

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 4, 1888.

Entered For Consumption.

DURING the first three months of last year five thousand three hundred and eighty-seven gallons of intoxicating liquors were entered for consumption at the Charlotte-town Customs House—duty, \$4,457. This year 5,870 gallons were entered for consumption during the first three months—duty, \$5,201. The duty paid at the Inland Revenue Office here for liquors taken out of warehouse for consumption during the first three months of this year amounted to \$565.69 against \$306.52 for the first three months of last year. So that, though some of the liquor dealers lie in jail, and Mr. Flynn was summarily thrown out of employment, drinking goes on increasing, and drunks are made. What is to be done about it?

Provincial Exhibition and Stock Farm.

THE reports of the Commissioners of the Provincial Exhibition and the Commissioners of the Government Stock Farm have been received.

The Exhibition Commissioners say:—"That as a Province we require an Exhibition Building and Grounds for the proper accommodation of live stock and the display of the various branches of industrial pursuits, is self evident. In fact, it is impossible to conduct a Provincial Exhibition with any credit to the Province within the present contracted space allotted for that purpose. The amount of money required for providing a suitable Exhibition Building and Show Grounds at Charlottetown, would prove one of the best investments ever attempted in this Province."

The Government Stock Farm Commissioners report:—

"On the whole, the season was favorable and the crops good. Seventy-two acres of hay yielded 115 tons, which was all saved in fine condition. Thirty-one acres of oats produced 1480 bushels. Of barley nine acres were sown, producing 350 bushels. Seven acres were planted with potatoes, returning a crop of 1550 bushels. Seven acres of turnips, (all swedes) yielded 5600 bushels. One acre of mangolds produced 900 bushels. One fifth of an acre of carrots gave a return of 120 bushels."

There are on the farm eight horses, twenty-five head of Shorthorn cattle, eighteen head of Ayrshire cattle, forty-two sheep and twelve pigs.

Both reports are full and particular.

The article in the Patriot of yesterday under the heading, "Mistaken Kindness," is deplorable reading. It is deeply to be regretted that our contemporary should, upon such a subject as this, misrepresent the facts, the truth of which he knows or might easily have learned. It is stated that "Millman has been relieved from his chains." This is not true. We learn that Millman is chained to the wall of his cell. "He has been transferred to the room he formerly occupied." Perfectly true, but why? Because the "strong cell" in which he had been placed was pronounced by the surgeon of the jail to be utterly unfit for a human being to occupy. It is under ground, its single window will not open, there is absolutely no ventilation, the cell contains a privy vault, and Millman was chained to the seat of this. One may imagine what the stenches was after a few days. This cell is closed in by two doors, both locked; outside of these two men were stationed. How they could "closely watch" him, as the Patriot has it, is not very easy to see. The Sheriff, we learn, removed him upon the surgeon's report; his chain went with him, and he is as secure now as when in the underground dungeon. The Patriot protests against the prisoner's young brother having been admitted to see him, to bid him a last farewell. Every visitor to a criminal is searched, and searched thoroughly to see that there is nothing upon his person which he could give to the prisoner. It is a terrible reflection upon this young lad to suggest that he might have taken a revolver in to his brother, in order that murder might be committed. If our contemporary could have seen the boys with their arms around each other's neck—if he could have seen the last farewell the brothers took of one another, we are sure that even he would not have suggested that that heart-breaking scene was merely a cloak to enable murder to be committed.

