

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 20, 1891.

Representation in the City Council.

This question is again to be considered. The opinion of THE EXAMINER concerning it is well known. Under existing conditions the representation of citizens in the City Council is unfair. It is freely admitted—the fact is patent—that the northern part of the city is under a disadvantage. We contend that there cannot be harmony and satisfaction in respect to matters civic until these conditions are, by some means, changed. How changed?

Two plans have been proposed: (1) To have a redistribution of the Wards; (2) to abolish the Ward system and elect the Mayor and Councillors—as in Summerside—as in every private corporation—by the votes of the ratepayers at large.

A bill embodying the first of these plans was submitted at the last session of the Legislature. It was opposed—not without reason—on the ground that it would operate unfairly against the southern part of the town. Then it was amended, and gave offence, on the same ground, to those who represented the northern interests. Finally it was dropped. The discussion which arose in respect to it developed and strengthened the opinion that while the present conditions may be improved, it is impossible to make such a redistribution of wards as will operate with absolute fairness and justice towards all the sections and all the interests of the town. Another bill may, perhaps, give greater satisfaction; and may, perhaps, be permitted to pass. But all the wisdom of the Legislature will be brought to bear in vain upon a measure to provide a satisfactory readjustment of the wards. Even if satisfactory now, it is not probable that such a measure will operate fairly ten years, twenty years, or fifty years hence; for the town necessarily grows towards the north and stops growing at the water line on the south.

On the other hand, it may be urged that the ward system is condemned even in large cities like Toronto and Montreal. To it are ascribed by thinking men all the evils which flow from defective representation—the comparatively low grade of the aldermen, the pettiness of the questions about which they squabble, the importance of the interests which they habitually overlook, the misgovernment which prevails. But there is in large towns, where the ratepayers are numbered by hundreds of thousands, and where their representatives are many, a difficulty in respect to the abolition of the ward system, which cannot exist here. Their very extent renders a division necessary. Charlottetown is, and must ever be, a comparatively small town. In a general way everybody knows everybody here. Every elector has, and will have, sufficient acquaintance with every possible candidate for election to the City Council to know whether or not he is suitable for the position. If the ward system were abolished, the ward politician, whose motive is self-interest or self-aggrandizement, would pass away. Personal pressure could not be brought to bear upon electors in the same way as it is under existing conditions. The elector could act more freely. Even if he should be constrained to vote for this or that man, he will still have the right to vote freely for several candidates on the ground that they are, in his opinion, the best men to elect as representatives of the people who compose the corporation. The probability of obtaining a higher class of Councillor would, therefore, be greatly strengthened. More than that, the main point, the question of the fair and equal representation of every citizen and every interest in the City Council, would be settled forever. As all are now represented by the Mayor, so all would, in future, if the ward system were abolished, be represented by every Councillor at the Council Board. There would be no question of votes and bounds. The city might continue to grow towards the north, east and west, and yet there would never again be any necessity for a readjustment.

We sincerely hope that the question, now again to be considered, will be discussed without regard to party interests, or temperance interests, or liquor interests, or religious interests. Let it be discussed and decided upon its merits.

Notes and Comments.

—The Provincial Legislature will meet for the despatch of business on Thursday, the 23rd day of April.

—Nature's great economizers, a thoughtful writer calls the fowls that are allowed to pick up their living in the farm yard.

—The Guardian professes to be amused at THE EXAMINER'S exposure of its false statements and bad logic in respect to the venerable Bishop of Charlottetown. The Guardian is, as children usually are, easily pleased.

—Here are some interesting statistics regarding the supply of wheat and flour sent to the British market: "Russia sent to Great Britain last year wheat to the value of \$37,400,000, but very little flour. This country sent wheat worth \$34,470,000, and flour worth \$33,670,000. Next to Russia, India, sending grain to the value of \$17,305,000." At no far distant day we believe that we shall see the main supply of both these articles exported from Canada, instead of from Russia or the United States. At all events Canada will certainly take the place of the latter in the near future.

