

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 19, 1887.

The Question Discussed.

In the early part of this year, THE EXAMINER suggested that it would be prudent, in view of a prospective Scott Act election, to pass a stringent high License Law; so that in case of the defeat of the Act there might be something to fall back upon. We did this on the principle that when grappling with an enemy it is well to give him no chance and to strengthen our defences at every point. The suggestion was adopted by the Government, and a very stringent License Law was submitted to the Legislature. But, mirabile dictu, the Bill was violently opposed by some temperance men in the House, and some outside. It was contended that the present License was sufficient for any emergency, and the Government, finding that the Bill could not be carried in the Upper House, withdrew it.

Just now, it may be interesting to refer briefly to the discussion which arose in the Legislature respecting the Bill:

MR. SULLIVAN said that if the Canada Temperance Act ceased to be law, it was questionable whether we had any other law to take its place. The Local Act passed some years ago was indefinite on that point. It was not, therefore, desirable to leave the law on such a subject in a state of uncertainty.

MR. UNDERHAY said that on principle he was opposed to the sale by license of spirituous liquors. It was possible, however, that the Canada Temperance Act might cease to be law at some future time. In that case an arrangement might be made that an Act containing similar principles might come into force. The Scott Act has not been properly enforced, and we should be prepared, in case it ceases to become law, with an efficient law to take its place.

MR. YEO said that should the Canada Temperance Act be discontinued in Charlottetown during the coming summer, or at any other time, there should be an efficient law to take its place.

MR. RICHARDS was under the impression that should the Scott Act be discontinued in any of the Counties or Towns, we could fall back on the License Law passed by our Legislature a few years ago. If, however, such was not the case, he thought it proper that a new and efficient Act should be passed to take the place of the Scott Act should the latter cease to become law.

MR. BENTLEY said that he did not at all agree with the principle of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors, but as we could not pass a prohibitory law, we could do nothing better than pass a strict License Law. There may be an election on the Scott Act in the city during the summer, and there is a possibility of that Act being lost, but he hoped such would not be the case. Should such be the case, however, we should be prepared with another law to take its place.

MR. FARQUHARSON did not believe in spending the time of the House in legislating for the benefit of the liquor sellers of this country. The temperance sentiment of the country was opposed to a License Law. The Government had not done their duty in reference to the carrying out of the Scott Act, consequently it became unpopular, and petitions were now in circulation to repeal it. The Act was a good one, but it had not had a fair trial.

MR. FERGUSON said it was the duty of the Legislature to pass a License Law which would be up to the advances of the temperance sentiment of the people of this Province at the present time. Such a measure was not intended in any way to bring about the repeal of the Scott Act, but to assist in retaining it. It was intended to meet the contingency, and nothing more.

MR. BELL contended that "the License Act of 1876 and amending Acts," existed now the same as when they were passed, but the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, had suspended their operation. He read the law to that effect, contending that if the Scott Act were repealed in Charlottetown, that moment the License Acts now on our statutes would revive and enable licenses to be issued and penalties to be enforced.

MR. N. McLEOD said that good temperance men wished, in the event of the Scott Act being defeated, that a stringent law should be passed. They believe that the liquor traffic is an evil, and they want a law that will restrain its sale. By passing the proposed act, the Legislature would remove all doubts about the coming into force of the License Act of 1876, and would enact a law far more stringent in its provisions than the License Act of 1876.

MR. SINCLAIR believed it to be an impossibility to enact any law that would entirely prevent the use of intoxicating liquors. Although the Scott Act had not proven equal to what was expected of it, yet it was the best yet for suppressing intemperance ever had. The old license law was only suspended when and where the Scott Act was in force, and it would again be renewed in case the Scott Act ceased to be in existence and the country would not therefore suffer until Parliament met next year.

MR. A. J. MACDONALD said that as a temperance man he had a good deal to do with framing the License Act of 1876, which was a good act at the time it was passed, but he would be in favor of passing a more stringent law now.

