

Varia

The Caffarell affair has ended in a singular fashion. Not only has General Caffarell been struck off the Army List for putting his name to drafts which he knew he could not honour—no notice being taken of the charges of attaining decorations for rich upstarts—but General Boulanger has fallen a victim to his indiscretion in mixing himself up with the affair. So important did he think himself that he chose to assume that the shots directed against General Caffarell were intended to reach him. In reply to telegrams enquiring as to the correctness of the expressions reported to have been used by him he replied evasively, evidently intending his successor in the Ministry of War should understand what a great man M. Boulanger was. General Ferron, however, was in no humour to let his predecessor have things all his own way, and promptly inflicted upon him close arrest for thirty days. His foes have now been triumphing over him, declaring that his sun has set. We shall see. Demonstrations have been held in his favour; and prisoner though he be, he is now higher than ever in the estimation of his admirers.

The fact is, matters are in a very unsatisfactory state in France, and it is doubtful if political disintegration can proceed much further. The only stable element in French politics appears to be the President, but he is an old man of eighty years; and it is hard to believe that he can do much now to save his country from the confusion in which it is plunged. It would really seem that the chances of a return of the Monarchy—or even more likely still, of a Dictatorship—are rising; not because the people wish for either, but it is beginning to believe in the incapacity of the Republic to govern. There seems to exist a feeling of uneasiness that may grow into a wild and widespread passion of wrath and shame, the effects of which it is impossible to predict. It is just possible that one good may come out of all this evil. It may perhaps render the people less disposed for war. They will scarcely care to trust the honor of France in the keeping of men who cannot preserve their own honor.

Measles and politics at first sight seem to have little in common. The attack of this malady, from which nearly all the grandchildren of the King and Queen of Denmark are now suffering, may, however, have an important bearing on European politics. It is not so much that two daughters of the Prince of Wales, or that the Duke of Sparta has fallen a victim to the infection, but that the children of the Czar are down with it. The Autocrat of All the Russias has to stay at Fredensburg in quarantine—an Emperor in quarantine is a startling novelty—and he has already sent his yacht back to Cronstadt before the winter sets in and blocks the passage. When he is able to return home he will most probably have to pass through Prussia, when he will not so easily escape having to pay a visit to the German Emperor as he did the other day. Meanwhile Bulgaria may be left to its own devices a little while longer, and so be able to consolidate its position. We are glad to learn that the attack from which the exalted children are suffering in Denmark is only one of German measles, and affords no ground for alarm. The measles has, however, attacked all the children of the Czar, and all but one of those of the Crown Prince of Denmark.

I have often been asked by my young friends, "Why is the present century called the Nineteenth?" One would hardly suppose that any obscurity could arise in the use of such a term, yet I have heard the above question raised. It is thus answered:

The first day, and the starting point or zero of the Christian chronological scale was the midnight with which the first of January, 1 A. D., commenced. This was the moment at which the first century began; and it ended evidently when, dating from that moment, 100 complete years had elapsed. The first century, therefore, terminated, and the second began, at the midnight between the 31st December, 100 A. D., and the 1st of January, 101 A. D. In like manner the second century terminated, and the third began at the midnight between the 31st December, 200 A. D., and the 1st of January, 201 A. D. It is evident, therefore, that the entire year 100 A. D. belonged to the first century, and the entire year 200 A. D. belonged to the second century; and in the same manner it follows that the entire year 1800 A. D. belonged to the eighteenth century. The eighteenth century therefore commenced with the 1st of January, 1701 A. D., and terminated with the 31st December, 1800 A. D., both these days belonging to that century. In like manner the first day of the nineteenth century was 1st January, 1801 A. D., and its last day will be 31st December, 1900 A. D.

The Pope has taken a step which is as wise as it is unexpected. He has appointed a committee of four Cardinals to take into consideration the Law of Guarantees, with an instruction to them to see if a *modus vivendi* cannot be found between himself and the Italian Government. The committee is to consist of Cardinals Simoni, Rampolla (Secretary of State), Monaco, and Vannutelli, whose names are sufficient warrant for believing that they will honestly carry out Leo XIII's statesmanlike intentions. They are to report to His Holiness as to any modifications which may be necessary, or any provision which may be fatal, to a satisfactory settlement of the question. If only the Italian Government will, when the time comes, carry on the negotiations in a friendly spirit, and be willing to make concessions wherever possible, we may hope to see the throne of Leo set on a firmer foundation than ever.