Patriotic Methods.

THE Patriot, of last evening, says:— "A rejected Tory candidate has to be sent to London to explain about the strata beneath the Northumberland Strait, and rectify a defective profile of the route of the projected tunnel."

The profile here referred to was prepared by our Island geologist, Mr. Bain. It was submitted to the very highest authority on the geology of Canada, viz., Sir William Dawson, and it was cordially approved by him. Then it was forwarded to Sir Douglas Fox. That Sir Douglas Fox has failed to perfectly comprehend it is not a proof that the profile is "defective"; for Sir Douglas Fox is thousands of miles away, and an utter stranger to the locality. What good the Patriot has in view, as a result of its false representation concerning the work of Mr. Bain, no man can tell. All we know is that this is one of the Patriot's methods of promoting the tunnel scheme!

Concert in Kensington Hall.

LONG before the appointed time for opening the doors, people in crowds came streaming to the hall which was opened as announced at 7.15, and by 7.45 every available seat was taken. At 8 o'clock the concert opened with a concert duet by Messrs. Mitchell and Johnson, which was well played, well received, and loudly applauded. The male quartette, "Roll Jordan Roll," was well sung but lacked the peculiar expression which by the way can only be had when sung by the colored sons of the South. The clarinet solo by Mr. W. L. Knight cannot be too highly spoken of. Mr. Knight though an amateur on the clarinet, is already stepping in the foot-prints of those of many years of experience. Mr. J. R. Davidson's solo, "Red White and Blue," was well sung in his vigorous style. Messrs. Harvey and Johnson's duet "Kissed by the Angels," was sung in a pleasing and easy manner, and was one of the best pieces of the evening. Mr. W. P. Dull, by his experiments showed himself to be one of the most advanced students in the science of electricity. The piano duet by Misses Wilson and Read was played in a manner that reflected great credit on the performers and also delighted the audience, and was deservedly encored. The solos by Miss Earle and Mrs. Roome, two of the star singers of Charlottetown, were capitally sung—they were the cream of the concert. These, together with the quartette "Steal Away to Jesus," made a fitting close for one of the best programmes that we have had the pleasure of listening to for some time. God Save the Queen was then sung, and all went away more than pleased with the evening's entertainment. Many complimentary remarks were passed in respect to Miss Lewis' accompaniments on the piano. Her playing last night was very fine indeed.

No Faith in the Tunnel.

SIR.—It is very evident the Liberal party, and in particular the editor of the Patriot and Mr. Farquharson, M.P.P., have no faith in the tunnel. Mr. Farquharson at a meeting of the Board of Trade dissented from the resolution which passed unanimously—viz for his own vote—asking the Local Government to provide the necessary means to send a delegate to give the required information to Sir Douglas Fox to enable him to make a correct estimate; and the editor of the Patriot finds fault with the leader of the Local Government for granting the required amount.

It is fortunate, Sir, that we have at least a local government in sympathy with the Dominion Government, and who are in earnest about the tunnel, and who are not afraid to risk a few hundred dollars for a few months to forward this great work, especially when it is almost certain that the amount will be refunded by the Dominion Government. If we had not, our chances for the tunnel would be very poor indeed for anything the Liberal party in this province would do toward it. No doubt when the legislature meets the Local Government will get hauled over the coals for advancing that \$1,650 to pay Mr. Palmer's expenses coming to survey the location, and for the estimate of Sir Douglas Fox, which has no doubt been refunded before this; but the voice of the people are with the Government in this matter and instead of finding fault, will approve of anything that can further this great and important work. It is to be hoped the electors will make a note of Mr. Farquharson's and the Patriot editors conduct in this matter and act accordingly in the coming elections.

AN OLD LIBERAL.

March 20, 1891.

The Tunnel.

SIR.—During the election campaign just over, and also recently you have very justly and clearly shown that the grit leaders here and in the Upper Provinces are at heart opposed to our getting a tunnel under the Straits of Northumberland.

