants early in the season and since then he has had to rest them no less than five times, all on account of the cut worm. He calculates on getting about half a crop.—News Times.