

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 7, 1890.

The Sutherland-Weeks Case.

MR. FRED. PETERS quoted, in the course of his address for the prisoner in this case, some remarks of a legal writer concerning the interference of the press with judicial investigations; and expressed the opinion that they were applicable to the press of this Province. For the press of this Province—and particularly for THE EXAMINER—we can say that Mr. Peters' opinion is not well founded. Mr. Peters will search the files of THE EXAMINER in vain for words calculated to influence public opinion against his client in respect to the crime with which she stands charged. In vain will he search the files of the other papers published here for evidence of any attempt whatever to stir up prejudice against her or to unduly excite the public mind in respect to her. The press of this Province has, in common with the press of Canada and the States, detailed the facts in connection with the case—some of them startling enough—as they were developed; and some of the papers have remarked upon one or two remarkable phases in which Mrs. Weeks was not concerned but in which public opinion was deeply interested, inasmuch as the character and standing of the Province were involved. But the press has not expressed any opinion, directly or indirectly, by statement or by innuendo, as to Mrs. Week's guilt or innocence of the crime of which she is accused. And if, as an exponent of public opinion, THE EXAMINER should offer a few additional remarks, we shall endeavor to do so without injury to the unfortunate woman who is to stand her trial.

THE EXAMINER is not of those who think and say that "this Province, in proportion to size and population, is, morally, in a worse condition than any part of Canada or the States." We do not believe that which we have heard charged, viz.: that the people here are, man for man and woman for woman, worse than those of other places. On the contrary, we believe that they are, man for man, and woman for woman, rather better than those of other towns and countries. We resent and repudiate, with indignation, the implication that the people of this Province are not, on the whole, a moral people. But it cannot be denied that some plague spots have been discovered in our midst. Nor can it be denied that there has been made apparent, on the part of certain persons, a contempt and disregard for the laws of God and man sufficient to alarm thoughtful persons who are interested in the present and future well-being of the people of Prince Edward Island. It cannot be denied that this slow poisoning case, for instance, is deeply enveloped in an atmosphere of prurency and perjury. The case may be illustrated by the tapping, in the most respectable quarter of a wholesome town, of a secret cesspool from which unhealthy fumes are spreading in every direction.

The question now is whether this cesspool shall be cleansed, or merely stirred and covered up again? We believe that we but give voice to public opinion when we advise in favor of a thorough cleansing. Disagreeable as the job may be, the moral health of the community demands that it be done.

But it cannot be done if proceedings are directed only against the woman in the case. We have seen Justice represented as seated, blindfolded, upon a pedestal far above all evil mundane influences exerted on the earth around and beneath her. But if, in respect to this slow poisoning case, Mrs. Weeks only be placed upon her scales, Justice must,—as for this Province—be represented as seated upon the ground and blinded in but one eye. We have heard it openly said that, if Mr. Sutherland were not himself a lawyer, possessed of money and the power which money lends, he would long ago have been before the court in the same position as Mrs. Weeks. This opinion may or may not be correct. But, again, we do but give voice to public opinion when we say that, if there be any evidence against Mrs. Weeks, there is also evidence against Mr. Sutherland.

What are the facts revealed in respect to this gentleman? He was told on the 7th of January that the powder in the bottle was arsenic. But he went away to the country, and did nothing whatever in respect to it. On or about the 28th of January, the doctors decided to send for Mrs. Sutherland's brother and uncle in order that the fact of the poisoning might be made known to the Attorney-General. Mr. Sutherland was, by telephone or telegraph, advised by his confidential friend to return to town at once. He returned, and had a private interview with his friend, in which he feigned never to have heard anything about the poisoning. The doctors were determined to proceed. A meeting of Mr. Sutherland's friends was accordingly held at Dr. Johnson's office. The Attorney-General was then sent for. Then Mr. Sutherland retained, to watch the case on his behalf, the best criminal lawyer in the Province. It came out in evidence that Mr. Sutherland himself carried the bottle to Mrs. Sutherland's bed-room, and knew precisely where it was placed; that he was on the same night, with about 12 o'clock, closeted with Mrs.

