

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 8, 1884.

Adulterating Medicine.

A CORRESPONDENT charges a certain vendor with adulterating the liquors he sells. The charge is, of course, quite incredible. What! Lower the value of the invaluable medicine which it is the vendor's duty to dispense, just as the doctor orders, to the sick and afflicted. Perish the thought. The mere weakening of it with a little pure water is a very serious offence, for it just the quantity of alcohol ordered by the physician be not taken, the result may be fatal; but to mix noxious drugs with it is nothing short of a high crime. THE EXAMINER has taken the ground that liquor dealers who sell liquors which kill men, are parties to the crime of murder. Some persons say this ground is not tenable; because the man killed knew when he bought the liquor that he was buying a poison which had killed men, and took his chance on his own responsibility. But in the case of sick men and women, buying liquor as a medicine, and getting adulterated stuff, there is no doubt about the matter; and vendors who adulterate the liquors they sell do it at the peril of their lives.

Tyranny of the Majority.

THE *Freeholder*, of Cornwall, Ont., upholds temperance principles; but is vigorously endeavoring to prevent the adoption of the Scott Act by the County in which it is published. In one of its last leaders on the question the *Freeholder* gives utterance to views respecting "the great majority," which we know will be endorsed by at least one gentleman in Charlottetown. It says:—"The majority, like the individuals composing it, often makes mistakes, is often unjust, and is sometimes tyrannical. To speak of a majority as if it were infallible, and as if its decisions were invariably entitled to unbounded respect, is a very great mistake. It is one thing to be bound to obey the mandate of the majority, but it is quite another thing to admit the wisdom and the righteousness of that mandate. A man as the citizen of a free country may consider it his duty to obey the will of the majority constitutionally expressed, while at the same time he may dispise it for its folly or abhor it for its injustice. It should not be forgotten for a moment that a majority can be as cruel, as tyrannical, as unjust, and, we may add, as foolish as ever any despot was. The majority has a giant's strength, but it sometimes uses it like a very bad and a very stupid giant."

—Commenting on the Opposition's statements that there is dissension between Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. Mr. Chapleau, the *Toronto Mail's* Ottawa correspondent says:—"The trouble with their foundation is that it has no existence. They said the same thing months ago, but after the banquet to Sir Hector in Montreal they stopped for a while. At that banquet Mr. Chapleau said, referring to Sir Hector, 'He is a man who has nobly worked for us, for the country, for everybody. Someone may say: Why do you give a banquet in Montreal to Sir Hector, a Quebecer? He a Quebecer! No, he is a citizen of Canada, and as Minister he is a representative of us all. He has proved that he is that, and that he is a good Minister. He has been in politics many years. He has always been the same man he is to-day, the statesman and the hard worker.' Referring to the election of 1878, Mr. Chapleau said: 'I told Sir John then that the wisdom of the Minister ought to repair the weakness of the electorate. If the electorate should forget Sir Hector the province of Quebec would not forget him for she boasted of him as one of her most valorous soldiers, of whose services, experience and devotion she had need. I like to recall this souvenir, especially when people talk of dissensions, of divisions, among the members of the Cabinet. The truth is our Government is a model for the good will and mutual friendship and regard of its members one for the other.' This declaration for a time exercised the devils of dissension that have taken possession of the Opposition. They had taken fresh hope from the recent utterances of *Le Monde*, but the force of Mr. Chapleau's words must be destroyed before any importance can be attached to the newspaper attacks.

The defeat of Mr. Gladstone's Government by Tories and landlords on the subject of cattle disease legislation shows the existence of a state of opinion which may in the future work serious harm to Canada. The defeat was incurred in resisting an amendment of the Lords to the effect that, before importation of cattle from any country was permitted, the British Government must be satisfied that the legislation of the exporting country is sufficient to prevent danger of disease. The bill, as it originally stood, authorized the importation of cattle from a country, unless the aforesaid legislation was insufficient. In other words, the change was from the negative to the positive. In practice it would, no doubt, prevent the importation of live cattle, except for slaughter on landing, from almost every country. Mr. Gladstone has taken time to consider what he will do in the matter. He will probably withdraw the bill, for he certainly cannot pass it in the state he wished, and the law will then remain in its present form until the Tory Government gets in—and as soon as this occurs Canadian cattle will doubtless be excluded from the island market of England.

