

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 11, 1882.

The Queen's County Election.

We understand that Judge Alley to-day decided to reject all ballots cast at the late election in Queen's County that do not bear on their back the initials of the Deputy Returning Officer at the Polling Division where such ballots were cast.

Dr. Jenkins and the Asylum.

HAVING published at length the evidence with reference to the recent escapes from the Hospital for the Insane, we have not deemed it necessary to express an opinion which, we have no doubt, every reader of THE EXAMINER was capable of forming for himself or herself.

Everyone, of course, deploras the terrible death of the unfortunate Oliver; and we think few will be found to say that his guard was sufficient, or that the alarm raised and the search made were such as the importance of the case demanded.

Still, while we are decidedly of opinion that a recurrence of such cases as have recently occurred would seriously affect the Asylum and afford good cause for a change of management, we are not, in view of all the circumstances, disposed to indulge in strong language of denunciation, and to demand, with Dr. Jenkins, the discharge of either Dr. Blanchard or Mr. McPhail.

Admitting that some mistakes have been made and that injury and death have been the result, we fear there is no physician, however efficient and careful—not even Dr. Jenkins himself—who can, in the Scriptural sense, cast the first stone at Dr. Blanchard. Nor do we think that the two really serious charges which (among hundreds of frivolous and baseless ones) have been proven, are sufficient to justify the statement that the Asylum is "a reproach and a by-word."

Bearing in mind, then, that all men are fallible, would the Government be justified just now, in making the changes in the management of the Asylum which Dr. Jenkins most anxiously desires? Where are fitter men to be obtained? This is a question which the Trustees of the Institution must consider; and it will be admitted that, even with one who can use denunciatory language as vigorously as Dr. Jenkins to advise them, the solution of the problem would be a matter of some difficulty.

But, while there is not yet, in our opinion, sufficient cause for a radical change of management, which would probably not result in an improvement of the efficiency of the Hospital staff, it is quite clear that "escapes" should be at once advertised as widely as possible, and that lunatics should not, in future, be left to the custody of the farmer alone. To this end we hope that stringent rules will be adopted; and we would also suggest that when the Resident Superintendent obtains leave of absence, the trustees should require that another capable physician should remain resident in the Hospital while he is away.

The Victoria (B. C.) Standard says:—Few people have a really accurate idea as to the amount of money placed in circulation by the sealing schooners employed on the grounds off the west coast. But during the last two or three days the principal streets have been thronged by Indians, who having just received their pay for the season's catch, spend it freely, and thus attract considerable attention.

Is the British House of Commons on the 8th inst., Lord Trevelyan, Chief Secretary of Ireland, introduced an amendment to the Repeal Bill to the effect that the right of search should be limited to daytime, except in cases of secret societies. The amendment was strongly opposed by Conservatives and others, and was defeated on a vote of 267 to 195.

The business transacted by the City Council last evening was generally unimportant. A number of bills were passed. The nuisance at Mr. Bell's Hotel was discussed at length, but no action was taken, and the attention of the Pumps and Wells Committee was directed to a number of pumps said to be dry or out of repair.

The Grits and the Confederation.

The editor of the Patriot is determined to make the people of this Island dissatisfied with their condition in the Confederacy—if possible. It is impossible to see what good can now be attained by pursuing such a course. For good or evil we have thrown in our lot with the other Provinces; and as far as this Island is concerned the Liberals are at least as responsible for Confederation as the Tories.

In order to show the public what the Liberal leaders thought about Confederation in 1873, when they tried to get us into the Union with a subsidy of \$26,000 a year less than we now receive, we will give a few extracts from their speeches in the House of Assembly. At that time Pope and the Liberal Conservative Party contended that we should get better terms than those negotiated by Laird and Haythorne. On this point Mr. Laird is reported as follows, on page 71 of the Reporter:

"If we, therefore, except the present offer, and enter the Dominion with an allowance of \$45 per head, as our assumed debt, we shall have a decided advantage over the other provinces, as the public debt of Canada will never, except in case of war, reach that amount per head of her population. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that the debt of Canada will not amount to as much per head twelve years hence as it is at present. Taking these facts into consideration, how can the hon. Leader of the Government make out a case and show that justice has not been done this Island in the terms at present offered, when he goes on this delegation to Ottawa to seek for better terms?"