Weeks; that his return to his own home was unknown to his family. What are we to infer from these facts? What is the meaning of Mrs. Weeks' threat as to what she would do "if Sutherland went back on her?" What is the secret of Mr. Sutherland's open and undisguised activity in Mrs. Weeks' behalf, if it be not a knowledge on the part of Mr. Sutherland that Mrs. Weeks could make inculpating statements, if she chose to do so? We know, and it will be freely admitted, that Mr. Sutherland was in and out of his house, as Mrs. Weeks was not. But if anyone should say: "It is quite impossible; Mr. Sutherland could not be guilty of poisoning his own wife," we reply that THE EXAMINER, at least, is not disposed to take from the force of this plea. The supposition of Mr. Sutherland's guilt is incredible,—though we know that the most incredible crimes have been committed against the wife when another woman and whiskey—both, unfortunately present in this case—have been the motors.

We do not say whether the evidence which has been given before the Stipendiary Magistrate is weak or strong, conclusive or inconclusive, in respect to either Mrs. Weeks or Mr. Sutherland. We say merely that—if we may use the expressive phrase of Mr. Malcolm McLeod—"both are in the same boat."

Then as to the perjury that has been committed before the Stipendiary Magistrate in respect to this case and its corollaries, are those who are guilty of that crime to go unpunished? This is a question which everyone is asking.

We greatly mistake the temper of public opinion if the people do not hold our legal authorities to strict account for the thorough examination and cleansing of the immoral cesspool which has been discovered in our midst.

Easter Services.

The Easter festival was fully observed in St. Peter's Church yesterday, and the attendance at all the services was very large. The altar was beautifully decorated with flowers, while more were grouped about the lectern. There were three celebrations of the Blessed Sacrament, at 7.15, 8 and 9 o'clock. At the last mentioned celebration, Rev. Fred. E. J. Lloyd was celebrant, while Revs. T. H. Hunt and James Simpson acted as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The sermon was preached by Rev. T. H. Hunt. At 7 p.m., Evensong was sung, followed by a procession of the choir around the church. Returning to the chancel the choristers formed a group on either side of the altar where a solemn "Te Deum" was sung, after which the Benediction was pronounced by Rev. James Simpson. A very able sermon was preached at this service by Rev. James Simpson.

The services in the First Methodist Church yesterday were most impressive. Rev. Mr. Read preached short but telling sermons, his audience seeming to follow him in every word. In the evening his text was, "The true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." The central idea of his discourse was that every little child has the light of God in its heart, saving it unto eternal life, "for of such is the kingdom of heaven;" and if, in after years, the light is lost, it is not that God has denied it to us, but because we ourselves have quenched it. The Church was very tastefully decorated with flowers in joyful remembrance of the Easter season. To the sun, said the preacher, whence they receive their life and beauty, these flowers turn their face; so may we ever look with joy and love to the source of all our good, the sun of righteousness arisen with healing in his wings. The musical part of the service, under the conduct of Mr. H. A. Hearty, was exceptional in good. As the Easter anthems swelled in burst above burst of rapturous song, one had but to close his eyes and be in spirit with the angel throng singing, "Blessing and honor, and glory, and power, unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever."

The services in the Second Methodist Church were also largely attended, and the decorations were appropriate to the occasion.

Saturday Night's Fires.

The alarm at nine o'clock on Saturday night was for a slight fire in the store of Messrs. Harris & Stewart. The fire accidentally started in some drapery suspended on a line near the gas jet, whence it spread to some rolls of cotton on the counter near the door. The fire must have been smouldering in the drapery for some time, as the store was closed almost half an hour when the blaze was first noticed by a person passing along the street. Were it not for the early discovery of the fire, and for the prompt action of Mr. Edward McLeod, who affected an entrance into the store through a hole which he broke in the plate glass of the door, and through which he threw out the burning cotton, the loss would not be confined to the destruction of some drapery and cotton and the scorching of the counter. The firemen turned out promptly, but their services were not required.

