

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.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

MARCH 8, 1882. Opening of the Legislature.

On the 7th March, 1879, the Davies' Administration fell—not gloriously. Their hasty measures, reckless administration, and imprudent acts, as representatives, ministers, and men, had roused the electorate of the Province from end to end; and, after a short but severe struggle in the Legislature, at the beginning of their third session, they were defeated.

When the Hon. Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues took office, we ventured the prediction that they would, to the best of their ability, carry out the well-understood wishes of the people, and maintain a policy at once prudent and economical. The condition of the Province on this, the opening day of the fourth and last session of the General Assembly in which they have guided the Legislation of the Province, is a striking verification of the prediction. Peace and quiet prevail. The people generally are contented and prosperous. The deficit left by their predecessors has been swept away. The public service has, in the meantime, been fairly well maintained. There was, at the end of the year, a surplus in the Treasury. The Assessment Act is no longer needed; and is to be forthwith repealed!

For their hearty and practical encouragement of our first and most important industry of agriculture, the Government may also, with confidence, claim credit. They have done more to stimulate our farmers, and to make the capabilities of our soil known abroad, than any other Government that ever ruled in this Island. The Stock they imported were of first rate quality—just what we wanted; and by paying the cost of the transport of our prize cattle to and from Montreal, St. John and Halifax, they have enabled leading Island farmers to take the high rank they deserve to occupy among the foremost farmers of Canada.

Bank of P. E. Island.

The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of P. E. Island was held yesterday. The report of directors, and statement of the assistant cashier and accountant were submitted by the directors, received and adopted. The following Board of Directors were re-elected, viz: Hon. John Longworth, Hon. Joseph Hensley, Hon. T. Heath Haviland, Hon. Daniel Davies, Hon. W. W. Lord, Mr. Richard Heartz and Mr. James Peake. The report will appear to-morrow.

The tournament which took place in Citizens' Skating Rink last night was, as anticipated, a grand success. It was attended by an unusually large number of spectators, who manifested a lively interest in the sport until the close. The contestants were Williston Brown, William Weeks, B. DesBrissay, H. Clements, J. Allan and F. Ratray. The start was made at eighteen minutes past eight o'clock. All went off in splendid form, Brown and Weeks leading, and DesBrissay following closely, with the others trailing together in the rear. From the start, the race for first prize was evidently between Brown and Weeks, but the former, as the end drew near, proved to be much more than a match for his opponent. He sailed to the front, like a bird on the wing, lapping his rivals apparently at his ease and as he pleased. When the score of the first hour was taken he had six laps to the good. The score then stood: Brown, 236; Weeks, 280; DesBrissay, 275; Clements, 270; Galbraith, 250; Allan, 255; Ratray on completing his 221st lap retired. The skating for the next half hour was remarkably fast. Brown spurred lively, and at the close had eight laps to his credit or Weeks, while we saw who skated well throughout the race scored twelve laps more than DesBrissay. The other skaters were far behind at the finish. They had no chance for any other than the fourth prize, and Clements, the most persistent of the last two, won it at the close. The score stood: Brown, 424; Weeks, 466; DesBrissay, 394; Clements, 383; Galbraith, 349; Allan, 334. The prizes were distributed to the successful competitors in the waiting room. Brown received a valuable gold seal, Weeks a handsome meerschaum pipe, DesBrissay a silver mug, and Clements a riding whip.

IN THE ASSEMBLY

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN introduced a Bill respecting seduction.

COMMITTEES

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PRIZE AWARDS—Hon. Mr. Gordon, Mr. Bentley, J. E. McDonald, Underhay, Crawford, McDonald (Mount Stewart), McDonald (Georgetown) & Co.

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TENDERS FOR JOURNAL—Hon. Mr. Ferguson, Mr. McKay, Mr. Peary.

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PRIVATE BILLS—Hon. Messrs. Prowse, Ferguson, Gavin, Messrs. McDonald, (Souris) & McMillan.

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REPORTERS RE-APPOINTED—Messrs. Isaac Oxenham and W. L. Cotton.

A MAN named McKenzie, of Belfast, had a narrow escape from losing his horse in the ice outside the harbor this morning. It appears that a V was formed by cracks in the ice, and as the horse was passing over, it broke and sunk with the team. Were it not for the timely assistance which Mr. McKenzie received from others who were coming to town his horse would doubtless have perished.