Do you notice in yesterday's Patriot how your correct exposure is amply verified? Grits of town and country are actually getting alarmed at the good prospect of the tunnel's coming squarely before Parliament at Ottawa, and are now throwing cold water on the very efficient means employed to take it there, lest it be seen who are this Island's real friends and who its foes, and knowing as they do that Ontario and Quebec grits are strongly opposed to our obtaining our rights, their heartless promises to the contrary notwithstanding. Verily the "Organized Hypocrisy" is taking alarm at the prospect of its rottenness being exposed.

Ch'town, March 20, 1891.

Millinery.

Miss Maggie McQuarrie, having just returned from New York, (where she has been working for the last eighteen months under the different first-class milliners of that great centre) has taken the room above Stanley Bros. store, and is prepared to do all kinds of millinery work in the latest styles.

Miss McQuarrie begs to inform the public that she is acquainted with all the details of artistic work, and has intimate knowledge of the different styles now so much in vogue, and which were introduced into New York for the first time last season. All patronage extended to her will have her personal attention.

As Others See Us.

"Oh, wad some power the giffle gie us— To see ourselves as ithers see us. It wad frae munny an error free us, An' foolish notion."

I have thought that perhaps an expression of the views a stranger might hold about this little Island, with its many advantages—and peculiar disadvantages—would not be amiss, now that the political excitement has subsided, and the time for spring gaities has not yet come. If a few suggestions are made as regards some things, and plain words spoken as concerns others, I hope it will be taken kindly and as it is meant—merely to show what a stranger among you sees more plainly than you do, and leave it to yourselves and your own good sense whether it would be better to mend matters or leave them as they are.

The Island people are spoken of as being almost extreme in their hospitality; as being generous, polite, and affable towards strangers, and straightforward, open and honest in their dealings with one another. Now, I know nothing of the Island in general. Having come a "stranger among strangers" to Charlottetown, I am only in a position to speak of that place. The city, although not large, compares favorably with others twice its size; and in summer, when the gardens are in bloom and everything looking its best, one would not wish a prettier or pleasanter place in which to spend a holiday. Being a person content to remain quietly in an entirely nondescript position as regards society, I see many things which are very amusing, and which I honestly believe, if you kind, good-hearted Charlottetownians had pointed out to you, you would do your best to correct or mend in the easiest way possible. "Not being in society" seems to be regarded as a species of crime now-a-days, and possibly some of my readers may think it is on that account I call attention to various matters. I am perfectly willing that they should do so—if it will please them it will not hurt me, and it is considered an act of kindness to give anyone pleasure.