Nowadays, when there is so much being said and written about drunkenness, and the remedies therefore, the following remarkable old law which prevailed among the Moscas, one of the tribes of Granada, might be of interest. It almost seems a pity that it is impracticable in this civilized age, though I have no doubt that husbands, even of the present day, have sometimes experienced the same thing, of course in a much more modified form. Among the Moscas, as among more advanced nations the king could do no wrong; but the subordinate chiefs could. These chiefs were men, the people reasoned, like themselves; they could not be punished by their vassals for there would be a natural unfairness in that; the power of punishment was therefore vested in their wives, and a power

it was which they exercised famously whenever it fell to them to be judges of their poor husbands. The Conqueror Quesada, calling one morning upon the chief of a place called Suesca, found him under the hands of his nine wives, who were tying him, and having done so, proceeded in spite of Quesada's intercession, to flog him one after the other. His offence was that some Spaniards had the night before lodged in his house, and he had partaken too freely of their Spanish wine. Drunkenness was one of the sins under which fell the cognizance of his wives; they carried him to bed that he might sleep himself sober, and then awoke him in the morning to receive the rigor of the law.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Carnival of Rum.

Sir,—As the day of the proposed repeal of the Canada Temperance Act in this city approaches, it is impossible to keep back the question which is forcing itself upon the minds of many, as to the real, actual position in which Charlottetown will be placed in relation to the liquor traffic, should the petitioners for repeal prove victorious on the polling day so near at hand.

The question which we think ought now to be raised by every man who has the slightest interest in the social order and general welfare of the city in which he lives, and which ought to be raised with all the emphasis and burning earnestness of which we are capable, is: If not the Scott Act,—what? Is it not a fair and reasonable question to propose to every man who has a voice and vote in this important matter, to enquire as to what will take the place of the present measure, should it, either by the indifference and inactivity of its preferred friends, or the untiring and extraordinary efforts of its enemies, be defeated on the 24th of the present month? It is very necessary that there should be clearness and indisputable certainty on this very point, for the most vital, and, we believe, momentous, issues depend upon the answer that shall be given.

If the Scott Act is killed, what will inevitably and without any question take its place—at least for some time? Let us see. It is not any part of our profession to manufacture baseless and terrible dreams, or to place in any man's pathway some gloomy spectacle which is only the creation of some ill-balanced and morbid brain. The painting of moral and ghostly pictures by an extravagant and distorted imagination, is not the way to achieve any true conviction or substantial victory in any cause whatever. But if there are ugly and damaging facts which are sure to follow a certain course of action, either in the life of the individual or in the experience of society, is it not wise, yea, is it not manly and imperative that those facts should receive their fair and general consideration which their grave importance demands? How then will the city of Charlottetown find itself, should the present temperance measure be defeated on the election now approaching?

Is it likely that the license laws in operation in the city previous to the adoption of the Scott Act, will immediately come into force, and place some sort of restriction on the liquor traffic in the event of the present measure being defeated? To expect anything from laws which are practically abrogated is to rest our hopes upon a shadow, and to be pierced by the very staff upon which in our folly we may fondly love.

To attempt to arrest the men who are engaged in the traffic under laws which are dead, would be fiercely resisted by the very men who are doing their best to destroy the present Act, and in every possible way to pursue their illegal and immoral calling, no matter what the consequences may be to the families and homes of the city in which they carry on their nefarious and degrading trade. Nothing, absolutely nothing, can be expected from this quarter, and it is well for every voter to feel that this is at once clear and indisputable. Is there then any probability, in the event of the petitioners for repeal securing a victory in the coming contest, that the Local Legislature will immediately be summoned and at once arrange for the management and control of the traffic in question? Who is there that will give us any guarantee or assurance that anything of the kind will be done? Is it not a vain hope that such a special assembling of the Legislature will take place? Is it not absolutely certain that any immediate legislation will be looked for in vain? What, then, is the irrefragable conclusion to which we are driven in contemplating any possible defeat of the Canada Temperance Act on the 24th inst.? Is it not, as the able editor of the *Island Guardian* stated in the last issue of that excellent journal, that the choice to be made is a choice between the Scott Act and *free rum*? This, we contend, is the real issue now to be decided, and we ask all fair-minded men what is their only course of action when confronted with a terrible reality like this? We are informed that most ample provision has been made for a perfect carnival of free rum! Is it not time to sound a note of warning, and, if possible, prevent so great a curse? Free rum in Charlottetown, not for a week or two, but in all probability for some three or four months! Who can tell the utter demoralization such a state of things cannot fail to secure? What do the moral, not to say Christian, convictions of the population of this city say to this dire possibility? What is the feeling of every parent who has even an ordinary solicitude for the welfare of those under his own roof, and who is under the most sacred obligations to shield every one committed to him from every vice and fatal snare? What say the Churches, who are attempting to guard the weak in their congregations, and watch over the spiritual interests of the multitudes now under their oversight and care? A month of free rum will do more to break down the social order of the city, and push backward all the temperance and moral achievements of years, than any other agency that we can name.