MR. T. O'CONNELL, Queen Street, requests us to state that the person who left a lot of oyster shells opposite his door last night, would oblige by leaving no more next time, as they are "good things" during Lent. A word to the wise, etc.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, March 8. HIS HONOR T. HEATH HAVILAND, Q. C., Lieutenant Governor, opened the Legislature of this Province at three o'clock this afternoon.

The ceremony was graced by the attendance of many ladies and gentlemen. The Guard of Honor was composed of a detachment of the Charlottetown Engineers and detachments from Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Companies of the 82nd Battalion, headed by the Battalion Band; and the salute was fired by a detachment of No. 2 Battery Garrison Artillery; the whole being under command of Capt. Irving.

The Speech delivered by His Honor on the occasion is as follows:

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I am happy to meet you again for the dispatch of the Legislative business.

You will, I am sure, unite with me in gratefully acknowledging the goodness of God for the blessings bestowed upon us during the past year. The labours of our husbandmen have been richly rewarded; and the ready sales and remunerating prices of all kinds of farm stock and produce have, I am happy to find, contributed largely to the well being and comfort of all those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

It affords me great pleasure to be enabled to congratulate you upon the leading position gained by this Province at the Dominion Exhibition held in Halifax last autumn. The number of prizes awarded for the Island stock, farm produce, and manufactures attest the superiority of our husbandmen and proclaimed the general success of the Province.

The Local Exhibitions were highly creditable to the Island, and indicated a gratifying progress in the development of our industries. You will be pleased to learn that commodious and well appointed buildings have been erected on the Stock Farm, and that the facilities for managing that portion of the public property have thereby been greatly increased.

The Stock purchased in Great Britain arrived in a very satisfactory condition, and the selections made will, I am sure, commend themselves to your approval.

The advantage to be derived from improved breeds of stock is well worthy of your attention; and I venture to indulge a confident expectation that the further promotion of agriculture, in its various relations, will continue to command the interest of the representatives of a people thoroughly capable of appreciating the importance of that great object.

Carefully bound up with the success of agriculture as a trade is the state of our communications with the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion. Your Address of last session to His Excellency the Governor General in Council on this subject was duly transmitted by me to the Dominion Government, and thereby thereto will be laid before you.

During the recess my Government forwarded to the Queen a Minute of Council, relating to compensation claimed by this Province for the use of our fisheries grant to Citizens of the United States at the request of Her Majesty's Imperial Government. Papers on the subject will be placed before you.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Accounts for the past year will be laid before you.

The Estimates for the present year will also be submitted to you. They have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is compatible with the efficiency of the public service.

You will be gratified to learn that the receipts for the past year have been more than sufficient to meet the expenditure, and that there is a considerable surplus to the credit of the Province.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

You will be asked to consider measures relative to the constitution of the Legislature and to the administration of affairs, with the object of diminishing the burdens of the people, and securing increased efficiency in the public service.

A Bill to repeal "The Assessment Act, 1877," will be submitted to you.

A measure authorizing the revision and consolidation of the Statutes will be placed before you.

The laws relating to Provincial Elections, to the office of Sheriff, and to trials in the Supreme Court, require to be amended. Bills respecting the same will be submitted for your approval.

I invite your attention to the several subjects mentioned, as well as to the general business which will be brought before you; and I pray that the Divine blessing may rest upon your labors.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents.

Letter from Dr. Jenkins.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR.—In my last letter on the Asylum Report, I showed beyond question, that as the Commissioners relieved Dr. Blanchard from the responsibility of Manson's neglect on the ground of his alleged absence at the time of the assault, he not having been absent is responsible for the neglect, and the case, to use the Commissioners own words assumes "a much more serious aspect."

They speak of this ill-used patient as being "always troublesome and quarrelsome" as though it were his fault, not his misfortune. Manson belongs to a family of great respectability, who pay for extra care and attention for their afflicted friend. If his disease takes the form of violence, so much the more reason for kindness and extreme forbearance. I will not dilate upon the revolting cruelty of these five attendants who dragged this unhappy patient from his bed to make sport for them, the sport ending in their beating him in such an unmerciful, brutal fashion that had he not been a man of unusually strong constitution, death would probably have resulted; nor on the inexcusable neglect of Dr. Blanchard in not attending to his injuries. I have alluded to the case once more, because I think the wretched men in the Penitentiary must feel a sense of injustice that they, ignorant and undisciplined as they were, alone should suffer; while he, who is really responsible, whose recklessly careless, inefficient management, made such a case possible, remains in the calm enjoyment of an office, the duties of which are not exhausting, (merely two short visits a day to the wards), and for which he is paid about twice as well as the highest official in the Government.