In these days—when the American ideas of position and equals are mingling so much with the English ones of what is "the" thing on this Island—I must say that Society has got to be an unexplainable thing. To be a member of it, whether fitted by means and position or otherwise, seems to be the aim and object of nearly everyone in this small place. There is, we know, too much innate politeness and genuine kindness among the people who constitute the "first" ones in Charlottetown, for them to hurt anyone's feelings by letting them see that they are, in a certain sense of the word, interlopers. But when we see the very people who have managed, by hook or by crook, by fair means or foul, to get into a position in which they are so evidently out of place—when we see those people turn around and look down on those they have come from, and pose as superior to those who are in no way their inferior—then, I should say, it is about time that the real society people should show them their proper place, if it should even be to the extent of vetoing them out of society altogether. I have no reference to those who, by their ability, perseverance and model behavior, have risen from the ranks and are now honored and respected alike by those in society and out of it. But I mean those individuals who—to use a vulgar expression—by "cheek" and an untiring perseverance, have pushed themselves into a class they do not suit, and who in no way suit them. There seems to be two qualities which are decided rivals with one another just now, and they are these two—real, genuine, sterling worth, and real, genuine, sterling cheek. The Americans have a word which is peculiarly adapted for use as regards these aspirants from nowhere to society, and which is certainly more expressive than elegant. It is "gall," and it expresses a great deal, albeit decidedly vulgar, which perhaps makes it more suitable. Now, these people I refer to, have, some of them, plenty of money, and instead of being content with being leaders in their own set, they are willing to accept any sort of a position in society, and have their minds made up when they get it, that after a while they will get things into their own hands, and they work pretty hard to gain their point. Another thing—these people are in every case the most censorious, the first to hear scandal, and the most apt to retail it, and they are always the first to cut any one who has been unfortunate enough to have any thing said about him. There is, I think, the test of the real lady or gentleman, when we see people apt and ready to throw stones, we can safely class them as the dross, as the counterfeit of the pure gold. Now, since none of you society things have seen fit to take notice of these things, perhaps you will not thank me for doing so. Therefore I will leave you to take the suggestion of keeping your circle as it was in days of old, (when you had a real, first-class society, in every respect) as you see fit, and I will go back to something I mentioned before—namely, "cuts." There is a science in cutting—and the Charlottetown people have well learned that science in all of its many branches. There are many kinds of "cuts," the cut direct and the cut indirect, the cut intentional and premeditated, the cut unintentional (?) and also premeditated. I would advise any one who is not an adept in the art, and wishes to become one, to come to this city for a short time, get in among some of our would-be society people, and they will soon have nothing to learn in the science of "cutting." It is a most amusing thing to see the different ways this acquisition of polite society is practised now-a-days. I have seen persons who would turn and go into a shop rather than be seen bowing to someone whom they did not consider just thing. More than likely, if the truth were known, before the person who had avoided the other had worked his or her way into society, the person avoided had either been an intimate friend of theirs, or perhaps had done some favor for them which they wanted not to remember, now that the social lines were drawn so far apart. But they were not in their "set" now. It would never do to be seen speaking to them—if it were not such a public place they might—but they could not afford to speak to them where everyone could see. Those people do not seem to have sense enough to understand that it is only a person whose position is a doubtful one who would think of doing such a thing, and that a lady or gentleman can afford to be seen speaking to anyone that is respectable, whether of their set or far away from it.

Then, perhaps a scandal arises,—som-

poor being has laid himself or herself open to be talked about—and must be cut. To wait to see or hear the facts of the case is unheard of among this class of people who have edged their way into society, and they act on their resolution and accordingly cut the person in question as soon as possible. But an amusing thing is—when these polite insults are given, and the person cut proves equal to the occasion, plainly lets others see they have been belied and shatters the scandal to pieces. Then the shame-faced, cringing manner of the "cutter" is amusing to behold. Oh! ye people! what a pity not to remember that the precept of One, far wiser than ye, was—"Let him that is without sin, cast the first stone." It is to be regretted that even among your first people, the tendency to cut is too great; and I am sure, that if those persons who indulge in this dubious practice, were to see the incalculable harm it does, they would discontinue it. If instead of "cutting," they would try to find out the truth about things, instead of taking them all for granted, I am sure they would not regret it in any way.

In no place of its size, I think, are scandals so common as in this one. Few days go by without something new, great or small, and there seems to be a general tendency among the people to believe—without once giving a yawn—the benefit of the doubt. All classes come in for their share of it, but of course, a scandal concerning people who pretend to be anybody, flies faster than one concerning those who are mere nobodies. As scandals of all kinds, as a rule, include both sexes, there is a general tendency to cut only the woman and make a hero of the man. But Charlottetown is not alone in that respect. It is the same the world over; and it is a worldwide pity that it is the case. But I think the people in this town get a great deal of smoke from a very little fire. It is almost unsafe for a man to be decently polite to a woman, or for a woman to speak twice to the same man where anyone should happen to see her. It makes things hard for everyone—people cannot be themselves—and when people have to stop and consider whether they will do this or that, for fear they will be talked about—a great deal of genuine pleasure is lost, simply because people will persist in seeing harm where there is actually none. "Be sure you are right—then go ahead," is suitable to those who have to stop to consider what to do, and it is safe to follow that motto every time. I am sorry to have to have to say it—but strangers are watched and picked to pieces, at the same time that they are invited out and treated well. It is rather amusing for one who has moved in the best of society in other places, to have to come to Charlottetown to be taught "what is what." It is also more than laughable, when some one who has been taken up, petted and run after by society, turns out to be a fraud, and the genuine one is fallen back on to be made much of, as if he had never been doubted. But I suppose people must be thankful, for even small mercies, and must accept cheerfully the late-given and long-withheld acceptance of their genuineness, and which they only would have wished people to inquire into. Now we will leave society and its people for a little bit alone, but not for very long, as they must needs follow us, although unwillingly. REX.