Surely we are not prepared to commit a moral and social suicide like this, when with open eyes we can see what the rejection of the Scott Act really involves. It is bad enough now, after all that the present measure, in spite of the most formidable obstacles, has accomplished, but a dispensation of free rum cannot fail to make matters many times worse, and to crimson with shame's reddest blush, all care for the reputation and moral respectability of the

city in which we live. To entirely unfetter this evil, and by this means remove all the restrictive and embarrassing things which now oppress those who are engaged in the liquor trade, is a work for which not many, we think, will care to be responsible.

It does not take a long time to apply the torch to the building, but when once the infamous deed has been successfully done, it often takes long and laborious and anxious hours to quench the multiplying flames, and often the most heroic efforts of the most daring man are in vain, and they are compelled to leave what was once a noble pile of buildings, a blackened, shapeless mass of smoking ruins.

It does not require much time to open the dam that holds the gathered waters in safe keeping, but when once broken the pent-up floods rush madly through the ever widening breach. This is in the very nature of things and it cannot be otherwise. It is dangerous, therefore, to remove existing fetters from the liquor traffic of this city, and to hope that by-and-by the authorities will again lay hold upon it and keep it as its dam, and by some sort of license system make it over into a decent and respectable calling or trade. It is a fallacy of the worst kind, and the proof of the fallacy is found wherever we care to look. To grapple with this evil when, for three or four months, it has had its own way, and then endeavor to bring it into subjection and decent control will prove one of the most formidable difficulties that the officials of this city have ever had to undertake. Our contention then is, that the coming contest resolves itself into a choice between the Scott Act and *free rum*, and we hope that this main issue will be kept prominent before us during the present campaign.

W. HARRISON.

Ch'town, Nov. 5th.

Editorial and Rev. J. Shenton.

Sir,—In your editorial of last evening's *EXAMINER* you say: "The pens of such men as Rev. W. R. Frame and the tongues of such men as the Rev. Job Shenton have been employed in advocating the Scott Act, and in denouncing those who say it is a failure, rather than in promoting the temperance cause." I do not deny the first part of the sentence quoted above, that I have advocated the Scott Act; and only say I shall continue to do so to the utmost of my personal influence, and in the use of the tongue. About the second part of the sentence I would ask you: when and where did I denounce those who say that the Scott Act is a failure?

Now about the third part of the sentence: "rather than in promoting the temperance cause." I have only to say that the whole of your editorial goes to show that your ideas and mine do not agree. If you think your editorial article will promote the cause of temperance, I can quite understand why you think my way of advocating temperance is a failure. If, as you say, the experience of six years has proven that the Scott Act cannot be satisfactorily enforced in this city; if it has been the means of seriously diverting temperance work from its proper channel, and churches, and divisions and temples have been neglecting their work; if it is chargeable with having made more drunkards and caused more liquor to be sold than under license, then why, I ask, is it that to a man whose engaged in illicit liquor selling are working against and will vote for the repeal of the Scott Act? To me this is a new departure for persons to work so diligently against their own interests.

JOB SHENTON.

Disreputable Tactics.

Sir,—Last evening a mail driver was arrested and detained in the lock-up all night to give testimony in a Scott Act case. This morning before the Stipendiary Magistrate he was examined and swore that he had made no purchase of liquor from the accused, nor had he any transactions relating to the purchase or sale of liquor with him. He neither directly nor indirectly had anything to do with the purchase of liquor. His testimony was a complete break down on the part of prosecutor Henderson. It is too bad to have an innocent man deprived of his liberty in this shameful manner. It is said the mails were not despatched this morning in consequence of this high-handed act on the part of the prosecutor and those whom he has induced to back him up. Is it possible that in this age and in this country an innocent and law-abiding man can be thrown into prison and Her Majesty's mails detained on the unsupported affidavit of a careless and ignorant prosecutor? This poor mail driver had to sleep upon a hard bench in the lock-up all the night, and were it not for the kindness of a friend would have had to do without his breakfast until it pleased the prosecutor to have him examined before the Magistrate. Under this state of things no man is safe.