Supreme Court.

Yesterday was almost entirely devoted to the hearing of an application of Mrs. Jane Dingwall, of Morell, for her discharge from King's County Jail where she is now imprisoned for a breach of the Scott Act. The application was made on several grounds, among others that the original summons was only signed by one Justice, and that it and the information upon which it was issued charged the prisoner with more than one offence. The application, after having been argued at great length, was ordered to stand over until Saturday in order to enable Mrs. Dingwall either to produce the original summons or to account for its loss. Messrs. McLeod & Morson appeared for Mrs. Dingwall, and Hodgson and Peters for the convicting magistrates. This morning a *rule nisi* for a new trial returnable next Monday was granted in suit McDonald vs. Kennedy.

Our Advertisers.

Horace Haszard is offering mounted herring nets for sale cheap.

John M. Whitman, V. S., is prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business.

Wm. Dodd holds an auction sale of furniture, etc., at his sales-room, to-morrow, at two o'clock.

Some valuable property situate in Prince County, is to be sold by auction at the Law Courts building on the 11th June next.

A cargo of Little Glace Bay coal is daily expected, and will be sold cheap from vessel. Orders can be left at Koughan's scales.

J. F. Robertson intimates that the schr. Victor leaves here for St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 15th inst., taking freight at reasonable rates.

J. G. H. Brown calls for tenders for the erection of stores and bank building. Plans can be seen at the office of Messrs. Phillips and Chappell.

Beer & Chandler have assigned their stock-in-trade, book debts, etc., to W. H. Aitken, who is authorized to receive all moneys due the firm. He calls for tenders from persons willing to purchase the stock, debts, etc.

The Great Walk.

The greatest six-day go-as-you-please pedestrian contest known in the history of that class of sports ended at 8.35 on Saturday evening in New York, when the contest was abandoned to Fitzgerald, who had then covered 610 miles, with so great a lead that the victory was assured. Perhaps 20,000 people were in attendance at Madison Square Garden during the afternoon and evening, when the excitement over the contest, which had been increasing daily, induced by the closeness between the two leading walkers, was at fever heat. All of the contestants showed signs of exhaustion early in the day, although seven of them plodded along determinedly to the end. Fitzgerald scored his 600th mile at 5.25 p. m., and Rowell followed with 600 to his credit at 6.53 p. m., the former leading by 8 miles. At 8.35 the referee called all contestants to a halt and Rowell was asked if he desired to finish the remaining few hours stipulated by the agreement, but he, as well as all the others, was willing to stop with the score where it then was. Rowell was very stiff during the latter part of the evening and one ankle was much swollen and very painful. He was obliged to limp around the track during the last few hours. Fitzgerald was badly used up at the finish. At times he staggered and could scarcely be compelled to move, but would regain fresh spirit when told that Rowell was pulling up on him, and again set out with his awkward but speedy lope. Panchot was probably in better condition at the finish than any of the other contestants. Herty and Noremac were sick looking indeed by the time the contest was settled, and Elson, who had struggled hard to save being distanced, looked badly. Yint was in fair condition. [The scores at the finish were published in THE EXAMINER on Monday.]

Stephens and Parnell.

THE FENIAN CHIEF'S OPINION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY AGITATOR.