At eleven o'clock the same night the alarm again sounded. This time the fire was in the loft of Messrs. Miller Bros. stable, in the rear of the music store, Off'r's Building, Upper Queen Street. The firemen were promptly on the scene, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it had done any other damage than burn the hay and straw on the loft, and burn a small hole through the western end of the building. The horse in the stable was taken out before he was injured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Parnell Cigars are clear Habana filled.

Very Cheap Crockery. We have purchased all the crockery in the bankrupt stock of the late firm of Ritchie Bros. This will be offered cheaper than ever before, at the Chesapeake Store—W. B. Colwell.

Varia. The Dead Sea has furnished many writers with a subject for their pens, but it is not to be wondered at that readers are often puzzled by finding such contradictory accounts as are given in the extracts below, which are taken from the works of well known authors. The descriptions will, I hope be of interest to our readers. Tacitus says of it: "The lake asphaltides is vastly great in circumference, as if it were a sea. It is of an all taste, and is pernicious to the adjoining country by its strong smell; the wind raises no waves there, nor will it remain there, nor will it maintain either fish or such birds as use the water."

"This lake Asphaltides is by some also called mare mortuum, for by reason of the saltness and thickness of it nothing can live in it; nevertheless will it mix with the water of Jordan, though the river run through the very midst of the lake. No creature can possibly sink in it though it were a horse or ox and their legs were tied together; nay, the very birds that would sometimes fly over it are, by the noysome smell of it suffocated and fall dead into it."—Teonges Diary.

"We found the hills, which are of white stone, higher the nearer we approached the Dead Sea. The air has always been thought to be bad; and the Arabs and people who go near its banks always bind their handkerchiefs before their mouths and draw their breaths through their nostrils, through fear of its pernicious effects."—Pocock.

"The old stories of the pestiferous qualities of the Dead Sea and its waters are mere fables or delusions, and actual appearances are the natural and obvious effects of the confused and deep situation, the intense heat and the uncommon saltness of the waters. Lying in its deep cauldron, surrounded by lofty cliffs of naked limestone rock exposed for seven or eight months in the year to the unclouded beams of a burning sun, nothing but sterility and solitude can be looked for upon its shores; and nothing else is found, except in those parts where there are fountains and streams of fresh water in all of which places there is a fertile soil and abundant vegetation. Birds also abound and they are observed to fly over and across the sea without being, as old stories tell, injured or killed by its exhalations."—Pictorial Bible.

"Nothing in this sea gave me the least idea of the desolation spoken of in the Bible. The air is pure and the fields extremely verdant."—Mariti's Visit to the Dead Sea.

THE DEAD SEA.

"Upon the stern and desolate shore I stood, Of that grim lake within whose fond recess, Jordan's sweet waters turn to bitterness. O'er the dull face of the sepulchral food, No spirit moved. In vain with soft caress The gentle breeze its sultry waters moved; No token answered. Nor was it the less, When there arose a tempest fierce and rude, A ghastly scene; for like no living sea, Whose billows, buoyant with a sparkling life, Ride on the storm rejoicing in the strife, Was this; but when the strong wind mightily Lifted its leaden waves, with dismal roar, And heavy corpse-like sound they fell upon shore."

"As I drew near to the water's edge its character seemed to change, and I perceived how rightly it had received its name. Like the mirror held to the dead man's face, no breath dimmed the polished brightness of its surface. The gentle breeze played over it unheeded; there it lay, motionless and dumb with its blue eye turned up to the naked sun in a fixed and glassy stare."—Ferguson's Pipe of Repose.