Again on page 125 he is reported as follows:—

"Instead of their taking away anything, we shall receive more than the Revenue collected by them, on this Island. As time rolls on the manufactures of the Dominion will increase, and we shall import more and more of their goods, which will greatly reduce the amount of duties collected here. Many of the American manufacturers have moved across the border into Canada, and have established manufactures of moving machines and agricultural implements. All these and a great variety of other manufactures will increase, instead of Canada taking away money for duties collected here, it will be far otherwise. I believe they will get no more revenue from this Colony ten years hence than they will this year, if we enter the Dominion."

Again, on Page 225, he says in reference to taxation—

"That taxation is actually decreasing, though the numbers of their public works are constantly increasing, and extending in magnitude and number from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I rejoice, therefore, to see a prospect so bright before us, and of uniting with such a good, great, and glorious country."

These were some of Mr. Laird's opinions in 1873. We will quote Mr. L. H. Davies as his remarks appear in the reporter of same date, page 97:—

"The great question was fully discussed in every hamlet and schoolhouse in the country, and there was hardly a man who did not understand it in all its bearings. The result of that election was that there is to-day, in this House, only one man who opposes a union with Canada, and he is not to the fore, while the question is being discussed."

On Page 144, Mr. Davies continued in the following brilliant strain:—

"The population of Canada will go on increasing. Her vast and fertile territory will yet be the home of millions; and the extent of her mineral and manufacturing resources are so great, that we may look forward with pride to the prospective future of the Dominion of Canada. I believe my hon. friend, the junior member for New London, did not overstrain the argument when he said that, in looking forward ten years, he saw that magnificent country peopled with agriculturists, artisans and laborers, to an extent now little thought of. Yes, when its resources become fully developed, it will become a great and powerful country. It is now but rising, as it were, to take possession of its vast, rich and various resources, and were I to enlarge to a greater extent in depicting her future, I feel I would still not overestimate what will yet be realized."

So enthusiastic was Mr. L. H. Davies in favor of Union then that he invoked the shades of the dead in the following fashion:—

"This is the one-hundredth year of our Parliamentary history as a separate Colony; and, Sir, when I look up at the portraits of so many of those who have occupied the Speaker's chair within that time, some of whom are still living, and others who are not, I incline to believe if they were all here to-night, and had a voice in this Assembly, they would only be too happy to record a vote with us to-night."

The following is the peroration to his speech:—

Yes, Mr. Speaker, I feel inclined to look forward to the high political calling which is set before us, and to which we are called in the Dominion of Canada. (Laughter and applause.)

On page 227, Mr. Sinclair went into the glorification after the following fashion:—

"I am not one of those who am a Confederate from necessity. I can look forward with pleasure to the time when we shall form a part of the great Dominion which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I see before me a great territory, rich in agriculture, mineral, and resources, for mechanical improvement, not excelled in any part of the world. Why, Sir, we are about uniting with a country of which we may justly feel proud; with a people who have sprung from the same race, speak the same language; who are governed by the same laws, and who are animated with the same hopes and desires as we cherish among ourselves. Why then should we have any horrors about Confederation? I am, therefore, sorry that the hon. Leader of the Government should think of pursuing a course which will only add delay and expense, without producing any beneficial results to the Colony."

On page 119, we find Mr. Stewart credited with the following brilliant paragraph:—

"I have decided to offer my valuable farm for sale at public auction, on Thursday, the 23rd day of August, if not disposed of before. Above farm consists of 70 acres more or less, most of which is clear and in a high state of cultivation, situated in Lot 4, one mile from Southport, known as 'Kelly's Cove,' and also convenient to Market, Churches and Schools."