The Directors of the Halifax Institution for the Deaf and Dumb have petitioned our Lieutenant-Governor, Executive Council and Legislature to make adequate provision for the education of the deaf mutes of this Province. They set forth that the following statement shows the amount received and expended on behalf of the Island pupils for the past year:—

Table with financial data: Board and Education of six Pupils, at \$150.00 each... \$900 00; Received Grant from P. E. I. Government... \$300 00; Received Payment from one Pupil... 40 00; Balance against the Island for year 1887... \$635 00

The memorialists state that for the past twenty-five years or more these annual deficit balances amount to over ten thousand dollars, and contend that the facts establish a moral and equitable claim upon the Government of the Island. They urge upon the Government of the Island the propriety of guaranteeing a fixed sum per capita for deaf mutes coming from the Island to the Institution for their education—a sum at least equal to that provided by the law of Nova Scotia for her own deaf mutes, and suggest as a simple mode of doing so, that, in view of probable income accruing from the "Wood Bequest" for the benefit of P. E. Island deaf mutes, the Government agree to supplement the same, when necessary so as to bring it up to the minimum allowance of \$120 00 per pupil per annum. By this course our "children of silence" would,

they say, be placed on the same level of privileges as those blessed with hearing and speech, and Prince Edward Island brought into line with her sister Province in this important branch of philanthropic and educational effort.

The Patriot devotes the best part of a column to the Hon. Donald Ferguson's address to the electors; and, sensible of the weakness and insufficiency of its criticism, promises to "return to this subject in our next." The Patriot may as well save itself the trouble: it cannot break the force of Mr. Ferguson's strong and conclusive argument.

It is proposed to establish a mint at Victoria for the coinage of Canadian money. A British Columbia paper suggests the coinage of guineas to represent \$5, and half guineas to represent \$2.50.

The New York Herald says that three-quarters of the farmers of New York State have been compelled to heavily mortgage their farms.

The Orchestral Concert.

The Orchestral Concert, conducted by Mr. Vinnicombe, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, last evening, was wonderfully fine,—considering the youth of most of those who took part in it. A decided improvement was evident in the performance of the class of violinists under Mr. Vinnicombe's tuition, particularly in the precision and expression of the rendering. The second violins and double bass, with Miss Lewis as accompanist, very creditably filled up the harmonies—some of which seemed to be perfect, or, at least, to leave nothing to be desired. Miss May McDonald's violin solo was smooth and good in tone, the bow being steady and firm in her young hand. Mr. Vinnicombe's clarinet and violin solos were capitally rendered, eliciting hearty encores; and the fine, clear tone of the cornet was brought out, round and full, by Mr. Fletcher, who played beautifully, in response to an encore, the sweet, familiar air of "Home, Sweet Home." Miss Newbery is to be congratulated on the rendition of her vocal solo—her fine voice is steadily improving; and the audience expressed their appreciation of the Rev. Fred E. J. Lloyd's rendition of "The Lost Chord" by an unusually hearty encore. Mr. Lloyd's cultivated tenor voice is exceptionally pure in tone; and his assistance will, no doubt, be sought in many a concert that is to be. The audience was not so large as Mr. Vinnicombe and his class deserved; but it was appreciative and, on the whole, the concert may be accounted a success.

Protection for Girls.

The Boston Herald reports that "In travelling to and from the British Maritime Provinces, where he is often called to hold missions, Rev. Edward Osborne, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, often observed the young girls approached by persons whose mission he knew to be evil, and who, by false representations, induced the girls either to go with them on reaching the city or who sent them to some friend who kept "a lodging house," and who would be glad to receive those young strangers. Sometimes those persons were women, often they were women. They frequented the Eastern road, making regular trips for the purpose of getting hold of these girls. All the way from Vancoboro to Boston they were at work, and during the years that have passed they have reaped a precious harvest. The girls, coming from simple homes and ignorant of the world and its ways, respond gratefully to any proffered kindness, and it takes but a few sympathetic words to win the confidence, and, glad at having the way made so easy for their strange feet, the girls, innocent and trustful, are easy victims, and find, too late, that they have been misled. That there must be some remedy for this evil Father Osborne was sure; but how to find it? It was essentially woman's work, and it must be undertaken carefully and systematically, and the right women must manage it. You know, it is said that no one ever carries a work literally "on the heart" that the way of doing it is not opened. And so it proved in this case. At the annual meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society for America, held at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Boston, on the 3rd of May last, Father Osborne was asked to speak, and by some sudden inspiration, for he had not thought of it before, he spoke on this very topic, calling attention to the number of young and inexperienced girls and women who arrive in Boston by the trains from Maine and the British Provinces, and to the dangers and temptations to which they are exposed, and the great need that some means should be taken for their protection and direction to suitable homes and lodging houses. So convincing was the address, and so warmly did the subject appeal to the hearts of those who listened, that a committee was appointed on the spot to take action in the matter." The result was that Women's Societies of all denominations took the matter up, and arrangements have been made for the protection of girls coming from the Maritime Provinces, and from Great Britain and Europe as well. The Herald reports that numbers of girls have been rescued from a fate worse than death by agents of the committee.