Superior Draft Stallion Regulus BY AUCTION.

I WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, March 27th (Easter Market Day), at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Market Square:—

The Stallion "REGULUS," sired by imported "Barrister," dam by imported "Glyde."

"Regulus" is a dark bay, with black points, 5 years old, weighs about 1700 lbs Superior stock getter.

Can be seen at P. P. Gillis' Livery Stables on and after Monday, 23rd inst.

Terms at sale. R. BEARSTO, Auctioneer.

Grecian Oratory.

REV. JOHN READ will Lecture on the above subject in the Schoolroom of the FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,

On Tuesday, 24th of March,

ON BEHALF OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Doors open at 7.30. Lecture at 8 o'clock. Admission 10 cents. 31—mch20

BARB WIRE FENCING.

Ten Tons in Stock.

Will Sell for the next Month at 5 1-4 Cents Cash.

NORTON & FENNEL. mch20—dy pat 3w 2aw wy pat jour 3w

BLACK CASHMERE S

—AND—

FRENCH MERINOS.

Special Value for 50 Cents.

Special Value for 60 Cents.

We have placed on the Counters two lines of CASHMERE and MERINO at above prices. These goods are ALL WOOL and 46 inches wide, and will be found the best value ever offered in Charlottetown. STANLEY BROS., mch13 Brown's Block.

FASHION ITEMS.

PARIS LETTER TO DRAPER'S RECORD:—"The new Hats are in Lace Straw. They are all trimmed with garlands of spring flowers mixed with ribbons, which are laid on almost flat."

THE YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL:—"The Cape coming down below the waist is a favorite style of Mantle."

BEER BROS.

Haszard & Moore,

PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS,

—AND—

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STATIONERS! A Complete Stock of PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY, at prices that cannot be beaten.

Headquarters for Books of all kinds.

SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!

Charlottetown, January 6, 1891—w f s



HE MADE A MISTAKE!

"I made a mistake," the old man said. "To spend money on Shoes like those." And a trickling tear escaped from his eye As he looked at the holes in the toes.

He will never make such a mistake again, for hereafter we will buy GOFF BROS' Solid Leather Boots. feb20

CONCERT.

MR. VINNICOMBE, assisted by his Pupils, will give a GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT in the PHILHARMONIC HALL on THURSDAY EVENING, April 9. Admission, 25 cents. mch12

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

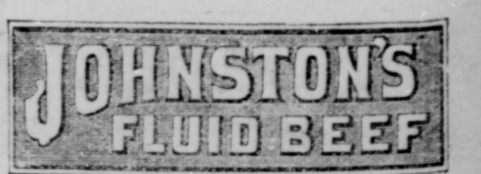
An unexpected event has made it absolutely necessary for us to ask for immediate payment of all accounts rendered up to January, 1891. We must ask our friends to pay our collector on his first call, or make payment at our office without delay. Old accounts must be settled at once to save expense. Bargains will be given in Furniture for Cash.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., LTD.

Charlottetown, February 23, 1891.

All the Nutritious Constituents of Prime Beef

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An invaluable food for all who need strong nourishment in an easily-digested form.

March 17—dy & wky