July 4, 1882. ALBERT KELLY.

Jottings on Men and Things.

The English love of reality! What a sham it often is. The humor of it is very amusing, but the pathos of the same is no less depressing. It is the fashion of so-called society and well-bred people to expressively admire what they silently detest. They flatter with their tongue and dissemble in their heart. Bland adulation and fawning sycophancy are bestowed upon negligent workers within the charmed circle, but who betide the worn and weary plebeian when his work is criticised. How often does the washerwoman pray that the few dollars owing to her may be paid at once, or the horny-handed son of toil look in vain for the fruits of his labors?

There is another aspect of these sham manners which deserves a passing notice. This may be termed the diplomacy of society. Napoleon, when about to appoint an ambassador, used to enquire if the proposed diplomatist could lie well. That qualification was, to Napoleon, a sine qua non. King James thought that without the art of lying, a king was not worthy to reign. He called it "King-craft." Sam Slick called it "soft-sawder." The opinion of Lord Bacon was that lying, just like alloy in metals, was a debasement, but good for the working. A great ambassador defined an ambassador to be "an honest man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country." This duplicity, — lying is the real name, — permeates the whole social fabric. Clergymen call it "mental reservation." The politician says it is "looking after my friends." The barrister doesn't know what it is; it is "professional work" with him. Importers of goods call it "taking in the custom house." Auctioneers call it "business," and editors — well, we must draw the line there. But society diplomacy is the choicest species of duplicity. It welcomes you when it wishes you absent. Under its supposed regenerating influences, the language becomes changed, so that "not at home" is now accepted as meaning just the reverse. The pious expression "God be with you" (God be with you) could often be more truly translated as "The d—! take you." Why do we not try to be sternly true, saying the thing we mean, or else being for ever silent? No! it is the same old story; we prefer to follow the whims of a cankerous conventionalism and the surface polish of a spurious civilization.

During the past years nothing, perhaps, has been so much belied as the substance called "coffee." The English Chancellor of the Exchequer has been perplexed at the fact that the duties on coffee were gradually decreasing. In 1851 the revenue from this source of income was five millions sterling; now it yields about one-third of that sum. What is the cause of this? A short time ago thirty-seven purchases were made of samples of "coffee" in London shops. On analysis two only of all the samples were proved to be genuine coffee, while the remaining thirty-five parcels were found to be coffee, mixed with different chemical and physical properties, and of entirely different value to coffee. The heterogeneous array of substances called "coffee," and which threatened to strangle the coffee trade altogether, were discovered to be beans, malt, roasted grain, dried carrots, acorns, saw-dust, roasted cabbage stalks and dandelions. The Executive have at last wrestled with the "lie," and any substance whatever prepared in imitation of coffee or chicory, or called by their names, or mixed with them, cannot be sold without incurring heavy penalties. The moral of this is that housekeepers should purchase the "bean" and grind it themselves.

BY AUCTION

WILL be sold at my salesroom on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the balance of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. MacEwan & Co., consisting of Sauces, Kags Mustard, Bbils Ground Coffee, Green Coffee, tins Chicory, bbils Tapioca, Flavoring Essences, boxes Ground Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Cloves and Allspice, boxes Cocoa, Preserved Lemon and Orange Peel, Corn Starch, Ground Rice, Bermuda Arrow Root, King's Baking Soda, Washing Soda, boxes and bags Table Salt, Paper Bags, Almonds, Currants, Raisins, superior Vinegar, Chewing Tobacco, Jars Copla Varnish, Washboards, Barrel Covers, Boxes Pipes, Boxes Soap, Glycerine and Toilet Soaps, Boxes Cigars, 1 Tobacco Cutter, 50 dozen Empty Bottles, Cases Pint Flasks, Chests and half-Chests Tea, lot Empty Casks, lot Brass Vents, Office Furniture, Counter Bins; 3 set superior Counter Scales, Shop Stoves, 1 Coffee Furnace, Buckets, Pails and Brooms, 10 dozen Hay Rakes, 2 Pistol Rifles, 1 Double Barrel Fowling Piece (muzzle loading) and variety of useful articles too numerous to mention.

