

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 8, 1890.

Notes and Comments.

The Montreal Gazette draws the attention of General Middleton to the fact that Mr. Rykert has resigned.

The Mint report just published shows that about 57,000,000 ounces of fine silver were produced last year, 50,000,000 from the mines and 7,000,000 from smelting of imported ores.

A Washington despatch reports that the probabilities are that the change to be made will provide that the McKinley Tariff bill shall not take effect before the beginning of the next calendar year and possibly not until July 1, 1891.

China is a cheap country to live in. About five cents a day will provide a native with all the food he needs. And, remarks the Halifax Herald, there is a strong disposition on the part of its people to get into Canada and the United States, notwithstanding the increased cost of the necessaries of life in these countries.

Montreal Gazette: A little while ago the German Emperor was reported as favoring a scheme to secure European peace, and especially to bring about good relations with France. Now he is adding fifty-four batteries of artillery to the peace footing of his army. If acts speak louder than words, William's tongue is not much to be relied upon.

Good manners and good morals are henceforth to be taught in the Boston public schools. These are provided for in the revision of the course of study adopted at the last session of the school committee. In three lower classes of the grammar schools conversation on these subjects will be had, while in the upper classes both conversation and written exercises relating to them will be required.

"All roads lead to Rome"—we suppose this saying arose from a recognition of the fact that highways which lead elsewhere, were so ill-conditioned, that travelling over them arose to dignity of an adventure! The public thoroughfares indicate the degree of civilization and commercial progress attained by the countries through which they run, so that one might paraphrase an old saw by saying, "a country is known by the roads which it keeps."

Remarkable upon the resignation of Mr. Rykert the Montreal Gazette says that "the affair makes an unpleasant chapter in our parliamentary history, the only good likely to come out of it being an appreciation by the people, that whatever partisanship may be said to the contrary, clearly proven misconduct will not be allowed to pass unchallenged in the halls of parliament. The Ottawa Free Press says: The late member for Lincoln claims that he will be re-elected by a large majority, and perhaps he will. Some constituencies have peculiar notions about public morality, and the desirability of having honest men in parliament."

The successful conspirators of Brazil are discovering that the game which they played so skillfully may be played by others, but the surprise and indignation which they express at the imitation of their own example can hardly be consistent. That all their movements should be watched, and that intelligence of their intentions should be spread far and wide naturally causes them uneasiness. And as fear is the parent of cruelty, they are adopting harsh measures to prevent the dissemination of news. It is always a sign of weakness when a Government resorts to unusual measures for the restriction of opinion. News must consist largely of rumors, and it is extremely easy for the authorities to pronounce anything false that does not happen to suit their tastes or aim. On the whole it is strange that the Brazilian Republic should have maintained itself so long in tranquillity. But it would be an exception to all experiments of the kind that have been made in Central and South America if a great while passed without a revolution, a rising or some form of disturbance. Just now the atmosphere seems to be charged with storm producing elements.

Supplementary Estimates.

Supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1891, were laid on the table by Hon. Mr. Foster on the 6th inst. The total amount to be voted is \$1,452,615, of which \$313,000 is chargeable to capital and \$1,139,615 to income account. \$5000 will be voted to aid in a Canadian representation at the exhibition to be held at Jamaica in 1891, \$2,000 is to aid in publishing yearly reports of the dairymen and fruit growers associations, and to further immigration \$150,000 will be asked. The battle fields of the Dominion are not forgotten and \$2000 will be asked for two monuments. Under the heading, Railways and Canals, chargeable to capital, \$101,000 is required for the Short Line Railway. Under public works chargeable to income the total amount to be voted for the Dominion is \$671,610. For repairs to furniture and heating \$8,510 is required, of which sum the Charlottetown Dominion Building will receive \$800. Harbors and rivers in Nova Scotia receive \$123,150. For this service in Prince Edward Island \$16,200 is appropriated. Shediac harbor (improvements at Point du Chene and dredging entrance to channel) \$9,500. Quebec receives for harbors and rivers, \$55,300; Ontario \$57,300; Manitoba, \$2,000; British Columbia \$8,500. For dredging purposes \$29,300 is required, \$16,700 of which sum is for new dredging in the Maritime Provinces, to connect head Island with Grand Manan Island, in the Bay of Fundy. \$3,000 is provided for a land and cable telegraph line. \$600 will be voted for loop lines from Meat Cove to White Point, C. B. \$300 is required for lifting cable from Grosse Island to Bald Rock and re-laying the same between Meat Cove and St. Paul's Island. To meet the increased expenses on guardianship owing to the proposed change in the system of protection, \$24,500 will be required, of which sum Nova Scotia and New Brunswick each will receive \$3,000, and Prince Edward Island \$500. For the survey of oyster beds \$5,000 is also required to cover cost of building lobster hatcheries. For salary of Admiralty Judge of Prince Edward Island, \$300 is the sum set down.