The *New York World's* cable says: The most notable articles in the May number of the *Contemporary Review* is by James Stephens, the former Fenian leader, on "Ireland and the Franchise Bill." Mr. Stephens does not seem to sympathize at all with the feeling expressed by Mr. Parnell when he described the passage of the franchise bill as a practical and substantial victory for Ireland. In the present temper of the Irish people, Mr. Stephens says, the additional representatives elected under the provisions of the new franchise law will be selected from among the most extreme faction of those who believe in parliamentary agitation, and there is no one now in the parliamentary party who will be found capable of leading these extremists. Their views of

WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED

by parliamentary tactics will be exaggerated by their increased numerical strength, and they will laugh at the leadership of Biggar and Healy as too timorous, although these men have been in the past the most audacious of the parliamentarians. This leaves only Parnell, and it is evident that he will have to go with the tide of the extremists or else retire from Irish leadership. As for Mr. Parnell himself, Mr. Stephens thinks that recent events have quite plainly shown that his enthusiasm is subsiding, and that, having secured some few concessions here and there, or what he considers concessions, he is quite satisfied to let matters drift along as at present, in the hope of picking up other trivial advantages by his quiescent attitude regarding the great questions at stake. Mr. Parnell, he says, undoubtedly still enjoys the confidence of hundreds of thousands of Irishmen, but it looks suspiciously like the confidence of a people who are getting tired of confiding, and are beginning to ask for tangible results for their many years of unrewarded trustfulness.

ONE RESULT OF THE FRANCHISE,

he thinks, will be to lessen Mr. Parnell's popularity and to preclude the continuance of his dictatorship. With their increased strength the Irish members in the next parliament will be more implacable of any

man's yoke, and they will come up to London fresh from the people and full of ideas far more advanced and aggressive than those of the Parnell school. Parnell's political adroitness will always be useful and in demand as long as there is an Irish delegation in the British commons, but he will no longer be the autocrat of the delegation but a working member of the rank and file, and his power will be governed by the amount of his personal influence and attainments. As for Biggar, he will probably be tossed on the shelf as an obstructive fossil, and Healey will be

RELEGATED TO INSIGNIFICANCE,

as a mere moderate who has failed to keep up with the march of advanced thought. Mr. Stephens predicts that parliament will be horror stricken at the wild excesses of the new Irish extremists, and no one will be more astonished than Mr. Parnell, who will realize, when it is too late to save his prestige, that he should never have coqueted with the chiefs, either in Ireland or America. The upshot of it all, he says, will be that England will call a halt in regard to all concessions, and will proceed to rule Ireland with an iron hand, treating her as a conquered province in a chronic state of siege, thus the next state of that unhappy country will be worse than the present, and so, he predicts, it will remain until England's domination in Ireland shall be overthrown by Irish arms in open warfare, unless the Irish people prove content to relinquish the dream of centuries and to accept forevermore England's rule in the land of their forefathers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Northern Light.

SIR.—When, may I ask, is the time likely to arrive in the history of P. E. Island when Government officials shall not be considered the Lords of creation; when, for their blundering, they shall receive their just reward, and when justice and fair play shall be meted out from those in authority, like the air which we breathe, free to all? What little work the Northern Light does, or is capable of doing, one might reasonably expect would be attended with a due regard for justice to shippers, and also that the convenience of the public would be studied a little. Such, however, is not the case.