R. WILSON HIGGS, Charlottetown, July 11, 1882.

Clifton Farm for Sale.

I have decided to offer my valuable farm for sale at public auction, on Thursday, the 23rd day of August, if not disposed of before. Above farm consists of 70 acres more or less, most of which is clear and in a high state of cultivation, situated in Lot 4, one mile from Southport, known as 'Kelly's Cove,' and also convenient to Market, Churches and Schools.

July 4, 1882. ALBERT KELLY.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE BRIGT. "DAVID REES,"

J. WILLIAMS, MASTER, Will be on the Berth at Charlottetown on or About the 15th instant, to Load

LOBSTERS FOR LONDON.

This Vessel having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have prompt dispatch. Lowest rates quoted. Warehouse receipts given free of storage. Apply to

HORACE HAZARD Charlottetown, July 8, 1882.

CITY STEAM BAKERY!

BRANCH STORE JUST OPENED

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE,

TWO DOORS FROM STAMPER'S CORNER.

Our BISCUITS are always fresh, as they are manufactured daily at our Bakery on Prince Street, and warranted by us to be better than the imported article, inasmuch as none but the purest ingredients are used.

Best and Cheapest Assortment of CONFECTIONERY in the City, wholesale and retail.

Tea Party and Picnic Committees will save money by buying their supplies from us. Come and examine our Goods, or send for wholesale price list.

A full line of GROCERIES constantly in stock and selling at lowest prices.

GIVE US A CALL. J. QUIRK. Charlottetown, June 26, 1883—3w wky

JULY.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

DURING THIS MONTH, J. B. MACDONALD

WILL CLEAR OUT SUMMMER GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Short Ends and Remnants of Dress Goods and Prints at a great sacrifice.

Will Close Out Balance of Ladies' and Gents' straw Hats Very Cheap.

TRUNKS & VALISES Lowest Prices.

Store open every evening until 8 o'clock. J. B. MACDONALD, QUEEN STREET. July 4, 1882—wky pat

Beautiful Summer Resort.

THE SEASIDE HOTEL, (UNDER VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE).

Rustico Beach, - - P. E. Island.

THIS beautifully-situated and well-known establishment will be opened from July 1st till September 10th, for the accommodation of Guests and Visitors. RATES—\$1.75 per day; \$10 per week; \$32 per month. TO REACH THE HOTEL—Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday evening, calling for Guests; returning every Thursday and Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Also, arrangements have been made with Mr. Baguall to meet trains from all points at Hunter River, for passengers to Seaside, seven miles. Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River at 6.45, 9.20, a. m., and 4.20 p. m. Hunter River for Charlottetown, 9 a. m., 2.11 and 7 p. m. Hunter River to Summerside 7.45, 11.10 a. m., and 5.42 p. m. Address, JOHN NEWSON & CO., CHARLOTTETOWN. June 24, 12.

PROMENADE CONCERT,

DRILL SHED, This (Tuesday) Ev'ng.

PROGRAMME.

- 1. Overture—La Vierge, Hermon
2. Glee—En l'air, Hatton
3. Orchestra—Spring Waltzes, Bonnet
4. Chorus—Hail to Thee, Liberty, Rossini
5. Orchestra—Operatic selections from Stradella, Flotow
6. Chorus—Hail ye ye free, Verdi
7. Orchestra—Ever or Never Waltz, Waddy
8. Glee—Calm be thy Slumbers, Bishop
9. Orchestra—Leval d'Amour, Blanche
10. Chorus—Soldiers' Chorus, Gounod

It is particularly requested that the audience observe strict silence during the performance. There will be an interval of about five minutes between the pieces. July 11, 1882.