In continuation from last week I give some further instances of the eccentricities and peculiarities of the animal kingdom, which I have lately come across. We are told of a very curious property which is possessed by the blind-worm, the object of which seems to be to insure the safety of the animal. By a curious structure of the muscles and bones of the spine it is able to stiffen itself to such a degree that on a slight pressure or trifling blow, or even by the voluntary contraction of the body, the tail is snapped away from the body, and on account of its proportionate length, looks just as if the severed tail retains, broken in acquiescence, an extraordinary amount of irritability, and for several minutes after its amputation, leaps and twists about with such violence that the attention of the foe is drawn to its singular vagaries, and the blind-worm itself creeps away to some place of safety. Even after the movements have ceased, they may again be excited by touching the tail with a stick, or even with the finger, when it will jump about with a vigor apparently unimpaired. On frequently repeating the process, however, the movements become perceptibly less active, and after a while the only sign of movement will be a slight convulsive shiver. Do we not see something of this in the life of a political party in a time of danger? The enemy presses hard upon the tail of the organization. The "tail of the party" seems to be selected for special attack, because it is supposed to have given special provocation, thereupon the central body disassociates itself from "the tail." The tail naturally shows signs of the greatest irritability. The public are pleased that the "great (such and such) party" has become discredited, and since "the tail" continues to exhibit signs of great vivacity, they assume that the vital force of the association has been seriously affected. In a short time they find that "the detached tail" has never had an independent life, but has performed merely mechanical movements under the influence of great irritability. They further find that even these soon cease because the section is dead, and that the political party lives on as well and as vigorously as ever.

Another interesting fact which is worthy of notice is the habit by which a species of Indian vulture has acquired the title of King Vulture. Although this bird is nearly of the same size as the Bengal vulture—another Indian species—the former appears to have the power of inspiring some kind of awe or dread in his brother scavengers, for whenever he descends upon a carcass on which a crowd of Bengal vultures are feeding, they immediately make way for him, and even retire from their banquet until he is satisfied. This proceeding has earned for these vultures the unearned title of king vultures, both from Europeans and natives. Are there not Pondicherry vultures in society? men and women whose title to be considered superior to those around them is an exceedingly obscure one. But they have somehow got themselves established as the King and Queens in "society" circles.

and their compeers retire before them with a dread and respect worthy of the Bengal vulture himself. All creation, it is said, seem to possess the instinct of rest. But it is not so well known that even plants sleep. Their strange sleep, says Figuier, vaguely recalls to us the sleep of animals. In its sleep the leaf seems by its disposition to approach the age of infancy. It folds itself up nearly as it lay folded on the bud before it opened, when it slept the lethargic sleep of winter sheltered under the robust and hardy scales, or shut up in its warm down.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Letter from Mr. W. D. McKay.

Sir,—I sat in the Police Court on Thursday afternoon last and listened to the closing address of Mr. Malcolm McLeod in the poisoning case, and was compelled to look silently on while he referred to me as "David McKay, the servant and confidential friend of Mr. Sutherland." Speaking on: "And he allowed his servant to take the money of the Company of which he (Mr. Sutherland) is president, for the purpose of enabling the woman to escape. I am the largest shareholder of the Charlottetown Woolen Company, owning one quarter of the whole business, and have been secretary and manager of the company since its organization. All these facts Mr. McLeod was not ignorant of but thoroughly understood. I may, however, be legally the servant of the company, which has a paid-up capital of nearly \$70,000, but I certainly deny being the servant of Mr. Sutherland, any more than he is mine.

Under the above circumstances, it strikes me as inexplicable that a gentleman heretofore recognized as a lawyer of standing, much less one who can add a Q. C. to his name, should, in conducting a case, deem it his duty, or, I might say, go to the length of his privilege, and misrepresent, and even lie regarding the circumstances and persons of whom he speaks.

I was examined as a witness before the investigation, and answered all Mr. McLeod's questions promptly and truthfully. But, because such answers were not so favorable to his contention as he had hoped, he, in a very ungentlemanly way, accused me of "wriggling." Although a witness, I felt it my duty to let him know that a gentleman would not so accuse. His coarse and ungentlemanly conduct towards me, I believe, he himself realized; and he evidently saw he had not the sympathy of the court or spectators, and adopted thereafter a more dignified course.