MR. J. R. MACLEAN said that a proper license system would work much better than ever the Scott Act had done, and would promote true temperance better.

MR. PROWSE said he was bound to take the law as laid down by the Attorney General in preference to that laid down by the opposition, and to believe that if the Scott Act should cease to be law in any county or the city, there was no act to take its place. Such being the case, the Legislature was bound to provide such a stringent law as that now under consideration. He was not at all anxious to pass a license bill. He would prefer prohibition. He did not think the old license act sufficiently stringent.

MR. SUTHERLAND said there could be no doubt that should the Scott Act be set aside at the next election thereon, the old license of this Province would immediately take effect. That was his opinion at any rate. He did not know there was anything in the argument advanced by some members that the passing of a license law would operate against the Scott Act at the coming election on that Act.

MR. JOHN McLEAN said that as differences of opinion seemed to prevail as to the old license law again coming into force, as it had been suspended by the Scott Act, he thought it was the duty of the Legislature to put any question of that kind beyond all doubt, for if it were left a debatable question, it would lead to litigation or a reign of free rum as already been said.

MR. MATHESON said there was no doubt but that it was a retrograde step to license a bus-

ness which was considered an injury to the country. The people in Prince County wanted the Scott Act maintained if possible.

MR. ARSENAULT had hoped, when the Scott Act was passed, that the liquor question had been settled for all time to come. It was said that there were 200 houses selling liquor in Charlottetown, and he considered that some restriction on the sale of liquor should be enforced.

MR. WISE came to the conclusion that the old license law was only suspended while the Scott Act was in force. If the Scott Act was not defeated, the work of passing a new License Law would be thrown away. He therefore thought it would be better to leave the matter for another year and then if required they could amend the old Act.

MR. SHAW.—The Bill under consideration could not have any evil tendency in the direction of inducing the people to oppose the Scott Act. The County had proved the beneficial effects of the working of the Scott Act, and there was no fear of them returning to the old license system. But in Charlottetown, where liquor drinking was on the increase, the Scott Act might be defeated, and we should be prepared with another well-devised measure to take its place.

MR. BLAKE.—To-day, under the Scott Act, liquor can be obtained almost anywhere, especially in the city. Under the old License Act there were but thirty places where liquor was sold in Charlottetown, while to-day there were perhaps two hundred. The measure now proposed would regulate the liquor traffic in what was termed the High License System. It would certainly be less trouble for the Government to revive the old License Act than to take the trouble of a new bill, but their desire was to legislate for the best interests of the country.

DR. GILLIS.—The Scott Act worked well in country districts; but if it should be defeated in Charlottetown another measure should be provided to take its place, and this Legislature had no power to pass any other measure for the regulation of the liquor traffic but a License Act.

Haldimand Election.

THE Opposition journals are trying hard to account, in a reasonable way, for the result of the Haldimand election. It was a stunning blow. The constituency of Dr. Rolph and W. Lyon McKenzie, the constituency which ever stood true to "the Liberal cause,"—gone over to the Tories.

Gone over, too, in spite of the best efforts that could be put forth by Laurier, Cartwright, Patterson, Charlton, et al! How can such a consummation be accounted for? The Montreal Herald comes nearest to the solution of the problem. It says that the result is "due to the absence of Liberal voters." No doubt. The Liberal voters were not there. They have been metamorphosed. Prosperity and careful Government on the one hand, and Grit tactics and "Commercial Union" on the other hand have done the business.

—Says the Summerside Journal:—"The Pioneer attempts to be sarcastic at the expense of the Attorney-General, and romances about 'a permanent monument to Sullivan's legal incapacity.' For three consecutive terms, covering now a period of nearly nine years, has Mr. Sullivan been returned as Leader of the Government of this Province, an honor never before accorded any public man on Prince Edward Island. With this certificate Mr. Sullivan can well afford to smile at the insolence of the editor of the Pioneer, as the monuments to whose incapacity are thick as mile stones along the legal highways of Ontario, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island."