In the first place, I would ask, why has not the Northern Light been plying for the last fortnight between Charlottetown and Picton instead of Georgetown and Picton? To my mind, this seems to be simply a means of fraudulently exacting unnecessary charges over our Railway, both for freight and passengers, which no sound reasoning or a desire for fair play would permit. The mail, too, in leaving Picton, instead of coming direct to Charlottetown, is left over at Georgetown, and does not reach here till arrival of the regular accommodation train the following day. A glaring instance of this was last Saturday week, the English mail arriving at Georgetown at about five o'clock, was detained there till Monday's train, and was not delivered here till late in the afternoon. A large mail crossed last Thursday, and was not delivered here till Friday afternoon. The mail received this afternoon is the first since Saturday. Such a state of affairs would not be allowed to exist in any other civilized part of the world. I notice that she is again to be put on the slip at Picton, and, judging from the past, I presume this is for the purpose of putting her in thorough repair, so that she will be able to stand the test of remaining the coming summer moored to one of our wharves, and in the fall to proceed to Georgetown harbour, there to anchor in the ice for the winter. We occasionally find those who have the hardihood to write something in her favor, but they are usually those who know nothing of the worry, inconvenience, disappointment and vexation which she causes, besides the injustice done to shippers owing to the way she is at present managed. To say that she is simply a perfect farce, palmed off on a people much too easily satisfied, is hardly sufficient. I consider her to be all that, and a fraudulent Government decoy as well. The former no one doubts; the latter needs explanation. It is a well-known fact that those in favor of her pretend she is able to do a very great deal more than she ever succeeds in accomplishing, and by this means they induce shippers to purchase later in the fall largely of produce, far more than they otherwise would if she was out of existence. Then after shipping it to Georgetown, they find that it is stored in the warehouse, where an exorbitant rate of freight is charged monthly, or a full months storage charged for any part of a month after forty-eight hours. By this means the Government reap quite a harvest. This is not all. In the spring, instead of the freight that was stored all winter going by the first trips, foreigners purchasing horses and cattle are first accommodated at the expense of the shippers of the other freight. Freight shipped to Georgetown last March did not reach its destination till after similar freight shipped by the steamer Summerside to the same place had arrived. How long is this state of affairs to last? How long are we, as a people, going to tamely submit to such a fulfillment of the terms of confederation? Surely there is a limit to our forbearance.

BROWN.

The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared ports and Great Britain with cargoes from and to Canada for the month of March and three months was as follows:—

MONTH OF MARCH.		
	Entered.	Cleared.
1884	10,326	22,677
1883	3,689	31,362
THREE MONTHS ENDING MARCH		
1884	27,578	46,065
1883	42,400	61,095

Observe the progress of liberal ideas in commerce! A clothing dealer in St. Louis having lately offered to give a stem-winding watch to every buyer of a suit of clothes, his next door neighbor, who is a jeweler, has revenged himself by offering to give a suit of clothes to every purchaser of a stem-winding watch.

"Mr. Jones," said little Johnny to that gentleman, who was making an afternoon call, "can whiskey talk?" "No, my child, how can you ask such a question?" "Oh! nothing! only my said whiskey was beginning to talk on you."

LATEST! NEWEST! LATEST!

—AT—

Perkins & Sterns.

WE have just received our first instalment of this season's Stock, and, during the next ten days, will open the balance of Mr. Sterns' recent purchases in Great Britain and United States. As usual, our stock is bought in the very best markets; and, on inspection, will be found to comprise, in addition to STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, all the novelties of the season, at lowest prices.

OUR STOCK OF MILLINERY AND LADIES' HATS is large, and consists of the latest Paris, London and New York styles.

An immense Stock of FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

Dress, Mantle and other TRIMMINGS, in all the latest novelties.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Dress Goods, Prints, Sateens, Gingham, etc., etc.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, April 29, 1884.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

The SECURITY offered to policy holders is UNSURPASSED by any Company doing business in the Dominion.

Its PROGRESS HAS BEEN UNEXAMPLD in the history of Insurance in Canada.

Its Policies are INDISPUTABLE after three years and NON FORFEITABLE after two years.

The CASH PROFIT results paid to policy-holders have not been equalled by any Company in Canada.

The following are examples of ACTUAL REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS by application of profits:—

Robert Taylor, Halifax, insured for \$10,000 in 1872, premium \$317.70; in 1880, \$160.10.
John Willis, Halifax, insured for \$1,000 in 1871, premium \$31.77; in 1882, \$14.20.
John S. McLean, Halifax, insured for \$4,000 in 1872, premium \$137.70; in 1882, \$70.00.
Mayor Jones, St. John, insured for \$5,000 in 1871, premium \$172.20; in 1882, \$77.20.

The tullest information will be given on application.

DESBRISAY & ANGUS,

General Agents for P. E. Island.

Ch'town, May 7, 1884.

New Goods!

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, SUNSHADES, etc.

NEW LACES, newest and most popular Goods.

EMBROIDERIES, very handsome.