The Asylum Horror.

PARTICULARS OF THE AWFUL FIRE.

A Montreal despatch of the 6th inst. reports: Nothing could exceed the horror attending the destruction of the Longue Point Asylum to-day, considering the number of victims, the terrible nature of their death and the manner in which the helpless victims met their fate. What to the spectators was a scene of horror was to the lunatics a moment of supreme glee.

and in their delight they sported themselves in the flames and waved their blazing limbs in turbulent satisfaction at the ruin that was about them, and not until the roof tumbled over the heads were their maniacal screams silenced.

There were incarcerated in Longue Point 1,300 lunatics, for that asylum was a prison more than a hospital, and now not more than 1,100 are accounted for, but many escaped into the fields and woods. What the number of dead is, is purely a matter of conjecture and can never be ascertained since no other record is kept than that in the asylum books, and they are also destroyed. It is a conservative estimate to say that

100 VICTIMS MET THEIR DEATH, though some assert that the number is double that. The main building occupied the centre of the structure, and on each side extended four wings, four stories in height. To the east were the men's wards and to the west the women's, making 60 in all. The fire started in the second ward in the women's side in the upper story, and as the ventilation was carried on by a longitudinal shaft connected with the lower the flames soon appeared blazing up through the roof in the centre of each tower. Not a male patient was lost. Among the women it was different. The less helpless cases were placed in the lower wards and they were removed without difficulty, but from the upper wards, where the violent patients were secured,

CAME THE WILDEST SCREAMS as they resisted the men who were beseeching them to make their escape at the windows. A maniac would be seen peering through the bars, grinning and jabbering at the bright flame that went up to the sky. As the heat became more intense she would grasp the bars and remain there till the flames enveloped her.

When the firemen found they were powerless to save the building they turned their attention to the inmates and burst in the doors with axes. Inside, Chief Benoit says, it was such a sight as no fireman ever witnessed. In one ward he entered were 25 patients, and at his approach they huddled together like a pack of beasts, entwining their arms into

ONE MASS OF HUMANITY. He seized the nearest, but, said the chief, "I could no more separate the crowd than I could part of your horses." He tugged at them till the fire darted into their garments and enveloped them like a shroud of flames, and then he escaped with his life.

Another horrible event occurred in the western part of the structure. One of the tertiary nuns, Sœur Marie, lay sick in the infirmary on the fifth floor, and to her rescue came three others. They seized their companion and bore her in a blanket to a staircase, but they were met by a sheet of flame and all four perished. Their names were Sœurs Marie, Demerise, Gilbert and L'Amour. None of them was over twenty years of age, and all came from parishes below Quebec.

A loud explosion was followed by a crash of beams. The interior was giving way,

WILD FACES SANK FROM THE WINDOWS, and the shrieks of maniacs were lost in the general uproar. One by one the walls toppled inward and a fierce blaze burst up from the newly-added fuel that rose to the dark sky, and shot its glare over the St. Lawrence to the southern shore, and even tinged the crest of Mount Royal, ten miles distant. Then it died into blackness, and nothing but a few broken towers remained bounding the seething mass of metal and debris, under which are now the bodies of a hundred victims.

When released many of the inmates leapt for joy, and bounded like deer across the open fields to the woods. The patients of both sexes escaped, and though a cordon of police was thrown around, not all were included, and a horribly suggestive tale was borne in by a habitant who was coming through the woods to the scene of the disaster. A new dread has come upon the inhabitants from the presence of so many escaped lunatics, and they will count themselves fortunate if there are not a series of such crimes as only madmen can devise. The transport service of Montreal was pressed into the service and cabs, busses, and hacks filled with vacant-eyed women, wearing blankets over their shoulders, wended their way back to the city. Many were taken to neighbouring convents of St. Isidore, St. Joseph de Banoit, St. Laurent and Point Aux Trembles.

Premier Mercier has placed the Montreal exhibition building at the disposal of the nuns, and to-morrow they will be stocked with provisions. The loss will reach \$1,250,000; insurance \$30,000.

Supreme Court.

John Mellett, appellant and Daniel Henderson, respondent.—In this case, the point for argument was as to whether the Canada Temperance Act was in force in the Royalty of Charlottetown. This point was taken at the hearing of the appeal, and was reserved for argument at the present term. The Court now delivers judgment, dismissing the appeal with costs, establishing the validity of the law in the Royalty of Charlottetown.

In re-application of John Healey for habeas corpus.—The applicant in this case was under trial before Heard and Mellish, Justices of the Peace. The Justices adjourned the hearing for one week. In the meantime they delivered final judgment, and imprisoned the defendant. Mr. Hodgson, Q. C., for applicant, moved for his discharge from custody; Mr. W. S. Stewart, contra. The Court orders the prisoner to be released on bail, and, in the meantime, till bail be given, be returned to custody till further hearing.