Varia.

There is a momentary lull in the French trouble, partly because the Committee which was demanded to enquire into legislative scandals has been appointed, and the question necessarily stands over pending the enquiry; partly also, because in many Christian countries the first two days of the month of November are consecrated by customs which defy the inroads of atheism and irreligion, and are something akin to those that cluster around the English Christmas. At this season people visit the tombs of their dead, the God-fearing with loving memories and pious prayers, the unbelieving for reasons best known to themselves; but the time is felt to be one when animosities of every kind should be laid aside, at all events for a few hours.

The President threatened to resign if the Chamber proceeded with its investigation of the charges against M. Wilson, his son-in-law. But wiser counsels have prevailed, and M. Grevy awaits the issue of events. M. Wilson has, so to speak, thrown up the sponge, by refunding to the Minister of Posts forty thousand francs (\$8,000) as conscience money for the use he has made of the President's frank. It looks as though M. Rouvier's Ministry would be made the scapegoat of all the disturbance which party politics have brought about.

One would hardly think that this was the time for a change of Ambassadors, but Lord Lyons, who has faithfully looked after our interests at Paris for the last twenty years, retires at the age of seventy with an earldom to reward him, for having enabled England to steer a clear course through all the shoals with which the changes of recent years have been surrounded. Lord Lytton has been appointed his successor. This nobleman is said to be an accomplished linguist, and is favorably known for his past diplomatic services. During Mr. Disraeli's last administration he was Viceroy of India, where his "jingoism," brought about that most senseless and disastrous of wars—the last Afghan campaign. He did well to retire when that administration fell, or he would certainly, and rightly, have been recalled when Mr. Gladstone came into office in 1880.

The musical world is the poorer by the loss of two distinguished musicians who have died within a week of each other. Sir George MacFarren, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, who succeeded Sir Sterndale Bennett as Professor of Music at Cambridge, has died full of years and honors. Madame Lind Goldschmidt will be remembered in history as Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," who took England by storm, and retained the reputation of having the sweetest voice of the nineteenth century heard, and she had the good sense to retire from public life before her voice failed her. She is said to have made enormous sums of money during the heyday

of her fame, but she was as generous and charitable as she was talented.

Henry Ward Beecher is a well known name on this side of the Atlantic. He was the minister of a large building in Brooklyn, N. Y., and commanded large audiences. What his theological views were it is impossible to tell. It is doubtful whether he knew himself. He believed in the existence of God, but that did not prevent him from welcoming the infidel Ingersoll, and standing by his side before a vast audience, clasping his hand and acknowledging him as a fellow worker on different lines from those on which he worked, still as a fellow laborer in the great work of "emancipating mens minds." That he was a clever man no one will deny, and that he was a charlatan, and on the whole an objectionable type of charlatan, is equally certain. Some of his sermons, "Proverbs From Plymouth Pulpit," have lately been published in England (Bennet & Co., London.) They are poor stuff, reminding one of Dr. Neale's famous criticism on Thomas Scott. "They are such as some men would not take the trouble of even thinking, many would not be at the pains of speaking, and—some should have imagined, were not the fact as it is—such as no man would have condescended to write down."

And yet here and there in these same writings and sayings, some gems are to be found which merit attention, for Beecher had a keen, shrewd, New England mind, and, moreover, he had an aptness in giving its best thoughts in simple brief sentences, sometimes rising to the dignity of epigrams. For every thought worth remembering there are dozens of sonorous platitudes. I give a few of the former which seem to me to be worth "making a note of":

You must put your hand into a man's heart to find out how much he is worth; not into his pocket.

Sharp men, like sharp needles, break easy, though they pierce quick.

A tongue that is the chimney of the lower nature is full of soot and blackness.

A man that does not know how to be angry, does not know how to be good.

If it were not for God, the world would be like a menagerie broken loose, whose keeper had gone home.