I had hoped our misunderstanding had ceased, but not so. In his final address to the court, when my mouth was closed, the coarseness of his nature again asserts its uncontrollable reign and he fabricates and lies about me to satisfy his own anger for the purpose of injuring me, and, we must assume, to carry out the instructions of the Attorney-General, his own relative, whose servant he was. Since Mr. McLeod's speech has been printed in your paper in full, I have no other course open to me but to ask the privilege of your columns in my own defence; and we shall then see whether Mr. McLeod, Q. C., will make the necessary apology, or stand branded for his untruthfulness.

W. D. McKay.

Y. M. L. A.

Concert in St. James' Hall

Tuesday Evening, April 8th.

S. N. EARLE, -- MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

PROGRAMME.

- Inst. Duet—Galop de Concert.....Dessaux Miss Rosa Churchill and Mr. Earle. Reading..... Dr. Blanchard. Vocal Solo—"Only I'm Thinking of Thee"..... Strelczki Miss Kate Hyndman. Violin Solo—Selection of Scotch Airs (by request) Mr. Vinnicombe. Vocal Solo—"Madeline".....White Mrs. Angus McLean. Reading..... Mr. John Macpherson. Inst. Duet—Sans Souci, op. 83.....As her Miss Gertrude Brown and Miss Young. Violin Solo—6th Air, Valse Bellini, op. 89.....Danola Master James Hyndman. Vocal Solo—"The Message".....Blumensthal Mrs. E. H. Norton. Inst. Duet—Potpourri in the form liner Fantasia.....Olivier Miss Weeks and Mr. Earle. Vocal Solo—"The Song That Reached My Heart".....Jordan Miss Earle. Inst. Trio—Cavatina from "Nabuco".....Verdi Messrs. Vinnicombe, Fletcher and Earle. Vocal Solo—"Camelia and the Rose".....Gandy Mrs. Malcolm McLeod. Reading..... Rev. J. Carruthers. Grand Chorus from "Elysée D'Amore".....Donizetti St. James' Choir. Price of Admission, 15 cents. Concert at 8 o'clock, sharp.

DWELLING HOUSE, BY AUCTION.

I AM instructed by the Rev. J. V. Joet, to sell by Auction, on the premises, On Wednesday, 16th Instant, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, His Dwelling House situated on Euston Street, and at present occupied by himself. Parties wishing to look through the house can do so after Thursday next, 10th inst. For further particulars apply to GEORGE M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

CORSETS,

Wholesale

—AND—

Retail.



SPECIAL LINES

—AT—

85c., 85c., \$1, \$1.35.

BEER BROS.

All Sizes at BEER BROS.

BEER BROS.

McH31—d&wky.

C. B. Warren's Bankrupt Stock of Boots and Shoes.

HIS GREAT 'CHEAP' SALE will be continued until further notice Men's Shoes, old price \$1, now 50c.; Men's Long Boots, old price \$2.10, now \$1.50; Women's Pebble Button, old price \$1.50, now 85c.; Women's Strong Boots, old price \$1.28, now 75c.; Women's do., old price \$1, now 65c.; Boys' Long Boots, old price \$1.45, now 85c.; Child's Long Boots, old price \$1.28, now 75c.

NOTICE—BRAND NEW GOODS!—Come and see 7 Cases of Boots and Shoes opened for the first time, and which we will sell at invoice prices.

GOFF BROS.

Charlottetown, March 20, 1890.

Wholesale Trade.