The question of political influence is one, as I said before, in itself of no great importance. I do not object to the use of political influence in favor of a capable friend which I would myself unhesitatingly employ; what I look upon as objectionable, is the abuse of political influence to further personal and selfish ends.

The Commissioners allude to the case of Smith, when they dignify with the title of the "former engineer." Here was an opportunity for breaking that monotonous tone of placability so forcibly suggestive of the process of whitewashing, which characterizes the report. Without injuring anybody very seriously, they might have created the public to a little wholesome truth on this point—a more or less vigorous denunciation of the management which makes a ploughman from the service of the Hon. D. Ferguson and places him in charge of valuable, complicated and dangerous machinery, would have been much in order. Moreover the loss from this appointment was not so trifling as the report would make it appear. The coal bill, for instance, was increased to an extent which is quite astounding, and the bill for repairs of Messrs. McKinnon & McLean, which during the time of the previous engineer was nil, and which since the appointment of Mr. McPherson has also been nil, during Smith's occupation was a serious item. It is thus the hard earned money of the taxpayer is frittered away by reckless incompetency.

The Commissioners next refer to Mr. Waller's charges against Dr. Blanchard. They very summarily dismiss them—"some are unfounded and others frivolous and absurd." I can find no evidence to prove the serious charges of Mr. Waller unfounded; some trifling ones may not have been fully proved.

To make this matter clear to the public, I will briefly trace Dr. Blanchard's connection with the Asylum from the first. He was appointed Medical Superintendent in 1875, at a salary of \$1000 a year, something more than three times the amount received by his predecessor, and here it is but justice to Dr. Mackenzie to state that the Asylum reports show a much larger percentage of cures under his management than under that of his better paid successor. The Act authorizing the erection of the New Asylum limited the Superintendent's salary to \$1,250. This seems to have suggested to the Doctor to apply for an increase of his salary to that amount, the Trustees, with much generosity, and but little reason, accede to the application and added twenty-five per cent to the pay of an official already amply compensated for his services. Not content with this, the Dr. appropriates to his own use two rooms of this establishment, already suffering from lack of accommodation, furnishes them at the expense of the country, and lives therein at the public cost. Not content with this even, Dr. Blanchard brings two horses to the Asylum, feeds them on the forage provided by the trustees for the horse belonging to the establishment, and builds a coach house for himself at the public expense. For none of these proceedings is there any order on the minute book of the trustees. These, sir, are the facts on which Mr. Waller grounds his charges; there is nothing in the evidence to show that they are unfounded, and I leave it to the public, who have to pay the bills, whether they are "frivolous and absurd."

Supervisor Mulligan, driven by necessity—six months' of his salary being taken from him, and tempted by abundant opportunity, resulting from lax supervision,—fed his wife and children on the food intended for the patients. Dr. Blanchard, without any such excuse, fed his horses (to say nothing of his dog) on the food intended for the animal kept by the trustees. Supervisor Mulligan, who was not sufficiently low in his morals to take even as much money as would carry him away (he had to borrow it from a friend) was discharged and forced to fly his country, while Dr. Blanchard remains in the possession of the best-paid office in the Province.

While looking over the evidence, in my endeavor to discover in what respect Waller's charges were unfounded, I happened on some startling testimony. For instance, the Medical Superintendent testifies that the Supervisor has charge of the patients under him. The Supervisor, on the other hand, swears that he has nothing to do with the patients—that his duties are to look after the supplies and see to the management of the household generally. Now, sir, were the discipline, where the instruction which the second in charge should have received, and which the public have a right to expect he was constantly receiving from the Superintendent? Could there exist such an extraordinary misunderstanding on so vital a point? Could such conflicting testimony have been given, had the Supervisor been properly instructed as to his duties? Another proof of the absence of proper discipline and instruction is the fact that, at the inquest on the late case of suicide, Dr. Blanchard's evidence is directly contradicted by one of the attendants; and I may add that his statement that Mrs. Brien's friends denied that she had a tendency to suicide is contradicted by her son, Mr. Daniel Brien, who is prepared to testify on oath that he distinctly informed the Doctor that his mother had a tendency to suicide, and it was for that reason alone they took her to the Asylum—they not being able to watch her closely. I will not make any further remarks on this point, as I think a case of fatal neglect demands full investigation. The evidence of King and McDougall, former attendants, testifies to a state of things absolutely incredible. They say that, "sprees took place pretty often"; that the attendants who should have been on duty in the Wards joined in them; that liquor was used. McDougall says on two occasions some one took too much. King, with less euphemism, says, the Supervisor "got drunk." They further state that liquor was frequently taken to the Asylum by the attendants. With this fact before us we may find some slight palliation for Manson's assailants—they were probably intoxicated. Card-playing in the attendants room after a quarter to 10 p.m., the hour at which all lights should be out, went on frequently till midnight; that on Sunday nights card playing and bidding were carried on till a late hour. There is a statement of still grosser immorality which I will not quote. That at one time the Ward "got dirty," meaning that the persons of the patients, through gross and continued neglect, became infested with vermin. Yet the Commissioners say "they are glad to be able to report that the institution is carefully and efficiently (I wonder they did not say religiously) managed."