PROLOGISTIC.—The English papers give a somewhat different account of the Sullivan-Mitchell fight to that tabulated in the American and Canadian papers. The London Sporting Life has a report of the fight six columns long, giving the minutest details of the rounds. According to this account there was very little to choose between the men from the start. Mitchell certainly avoided the big man's rushes in the first few rounds, but the rushes do not seem to have been very remarkable. Before the twentieth round Sullivan's mouth and eyes are described as much swollen, and his left ear cut in three places, while the only damage visible on Mitchell was a black eye on the left.

AFTER HIS MONEY.—John Barron died in the poor house at Halifax some time ago, and it was found that, notwithstanding his surroundings, he had a large sum of money in the bank. Now he has thirty-three cousins claiming a share of the money.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Acknowledgment.

SIR,—Permit me, through your valuable paper, to thank the neighbors and friends for the kindness shown to myself and family during our affliction in January last, and to assure them that their sympathy, as shown on that occasion, will not soon be forgotten by us; and may the Giver of every good gift amply reward them, is the wish of your humble servant, JAMES MELLICK. Elmira, East Point, March 27, '88.

The "Patriot" Rebuked.

SIR,—A writer for yesterday's Patriot calls attention, in uncharitable terms, to the liberty granted the unfortunate boy who now awaits patiently the last indignity the law can wreak upon his body. The prisoner is allowed the bare justice of speaking with his brother and of conveying to his parents his last and fond farewell. A meeting and parting, such as this, of the tenderest and most sacred nature, is made a matter of rude comment and vile surmise. Out upon this base inhumanity. The large portion of our people who feel and sympathize deeply for one they believe about to suffer for a crime of which he is innocent, do not submit with indifference while insult is added to injury. The writer of the paragraph headed "Mistaken Kindness," would do well to pause and reflect. There is a point at which official zeal ceases to be a virtue, and those who pursue with relentless step, will in their time be pursued. ONE OF THE MANY. April 4, 1888.

Bad Grammar.

SIR,—The grammar of Hon. Mr. Foster's amendment, it seems, is not satisfactory to the Patriot and its Grit friends. Here are a few specimens from Dr. Robertson's speech, as published in a late number of the Patriot, in which it will be seen that there is some very bad grammar used by some of the critics on the Opposition side of the House: "November and December are our busiest months. They (the months) are those among which our business men, &c. But after the summer boats ceased running a day or two were lost, &c." We might give more specimens from the same speech, but the above will suffice to show the Grit critics that the Queen's English is being badly handled by one of their own writers. MAC.

The Lyceum Comedy Company.

SIR,—Last Monday evening I had the pleasure of witnessing the renowned drama, "British Born," performed by the Lyceum Comedy Company. From the numerous posters displayed throughout the city, and the many puffings that appeared from time to time in our daily papers, I was led to believe that our citizens were about to witness some extraordinary display of talent in the theatrical line; and I think that even the most fastidious are forced to admit, that the gentlemen who appeared before the public on Monday evening last are predestined to adorn the stage. So pleased was I with the performance that I cannot refrain from giving vent, through the columns of your journal, the satisfaction I received from the excellent performances of the different actors, one and all, and particularly the gentlemen who shifted the scenes, lowered the gas, superintended the tableaux, etc., who acquitted themselves throughout with the greatest celerity, dignity, pathos and effect. Nor must I pass over the peculiar merits of the gentleman who delivered the handbills. He acted his part in the most dignified and circumspet manner, and I must say that I consider him one of the best general performers in the Company.