A lie always needs a truth for a handle to it. The worst lies are those whose blade is false, but whose handle is true.

Do not give, as many rich men do, like a hen that lays her eggs, and then cackles.

The elect are whosever will, and the non-elect are whosever won't.

The Bible is like a telescope. If a man looks through his telescope, then he sees worlds beyond; but if he looks at his telescope, then he does not see anything but that.

The heart of God is the world's hospital.

When a man keeps a journal of his religious experiences, he will never lack a fool's looking glass.

It is not well for a man to pray cream, and live skim-milk.

The shells which the sea rolls out on the shore are not its best. The pearls have to be dived for.

The fear of doing right is the grand treason in times of danger.

I have frequently answered questions in this column, and I am now going to ask one myself. Will any of your many readers tell me who is the author of the following beautiful lines, which sound to me like the moaning of a breaking heart, struggling in the deep waters of affliction?—

"The way is dark, my Father! Cloud upon cloud

Is gathering thickly o'er my head, and loud

The thunders roar above me. O, see—I stand

Like one bewildered! Father, take my hand—

And through the gloom lead safely home thy child!

The day declines, my Father! and the night

Is drawing darkly down. My faithless sight

Sees ghastly visions. Fears like a spectral

band

Encompass me. O, Father, take my hand,

And from the night lead up to light thy child!

The cross is heavy, Father! I have borne

It long, and still do bear it. I cannot stand

Or go alone. O, Father, take my hand,

And reaching down, lead to the crown thy child!"

NOTICE.

The Charlottetown Board of Trade.

THE adjourned meeting of this Corporation will be held at Board room on MONDAY evening, 21st inst., at half-past seven o'clock.

By order, JOHN MACEACHERN, Sec'y.

Nov. 19, 1887.—2t

MARKET HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22

E. KING DODDS, ESQ.,

Recognized as one of the Ablest and Most Convincing Speakers in Canada, will deliver a FAIR and UNBIASED Lecture on the Subject of

TEMPERANCE

in which he will demonstrate that the Scott Act has REFARDED rather than ADVANCED the Cause of

PROHIBITION

Come and hear SOLID FACTS. Doors open at 7.15. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Nov. 19, 1887.

HORSES.

BY AUCTION, TUESDAY, November 22nd, at 2 o'clock on Market Square:— 1 Good Working Horse. 1 Carriage Horse.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Nov. 19, 1887, 2t.

Black Oats Wanted.

5,000 BUSHELS good, well-cleaned Black Oats wanted at once, for which highest cash price will be paid.

HORACE HASZARD, Cb'town, Nov. 19, 1887—4w's tod

GREAT DRY GOODS SALE

AND OPENING OF THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

We find our premises are at present entirely too small for our increasing trade, and contemplate adding to the rear of our large store a two-storey brick building.

In order to do this it is not necessary to advertise such enormous discounts off our already very Low Prices, as the public are well aware that our prices are away below those who are continually advertising 20, 30 and 40 per cent discount.

FOR CASH

We guarantee as much Dry Goods for one dollar as any store in the city.

JAMES PATON & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 19, 1887.

GREAT DRY GOODS SALE

BIG DISCOUNTS.

LOOK OUT FOR ADVERTISEMENT MONDAY

L. E. PROWSE.

GREAT DRY GOODS SALE.

BIG DISCOUNTS.

Look out for Advertisement Monday

STANLEY BROS.

Ch'town, Nov. 19, 1887.

GREAT DRY GOODS SALE.

We intend to make extensive alterations in our premises next spring, and a change in our business, and to do this must clear out our entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, &c., &c.

To dispose of this immense stock within so short a time, it must be sold at a sacrifice, and we shall therefore, give discounts varying from 20 up to 30 per cent.

The stock consists of Seasonable and Fashionable Goods, which are all marked in plain figures, and at prices that are well known to be the lowest in the market.

This Sale will be for CASH ONLY.

HARRIS & STEWART

SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Leading House, Nov. 18, 1887.