Elizabeth Rattray vs. John Healey.—Tried Hilary Term, 1890. Verdict for the plaintiff. W. S. Stewart shows cause against the rule for new trial; Mr. E. J. Hodgson, Q. C., for rule. Still before the Court.

Kent Mills Flour.

The Prince Edward Island Medical Act, 1890.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the above cited Act, the first election of the Medical Council of Prince Edward Island will take effect on MONDAY, June 30th, next. Attention is called to the following extracts from the Act relating to this election:—

The persons entitled to vote at the election of members for said Medical Council shall be—

3. The persons who have registered under the provisions of the Acts passed in the 34th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria Chapter Twenty-five, entitled "An Act relating to Physicians and Surgeons"; also, the Act passed April 21st, 1874, entitled "An Act to amend an Act relating to Physicians and Surgeons"; also, the Act passed at the time of the passing of this Act shall possess diplomas or licenses to practice from any accredited college or school of medicine in a foreign United States or Europe; provided that all persons not registered as aforesaid shall be required before so voting to file a memorandum of their names, places of residence and practice, with the post office address, also the name of the college and date of diploma with the President of the Prince Edward Island Medical Association, within two months after the passing of this Act, and shall pay to the President a fee of five dollars to be by him appropriated to the funds of the Prince Edward Island Medical Association, also all persons who after the passing of this Act may possess diplomas or licenses to practice registered in this province.

4. No person shall be eligible to be elected a member of the said Council unless he be registered in pursuance of the said Acts 1871, or 1874, or in pursuance of this Act.

5. The number of persons to be elected as members forming said Council shall be seven.

6. The charge and conduct of the first election shall be under the management of the President of the Prince Edward Island Medical Association. The first election shall take place on the last Monday in the month of June, 1890, in the City of Charlottetown. The persons elected shall hold office until the next election, and until their successors be elected, and shall be eligible for re-election.

7. Every person entitled to vote may vote for seven persons and if he do not wish to do so a candidate may notify each voter to that effect.

8. Such votes shall be given by closed voting papers in the form in the first Schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, signed by the voter and delivered as to the first election to the said President of the Prince Edward Island Medical Association, on any day in the month of June, 1890, preceding the day of election. Any voting paper delivered to the said President of the Prince Edward Island Medical Association by registered letter, during the respective times aforesaid, shall be deemed delivered to him.

9. The said President of Prince Edward Island Medical Association shall, on the Tuesday following the day of the first election, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at his office, and in the presence of such persons as are registered or entitled to be registered under the said Act, and of the registered Physicians and Surgeons, passed in the years 1871 and 1874, in Prince Edward Island, or in pursuance of this Act as choose to attend, scrutinize and count the votes, and keep a record thereof.

10. The seven persons who have the highest number of votes at any election, shall be the members of the Council for the ensuing three years, and until their successors are elected.

11. No person shall be eligible for election unless qualified to vote at such election, and any votes cast for a person who is ineligible to be elected a member shall be null and void, and the election shall be declared as if such votes had not been cast.

12. The President of the Prince Edward Island Medical Association as to the first election, shall on the first Monday of the month of June in which the election may be held, make out an alphabetical list or register of the Medical Practitioners who are entitled to vote at the election then to be held, and such register may be examined at all reasonable times.

13. The list or register so to be made out, shall be held in the register of persons entitled to vote at the next election, and no person shall be entitled to vote whose name is not upon such register.

14. Every person who is now registered under the provisions of the Act 1871 and 1874, shall be entitled to be registered under this Act without payment of the required fee therefor.

All who desire to secure the right to vote at this election must comply with the requirements of Sec. 3 of the Act without delay. This may be effected by registered letter, containing the required memorandum and fee, and forwarded by mail to my address. Voting papers in printed form will be furnished to all who are registered in due time.

(Sgd.) RICHARD JOHNSON, M. D., President P. E. I. Medical Association. Charlottetown, May 8, 1890. may8—dy li wy li her li wy pat li dy li

CARD.

DR. H. D. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, CHARLOTTETOWN.

OFFICE: Kent Street, next door to Eldon House. May 8th

Excursion to Summerside.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Charlottetown on Monday, May 4th, at 4 o'clock (local time), taking the performers and friends to Mr. Earle's Grand Concert, "H. M. S. Pinafore." Return fare, \$1.00. may7

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Respectfully yours, STACKHOUSE & STACKHOUSE, Dental Surgeons.

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Charlottetown, April 16, 1890.

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A few Rockfords left; also Waltham and Elgin Watches. Prices reasonable.

H. W. TAYLOR,

Charlottetown, Feb. 25, 1890.—2aw wky CAMERON BLOCK.

A BONANZA

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