VINDEX.

A FOOLISH YOUNG MAN.—A Halifax man who thought he had won the love of a young lady graduate of a leading female college gave her \$175 last week, to purchase her wedding outfit. She apparently concluded that the money was of more importance than the man, and has left for Boston.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE'S COURT.—We are requested by the Clerk of the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court to correct our report of yesterday's proceedings. Mr. Tomlins informs us that the cases in which the witness Nicholson did not appear were not postponed awaiting his voluntary appearance, but were postponed until a subpoena was properly served upon him in order that a warrant might issue for his arrest and so compel him to come before the Court and give evidence. There was, he says, no intimation from the Magistrate limiting future postponements.

A BIG BAZE.—Salisbury, N. B., had an extensive fire on Wednesday evening. It started in the Commercial House, spread thence to the Salisbury House, and Horsman's blacksmith shop, all three of which were destroyed. Very little of the Commercial House furniture was saved; but most of that of the Salisbury House was taken out in a somewhat damaged condition. Mr. Horsman saved the greater portion of the articles in his shop. The total loss is estimated at about \$18,000, and the total insurance is in the neighborhood of \$2,200. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a child playing with birch bark, and putting it between the plaster and wall through an opening in the latter.

Entertainment at Souris.

On the evening of the 3rd inst., the Town Hall at Souris was crowded to its utmost capacity. The occasion was one of more than ordinary interest, as the senior pupils of the Congregation de Notre Dame were to give a public entertainment in aid of their institution. At eight o'clock sharp, the programme was begun, and for two hours the young ladies, with dialogue, music and song, commanded the attention and applause of all present. Teachers and pupils are alike to be congratulated upon the success of their entertainment. The proceeds, we learn, amounted to \$52. Below was the programme of the evening:

- Instrumental Solo.....Miss Ellie Sullivan
Welcome.....Choir
Prologue.....Miss Edith Kiekham
Song—"Whispering Hope".....Miss Gussie Muttart
Song—"O, How Delightful".....Miss Sophia Paquet
Dialogue—"Worth no Wealth".....Misses Lottie McWade, Annie Campion, Agnes McCormack and Edith Kiekham.
Song—"Morning Greeting".....Choir
Song—"Dream Faces".....Miss Lottie McWade
Dialogue—"The Waterfall".....Misses Mary C. McDonald, Mamie Voss, Ellie Sullivan, Sophia Paquet and Amelia Paquet.
Song—"Ruth and Naomi".....Miss Lottie McWade
Dialogue—"The House on the Hill".....Misses Eva Stone, Gussie Muttart, Marcella Lavie and Annie Campion.
Song—"Some Day I'll Wander Back Again".....Misses Amelia and Sophia Paquet
Song—"When You and I Were Young".....Misses Mamie and Maggie Campbell
Dialogue—"A Love of a Bonnet".....Misses Laura McCormack, Gussie Muttart, Edith Kiekham and Lottie McWade.
Song and Chorus—"Chase the Butterflies".....Choir
"God Save the Queen".....By all present

Auction Sale, FISH.

BY Auction, TUESDAY, November 9th, at 11 o'clock, at Rooms, Queen Street,—175 Barrels and Halfs do No. 1 Labrador and Cape Breton HERRING, in lots of five barrels and upwards; 175 Codfish, Pollock, Pickled Codfish, Cod Oil, &c. Terms—Cash for sums under \$25, over the amount, 3 months approved notes. A. MCNEILL, Auctioneer.

APPLES.

BY Auction, THURSDAY, November 10th, at 11 o'clock, at Rooms, Queen Street,—One Car Load Choice No. 1 APPLES, in Gravensteins, Tompkins, Baldwins and Pippins—a very choice lot direct from growers. A. MCNEILL, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, Stoves, &c., by Auction.

I AM instructed by a gentleman about to leave the Island, to Sell by Auction,

Tuesday, 8th Inst, at 1.30 p.m.

ALL HIS Household Furniture,

consisting of a very nice Black Walnut Parlor Set (as good as new), Bed-room and Dining-room Sets, Pictures, Cornices, Mattresses, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

—ALSO—Hall, Parlor and Cook Stoves.

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Nov. 5, 1887.

The Charlottetown Board of Trade.

A GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held at the Board Room, on MONDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at half-past Seven o'clock. By order of the Council, J. MACEACHERN, Secretary.

Nov. 7, 1887—21

CITY POUND.