Dr. Blanchard, according to the evidence, visits the wards twice a day, and occasionally three times. Now, sir, I should like to ask the trustees why they should give up to this gentleman ten or twelve of the best apartments in the building, furnish them in a very expensive style, and maintain him and his family, at the cost of the taxpayers, merely for two visits a day, which may have been made very easily if he had lived in town!

Why did they not see that the Superintendent, if he had not a proper sense of his duties, spent at least the whole of the forenoon in the wards, instructing his ignorant and inexperienced assistants, and really superintending the working of the institution? The public had a right to expect, at least that much, for the costly toy of a resident Superintendent.

Now, sir, I believe that there is no necessity for a resident medical man. In larger places, with a great number of cases, there may be some which require frequent medical attendance; here that is not the case, as a physician in Charlottetown, who took the duty for three weeks, stated that he had not an acute case requiring treatment the whole time.

I will not trespass further on your valuable space. I think I have shown that the report of the commissioners is unreliable, and I leave it to the representatives of the people to take further action, and institute a strict investigation, when I think it will be clearly proved that the establishment is neither efficiently nor economically managed.

In conclusion, I would say that I do not attach blame to the Government in this matter. They place the institution in the hands of persons whom they think capable; but if they are proved incapable and are retained, then the Government must take the responsibility.

Yours truly, J. T. JENKINS.

Ladies' Land League.

The Charlottetown Branch of the Ladies' Land League held their regular meeting last night, in Full's Hall, Queen Street. The President, Mrs. E. W. Smith, occupied the chair. The Executive Committee of the gentlemen's League was present by invitation.

Twenty-five new members were added to the roll, and quite a handsome sum was paid in.

A letter was received by the Secretary from the Charlottetown Land League, conveying resolutions of congratulation, adopted at its last meeting in reference to this League.

The following resolution was submitted and carried unanimously,—Whereas, the people of Ireland, owing to the efforts they are necessarily obliged to make, to obtain such reform in the land laws as will ensure them peace and security in their homes, are subjected to many hardships and cruelties, and Whereas, the Ladies of Ireland, England, Scotland and America, in Land League organizations, are doing much to mitigate the miseries of those whom evictions deprive of the shelter of a roof and of their only means of supporting life;

Resolved, That this Branch of the Ladies' Land League considers such widespread distress as exists in Ireland worthy of its aid and sympathy; that its members pledge themselves to use their best exertions to contribute a share, however small it may be, to assist the Ladies' Land League of Ireland in its object of charity, claiming the support of every one of Irish blood, and of those who have hearts to feel for human misery.

The President, in a very eloquent address, pictured the years of misery that have been Ireland's bitter portion. She called upon the ladies present to contribute their mite to alleviate the sufferings of the peasantry in Ireland, who are now in a pitiable condition through the evils of landlordism.

Mrs. M. A. Burke then addressed the meeting, and gave a detailed account of evictions which took place in County Meath.

It was decided that our next meeting be held in the same Hall, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, after which the meeting adjourned.

MARY F. COX, Secretary. Ch'town, 8th March, 1882.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces. Feb. 10, 1882. TORONTO, March 8—10 a. m. Moderate to fresh winds; fine cold weather.

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MARY F. COX, Secretary. Ch'town, 8th March, 1882.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces. Feb. 10, 1882. TORONTO, March 8—10 a. m. Moderate to fresh winds; fine cold weather.

SPRING GOODS.

PERKINS & STERNS, Queen Square, —ARE SHOW