- FLOUR. } 150 barrels Choice American FLOUR, Murdock, 500 " " Canadian " Howard, 150 " " " " Chipman's Patent, 50 " " " " White Eagle. TEA. } 150 half chests Choicest CONGOU TEAS, 20 boxes INDIA TEA (assorted grades). GAR. } 100 barrels Yellow Extra SUGAR, 25 " Standard Yellow " 50 " Granulated Sugar. MOLASSES. } 25 puns. DEMERARA MOLASSES. TOBACCO. } 50 caddies BRIGHT TOBACCO, 25 butts and caddies TWIST " Codfish, &c. } 50 boxes Choice Table CODFISH, 50 half boxes 50 barrels and half barrels LABRADOR HERRING, 25 cases CANNED SALMON, Sundries. } 500 reams Assorted WRAPPING PAPER, 100 dozen BROOMS, 2,000 GRAIN SACKS, 2,000 cases TALL CANS, 10 bales MANILLA MARLINE, AT LOWEST PRICES.

HORACE HASZARD,

Charlottetown, Jan 25, 1890.

LOWER QUEEN STREET.

All Right, 5817,

WILL commence the season in this Province about the 15th of April next, and will stand in the same places as he did last year.

This splendid horse is too well known to the breeders of Prince Edward Island to need any puffing. They all know what he is, and what a grand family of trotters and roadsters he has built up in the Maritime Provinces, where his stock have taken high rank, and are every year coming to the front. He is one of the very few horses in the provinces that contributed a representative to the 230 list in 1889, his son Charlie Mitchell having made a record, in a contested race, of 2:28. ALL RIGHT, 5817, is the sire of George Lee..... 2:23 Charlie Mitchell..... 2:28 Black Pilot..... 2:34 Black Bird..... 2:36 D-fiance..... 2:39 Little Fred (trial 2:28)..... 2:39 Maud R..... 2:40 Lucy Derrick (4 yr. old)..... 2:44 Nellie T. (trial)..... 2:45 George All Right..... 2:41 Nellie..... 2:45

If you want to raise trotters—and of course you do—heed to ALL RIGHT, and you will get fast trotters and first-class roadsters, and don't you forget that the old hero will be on the Island at the date named. Full particulars regarding stands, dates and terms will appear in good time. NEWTON LEE. Truro, N. S., April 7, 1890—dy ft law

CARD.

MISS SAUNDERS takes this opportunity of thanking her numerous customers for their liberal patronage during the past season, and wishes to inform them that she has taken rooms over Stanley Bros' Store, where she is prepared to do Millinery in the latest style. dy tw wy li—ap7

SCHOONER FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

The well-known sch. "Lady Franklin," 77 tons register, now lying in Georgetown Harbor, well found in every respect, and ready for sea, is now offered for sale or charter. For particulars apply to A. KENNEDY & CO., Head Queen's Wharf. Ch'town, April 5—dy s&t wky li

FOR SALE.

WHITE RUSSIAN SEED WHEAT, a very successful yielder. JOHN NEWSON. march1

EASTER CONCERT.

THE Sunday School scholars of the Upper Methodist Church will give an Easter Concert On Monday Next, 7th inst., AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M. The Church will be appropriately decorated. Admission, 15 cents. MR. HAWLEY, Conductor. J. D. SEAMAN, Superintendent.

LYCEUM

Easter Monday Night.

FIRST APPEARANCE before a Charlottetown audience of The College Boys' Histrionic Club, —IN—

"FALSELY ACCUSED,"

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN FOUR ACTS. Pronounced a brilliant success by competent judges. TICKETS—Reserved Seats, 35 cents; unreserved seats, 25 cents. For sale at Reddin's Drug Store. Doors open at 7.15, curtain to rise at 8 March 31—6t.

TEA AND FANCY SALE.

THE Ladies of St. James Church will hold their annual TEA AND FANCY SALE IN ST. JAMES' HALL, —ON— Thursday, April 10. Doors open at 2 o'clock; Tea on the tables at 6 o'clock. Admission, 10 cents; Tea, 25 cents. April 5.

Tenders for Water Pipe.

3,000 FEET 3 inch galvanized, sent here by mistake, and ordered to us for sale. Tenders for the whole or part will be received by us. S. H. NORTON & CO., Auctioneers. April 5—6w add