I was much pleased with the representation of "Mary Hope;" but I think the young lady who so admirably fulfilled this part would have given a greater effect to the scene wherein she threatens to shoot "Laban Brood," had she kept the pistol in a more convenient hiding place. The seeking for that pistol reminded me of the way an old woman would search in her pockets among a debris of handkerchiefs, thimbles, etc., for her last penny, with which she intended to purchase a candy for her grandchild.

"Laban Brood," although somewhat diminutive, looked as big as possible, and what he wanted in size he made up in frowning. Like Washington Irving, I am a great admirer of frowning in tragedy; and if a man keeps his forehead in proper wrinkles, talks loud and takes long strides across the stage, I always set that individual down as a great tragedian.

The impersonation of "George Seymour" was excellent. My hopes in the merit of this favorite actor daily increases; and I would hint to those who have the managing of the Company the propriety of giving him a "benefit," to which I feel sure the public would enthusiastically respond.

The next character worthy of mention was "Don Andre." The stern, unrelenting qualities of that individual were shown to perfection, and the slit in the legs of his pants was a splendid, and, no doubt, an original idea, and attracted a great deal of admiration among the audience.

There is yet one character which, before I close, deserves special mention, and that is the inimitable "Fred Faggles." Oh, Faggles! take a friend's advice, fling aside the laborious perusing of Blackstone and Chitty and take to the stage. You will make your mark, I assure you. Even with your inexperience in the profession, the variety of character you displayed on Monday night last compels me to say of you as the post said of your great predecessor: "Our Garrick's a salad, for in him we see, Oil, vinegar, sugar and saltiness agree."

Yours, &c., WILKINS.

The Chamberlain banquet at Birmingham was a great success. Mr. Colmer, secretary in the High Commissioner's office, in the absence of Sir Charles Tupper, responded on behalf of Canada to the toast of "Our Kinsmen." He read a letter from Sir Charles Tupper, stating that Mr. Chamberlain had discharged his duties with eminent ability and the greatest tact, and that Canada and the rest of the Empire is greatly indebted to him. As regards the treaty, Mr. Colmer rejoiced, amid cheers, Sir Charles Tupper's hope that the settlement would remove all causes of irritation and conduce to the extension of intimate trade relations between Canada and the States.

Provincial Legislature. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 3.

Forenoon Session.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan introduced a bill relating to public officials, the object of which is to make provisions for securing proper sureties in cases of defects in that respect.

Mr. A. A. McLean introduced a bill amending the County Courts Act in the matter of judgments in favor of unmarried women.

House in Committee, Mr. Shaw in the chair, resumed consideration of "Domestic Animals Act."

House adjourned.

Afternoon Session.

Hon. Mr. Bentley presented Report of Public Works Department which was referred to Committee on Public Accounts.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson presented Reports of Commissioners of Provincial Exhibition and Stock Farm Commissioners.

House resumed consideration of "Domestic Animals Act," Mr. Shaw in the chair.

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 4.

Forenoon Session.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan presented a petition for the incorporation of the "Monticello Hall Company."

Hon. Mr. Sullivan presented a bill in accordance with the petition, which was read a first time and referred to the Private Bills Committee.

Imperial Federation.

The Imperial Federation convention at Toronto on Saturday appears to have been a remarkable success, not only as regards the number of those who were present to show their favor of the idea, but also from their standing in the country's public life. Men prominent in both parties, members of Parliament and of the Provincial Governments, business men and professional men whose names are common as household words, gave it their adhesion; and though the claim that it has now been brought within the range of practical politics may hardly be admitted, it is beyond question that a large and growing number of earnest men thoroughly believe in it. This is true of Canada as of all the colonies, and of the mother land as well. Good has unquestionably come out of this movement, or the feelings which animated it, and much of the improved regard with which the Imperial Government now treats questions and interests purely colonial is no doubt to be ascribed to its influence. Much that was premature, and some things that were foolish have been urged by Imperial federalists in the past. But there will be less of this in the future if the resolution of the central organization in London is adhered to, constitution making is left alone, and the efforts of the leagues are put forth to advance common interests, make common requirements better understood, and common ties more powerful. The idea which the Imperial federalists have espoused is a grand one, that may well attract enthusiasm, and whatever its ultimate result it will in the meantime benefit both those who take it up and the Empire to which they belong.