TRIMMINGS, Fringes, Buttons, in endless variety.

Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarfs, India Muslins.

KID AND JERSEY GLOVES, Corsets, Hats, Feathers and Millinery Goods.

Splendid value in Cashmeres, Dress Goods, Prints, etc.

New Goods to follow by every Steamer.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Ch'town, May 6, 1884.

FRESH

English and American

SEEDS

—AT—

WATSON'S

DRUG STORE.

Guaranteed Fresh, Genuine and Cheaper

than any other Seedstore in the Island.

A Liberal Discount on all purchases of Seeds over \$1.

CITY DRUG STORE, 33 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, April 30, 1884.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and dispatch at the EXAMINER JOB PRINTING ROOMS, near Water and Great George Street.

NEW SEEDS, FRESH AND GOOD.

A CHOICE LOT of Garden Seeds, all reliable and warranted, just received at

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,

KENT STREET.

Ch'town, May 5—1f

HOME INDUSTRIES.

P. E. ISLAND SOAP WORKS.

FULL LINES in Maple Leaf, Acme, Spruce, Bud, Mottled, Island Bouquet. Value fully equal to imported Soaps.

BEER & SONS, Proprietors.

Ch'town, April 31, 1884—1m eod

Brick Machine For Sale

AT A BARGAIN.

BULLMAN & SHEPHERD'S MAKE. Capable of turning out about 10,000 Bricks a day. Apply to

BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, April 16, 1884.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE undersigned offers for sale or to let, his residence, at Brighton. Possession 15th May.

FRED. W. HENDMAN.

April 14, 1884.—10d 2w

Notice of Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves in business, under the style and firm of

R. BURDETT & SON,

successors to the late firm of R. Burdett, for the purpose of carrying on a

General Store Business.

In making this announcement they take the opportunity to thank their friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm, and trust, by close application to business, to merit a larger share of public patronage than ever.

RICHARD BURDETT, WM. A. BURDETT.

Dundas, P. E. I., May 6, 1884.

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To Truckmen.

THE Charlottetown Gas Light Company will receive Tenders, up to the 10th instant, for the truckage of coal to the Gas Works.

Tenders to state the price per ton of 2,240 pounds. The Company do not agree to accept the lowest or any tender.

WILLIAM MURPHY, Manager.

Ch'town, May 5, 1884—11 date

Lobster Fishermen Wanted.

Ten good Fishermen, to whom the highest wages will be paid, and immediate employment given. Apply to

HORACE HASZARD.

Ch'town, April 25—101

TO LOBSTER PACKERS.

FOR SALE—1,000 cases FLAT CANS (warranted). Apply to

LONGWORTH & CO., Water Street.

Ch'town, April 9—2aw 3w

SEED BARLEY.

FOR SALE—Eighty bushels prime Seed Barley—yields twenty-six bushels from one.

Samples to be seen at Belmont Mills, the market, or Mr. J. D. McLeod's. Price moderate.

B. E. WRIGHT.

April 29, 1884—wkly

Valuable Property.

BY AUCTION, May 9th, at five o'clock, p. m., that beautiful plot of land, in Southport the property of Mrs. F. Ereen.

Terms at sale.

HENRY BOYVER, Auctioneer.

Southport, April 25.

Schooner R. Munn.

BY AUCTION, SATURDAY, MAY 10th, at two o'clock, p. m., at Pisquid Wharf, the schooner R. Munn, with Sails, Anchors, Chains, etc.

HENRY BOYVER, Auctioneer.

Southport, April 25

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THAT two-story Stone House, situated at Kenwith (the late Mr. Holl's), five miles from Charlottetown. Will sell the stone of the building or let the building, including a few acres of land, orchard and coach-house, for a term of years.

For full particulars apply to

THOMAS PIERCE, Winslow Road, or ALEXANDER HORNE, Charlottetown.

April 19, 1884—2w 2aw wkly 2w

SUBSCRIBE for the WEEKLY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and Best Newspaper published on P. E. Island. Only \$1 per year