A RED and White Cow, with one crooked horn, has been in the City Pound since Nov. 2nd. If not claimed within four days from this date, she will be sold at Public Auction. T. BRENNAN, Pound Keeper.

Nov. 5—41

NOTICE.

THE City Council, of the City of Charlottetown, will receive applications for the apprenticeship for 17 years of a mendicant female child, four years old. Any person wishing to take such child can make application to the said Council within twenty days.

By order, A. H. MACPHERSON, City Clerk. City Clerk's Office, Nov. 5, 1887—21 & WY

ANNIVERSARY OF THE Methodist Missionary Society.

SERMONS will be preached on SUNDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 6th, IN THE PRINCE STREET CHURCH, by Rev. Robert Wilson at 10.30 a.m.; by Rev. Y. Hiraiwa, at 6.30 p.m.

Second Church,

by Rev. Y. Hiraiwa at 10.30 a.m.; by Rev. Robert Wilson at 6.30 p.m.

The Missionary Meetings will be held in the Prince Street Church, MONDAY, November 7th at 7.30. Chair to be taken by Dr. Johnson. Second Church—Tuesday, November 8th, at 7.30. Chair to be taken by Mr. John Henry. Collections will be taken up at each of the services in behalf of the Missionary Society. F. W. MOORE, Secretary.

Nov. 4, 1887—21

WANTED—A Servant Girl. Apply to Mrs. Crosby, Hillsborough St.

- New Carpets at JAMES PATON & CO.
New Dress Goods at JAMES PATON & CO.
New Velvetens at JAMES PATON & CO.
New Cloths at JAMES PATON & CO.
New Furs at JAMES PATON & CO.
New Overcoats at JAMES PATON & CO.
New Wool Goods at JAMES PATON & CO.
New Hats and Bonnets at JAMES PATON & CO.
New Mitts and Gloves at JAMES PATON & CO.
New Underclothing at JAMES PATON & CO.
New Collars, Braces, &c., at JAMES PATON & CO.

JAMES PATON & CO., Charlottetown and Summerside.

Ch'town, Nov. 2, 1887.—dy & wky

B. S. Davies & Co.

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE have opened in the Cameron Block a

FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM TAILORING

— AND —

Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment,

with an Entirely NEW and FRESH STOCK, purchased in the Best Markets for Cash.

MR. MAYNARD, formerly Cutter at the London House will be in charge of the Tailoring Department.

Correct Style and Good-fitting Garments Guaranteed.

A full line of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, and all the novelties in Gents' Neckwear and Furnishings, at prices as Low as are to be found.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 1, 1887.—dy & wky 3mos

Grey Flannels

— AND —

FLEECY COTTONS.

We invite Purchasers to Compare our Prices and our Quality with other Stocks, as we have SPECIAL VALUE IN THESE TWO LINES.

STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK.

Ch'town, Nov. 1, 1887—cod & wky

BEER & GOFF, FLOUR & TEA STORES, QUEEN AND KING SQUARES.

'87 FALL IMPORTATIONS '87

FLOUR. We have on hand and to arrive over 1,400 Barrels Choice Family Flour, comprising such well-known brands as Eskey, Matchless, Kent, City and White Duck, every barrel of which is warranted and which we will sell at the very Lowest Price for Cash.

TEA. Our 24 CENT TEA takes the lead every time, because we keep up the quality and give the best value in the city. We have a large stock of Extra-Fine Tea on hand and to arrive, in 1/2 chests, 1/4 chests, 5 lbs., and 10 lb. Tin Caddys, which will be sold low. We warrant every pound of Tea we sell, and if it does not prove satisfactory, return it and we will refund you the money.

SUGAR. A large stock of Sugars always kept on hand, in Refined, Raw Demersara Extra Granulated, Paris Lump and Frosting.

Kerosene Oil. We buy nothing but the Best American Kerosene Oil, as we find it is the only kind that will give satisfaction. If you want a five-gallon tin, give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we can make the price right.

Molasses, &c. A large stock of Molasses, American Cornmeal, Raisins, Currants, Rice, Soap, Tobacco, &c., &c., always kept on hand and sold low for Cash.

We beg leave to solicit our numerous customers for their patronage in the past and to thank a continuous of the same for the future, being confident that we can give them the best satisfaction in the city. We buy our goods direct from headquarters in England, United States and Canada, and are therefore in a position to Sell Lower and give Better Value than those who buy second-hand.

BEER & GOFF, Queen and King Squares.

Nov. 3, 1887.—cod & wky