TO LET.

TWO NICE HOUSES on Pleasant Street, with Stables and Water. Also—One House on King Street. Apply to WILLIAM DODD. April 4, 1888—1f

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT

IN—St. Peter's Schoolroom.

AN ENTERTAINMENT will be given by Children in St. Peter's Schoolroom, On Wednesday Evening, 4th April.

Special preparations are being made to render it amusing and attractive. Come and enjoy a bit of comedy and some pleasant music. Admission 15 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock. mch31

Provincial Rifle Association.

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING of this Association, for the Election of Officers, &c., will be held in the City Court Room, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April next, at 8 p. m. G. L. DOGHERTY, Major, Secretary-Treasurer. Ch'town, March 27, 1888—tues fri ti tde

BAZAAR.

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR FOR THE

P. E. Island Hospital,

WILL BE HELD IN THE

MARKET HALL,

ON—

Thursday, April 5th.

OPEN AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Admission 10 cents. Tea 25 cents. Contributions gratefully received by MRS. CHAS. PALMER, President. L. P. BEER, Secretary.

mch6—law

DR. TAYLOR

WILL devote a PORTION of his time to the Treatment of the following Specialities:

Diseases of Women (Gynecology), Diseases of Eye, Ear and Throat, Surgical Diseases and Operations.

mch17—4w 2aw (tues & fri) pd

Seed Wheat.

A fine lot of WHITE RUSSIAN SEED WHEAT for sale. The best yielding variety for our soil and climate. JOHN NEWSON.

mch8—1m dy & wy

April Sale. JAMES PATON & CO., Market Square.

Dress Goods, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, &c.,

Silks, Carpets and Oil Cloths,

Laces, and CURTAINS, IN SILK AND TAPESTRY,

Embroideries, Curtain Poles and Fittings Complete,

Kid Gloves, LINEN SHADES & SPRING ROLLERS,

Hosiery, Room Paper in Every Quality,

&c., &c. From Four Cents a Roll upward.

GILRAY'S PATENT CURTAIN STRETCHER. Every Housekeeper should have a Set.

JAMES PATON & CO., April 4, 1888—dy & wky BROWN'S BLOCK.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

—AT THE— Dominion Boot & Shoe Store.

During the Month of March,

J. B. MACDONALD

—WILL CLEAR OUT HIS—

Entire Stock of Boots and Shoes at a Discount of 20 per cent. off his usual low prices.

The Stock is nearly all New last Fall. Customers are sure to get the best value for their money at THE DOMINION BOOT AND SHOE STORE. J. B. McDONALD, PROPRIETOR.

February 20—dy & wky

Paper Hangings for this Season.

Our Immense Stock of Room Paper is now ready for sale.

WE HAVE OVER 30,000 ROLLS ON HAND,

Bought in England, Scotland, United States and Canada,

Newest Patterns and Lowest Prices.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Carpets & Oil Cloths, VERY CHEAP.

PERKINS & STERNS'. Charlottetown, March 12, 1888.

The Busiest Place on P. E. Island.

MARK WRIGHT & CO'S

FURNITURE FACTORY.

If you doubt it, call and see. You will then UNDERSTAND why it is that we SELL many lines of our own manufacture VERY MUCH CHEAPER than anyone in the trade.

We are prepared for a rush in Repairing and Re-upholstering this Spring, and will give all our patrons quick despatch and good value.

We invite inspection of our immense stock in Showrooms.

MARK WRIGHT & CO. Charlottetown, March 26, 1888.