SIX O'CLOCK!

ALL THE PRINCIPAL DRY GOODS STORES OF THIS CITY WILL CLOSE AT 6 O'CLOCK P. M., from this date until the 15th September. July 1, 1882—1w, wky 2i pd [jy 10]

NOTICE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Corner, in the City of Saint John, on THURSDAY, the twentieth day of July instant, at noon, Forty-eight Sixty-fourth Shares of the Steamer "City of Saint John," now lying at Shediac. Registered at the port of Gaspé. Registered tonnage 44; 75-00 tons, 50 Horse Power, built in 1870, and again re-built in 1875. Propelling power, paddle wheels.

The above sale is made by virtue of the power of sale vested in the Bank of New Brunswick under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, under two several mortgages given to the said Bank, dated respectively the 27th day of September, A. D. 1880, and the 16th day of May, A. D. 1881. Terms at sale.

For further particulars apply to W. Girvan, Esq., cashier of the Bank of New Brunswick, or to GEO. E. SNIDER, Auctioneer. St. John, N. B., July 5, '82.

N. B.—I am authorized by the owner of the remaining sixteen sixty-fourth shares to state that they can be purchased on the same terms, if desired, by the purchaser of these shares. GEO. E. SNIDER, Auctioneer. [jy 8]—till sale

TEA AT ST. ANDREW'S.

THERE will be a GRAND TEA at the spacious Church grounds, at St. Andrew's, on WEDNESDAY, 19th July next. Tea on the Tables at 12 o'clock.

Every effort will be made to render the affair pleasing and satisfactory to visitors. Special Train leaving Charlottetown at 9.30 a. m., and returning at 5.30 p. m., will carry passengers at 75 cents including Tea. From all other Stations east of Charlottetown tickets at one-third less fare by special and regular trains. ANGUS McDONALD, St. Andrew's, July 8, '82. Secretary [jly & wly]

Dwelling House WAREHOUSE, AT AUCTION.

I AM instructed by the Proprietor Joseph Wise, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 15th instant, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

That Valuable Property consisting of a Dwelling House and Warehouse situated on Sydney Street, and known as McCraith's Brick Building.

The building is well and substantially built, and conveniently arranged for the purpose of a Dwelling House and fire-proof Warehouse. Terms easy and made known at sale. Title perfect. For full particulars apply to W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer. July 5, 1882.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from Mr. Wm. Spartridge's pasture, Union Road, on Sunday, July 9th, a large, dark brown mare, few white hairs on forehead, scars on left hind heel. The finder will be suitably rewarded by applying at this office.—July 11

HOUSE TO LET, on Great George Street. In Possession immediate. Furnished or not. Apply to Longworth & Hassard, Attorneys, or to John S. McDonald, Charlottetown. [jy 8 1m]

WANTED—A quiet Pony for a lady to drive. Apply to MAJOR FREELAND. [jy 6]

CABBAGE and CAULIFLOWER Plants, of various kinds for sale at John Colwell's, Upper Queen Street, and on market days at W. P. Colwell's, North Side. [ju 17 3w yd 25]

TO LET, House and Premises at the Head of St. Peter's Bay, near the Railway Station. A good situation for a tradesman. Apply to John P. Sullivan, Esq., for particulars. [ju 15]

TO LET—That pleasantly-situated residence on Desbrisay Lane, Head of Harbour Street, formerly the property of E. W. Hyndman, now occupied by Mr. Unsworth. Possession on the 2nd June.—Jas. Desbrisay. [jy 8]

CITY HOTEL TO LET—This Hotel is finely situated, standing opposite the Bishop's Palace, on the highest ground in the city. It contains 37 rooms, and being contiguous to the Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, is admirably adapted for the accommodation of summer visitors to the Island. Terms easy. Apply to Messrs. Geo. Davies & Co., London House [jy 17]