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## THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 17, 1879.

## The Temperance Campaign. OPENING MEETING.

### A Great Audience.

Speeches by Hon. A. A. McDonald, Rev. Donald McDonald, George W. Millner, Esq., Malcolm McLeod, Esq., Rev. George W. Hodgson, Robert Shaw, Esq., and E. J. Hodgson, Esq.

## Great Enthusiasm—Grits and Tories, Catholics and Protestants, Unite to Put Down King Alcohol—Resolutions Passed and Canvass Committee Formed.

### HEADQUARTERS AT THE ATHENÆUM.

THE HON. A. A. McDONALD, President of St. Joseph's T. A. Society, took the chair at eight o'clock; and Mr. Isaac Oxenham was appointed Secretary. On the platform were His Worship the Mayor, Rev. Donald McDonald, Pastor of the Baptist Church; Rev. Geo. W. Hodgson, Priest Incumbent of St. Peter's; Rev. S. G. Lawson, editor *Presbyterian*; Dr. Leeming, Robert Shaw, M. P. Hogan, G. W. Millner and others.

Hon. A. A. McDONALD (chairman) welcomed the large audience to the Hall, and said that it was gratifying to every lover of temperance to see so large a gathering. The object is to secure a UNITED VOTE in favor of the Canada Temperance Act. In a few days the election will take place; and he felt that there would be no fear of the result. When the terms and provisions of the Act are explained, he believed it would be carried by an overwhelming majority of the citizens. The Rev. Donald McDonald was invited to address the meeting to-night; but as his Lordship the Bishop had asked him to preach in the city next Sunday, and to address the two Catholic Temperance Societies in favor of this movement, and as he could not accept both invitations, Father McDonald thought he could not do better than comply with the latter. He had promised to do all in his power to help forward this cause. Dr. Jenkins was to have been present to move a resolution; but, owing to other engagements, he was unable to attend.

Rev. DONALD McDONALD said that the first resolution was to have been made by the Rev. Donald McDonald. His name was Donald McDonald. There is only one letter difference in the name; but it did not follow that there was only that much difference in their respective abilities. He was sorry that that highly talented gentleman was not present; and he feared that he would prove but a poor substitute. He said he had a hearty sympathy with this movement. The resolution which he would now move is as follows:—

Resolved, That as the use of intoxicating drink is a fruitful cause of poverty, immorality and crime, it is desirable to prohibit its sale as a beverage.

He had not the slightest doubt that this resolution would meet with hearty and general approval. It states that the use of intoxicating drinks is a fruitful cause of immorality, poverty and crime. It might have been worded stronger and stated that "the use of intoxicating drinks is THE grand cause of immorality, poverty and crime." Wherever the poor are found rum is also found; and we may invariably trace the causes of poverty to the use of intoxicating drinks. On the 20th March last the Bishop of Manchester, in addressing a meeting, stated that £450,000,000 sterling are earned annually by the working classes of Great Britain, and that no less than £100,000,000 of that amount are spent by them for intoxicating drink and tobacco. Hence much of the poverty of the laboring classes of Great Britain! Notwithstanding the great financial depression in that country, the traffic had actually increased to the extent of \$372, during the past year—showing that as labor decreases the use of drink and tobacco increases. A few nights ago he was overtaken by a stalwart young man who begged of him four cents with which to buy a glass of Jamaica whiskey. The next morning the first item which caught his eye in the newspaper was a notice of the conviction of this young man for being drunk and disorderly. He was fined "\$3 or fourteen days." He got the money some way

and got drunk, and the sober portion of the community suffered. Again, wherever in intoxicating drinks exist, immorality exists. They are the grand cause of all crime. You have heard of the great murderer Bourke. When he stood by the gallows he said that never but once did he have any compunction in taking the life of a human being, and then he went and took a glass of brandy, and that nerved his arm for the work. In most cases the last plea of the condemned criminal is, "I was drunk, and were it not for rum I would not be here." The committee appointed by the Dominion House of Commons to report upon the liquor traffic, stated in their report that out of 28,000 crimes committed in Canada, 21,236 were traced directly or indirectly to the use of intoxicating drinks. The reform instituted by the great Father Mathew resulted in a wonderful diminution of crime. The year before he began his work (1837) 12,000 criminals were committed. The next year there were 11,000. In 1840 there were only 173 committed. To what can this mighty change be attributed but to the grand Temperance work performed by Father Mathew! (Applause.) He believed that, under the operation of this "Canada Temperance Act," crime would decrease in the same or perhaps a greater ratio in this city. He believed that a glorious victory was in store for us, and that we shall succeed in carrying this election. Our grey-headed old men, whose hearts had for many years been in sympathy with the glorious temperance movement, would not go down in sorrow to the grave. They will rejoice to see the temperance cause prevail over the length and breadth of the land. It had been stated that Vineland, a city of the United States, with the same population as Charlottetown, was without a grog shop, and possessed a police force of only one constable, who was also overseer of the poor. Greeley, in Colorado, with a population of three thousand, was without a liquor shop, needs no police force; and, during two and a half years only \$7.50 was spent for its poor funds. This showed that where intoxicating drinks were not used, poverty scarcely existed. In the State of Maine, under a prohibitory law, there was but one criminal out of every 1,600 inhabitants, while at New York there was one out of every 630. It is an undisputed fact that crime diminishes as the use of intoxicating drink ceases. If this new law is to be carried out and enforced, our able-bodied policemen will look out for other means of employment, and the Stipendiary Magistrate may almost close his doors. The funds of the citizens may then be expended upon more laudable objects, and our prison divided into tenements and lot as dwellings. If the law be carried out—as undoubtedly it will—crime will decrease amongst us in the same proportion as in other places. It is in the power of the citizens to carry that measure by an overwhelming majority. (Applause.)

G. W. MILLNER, Esq., seconded the resolution in a short speech. He had long hoped to see such a day as this; but was sometimes almost despondent. Now, since the time had arrived, he thanked God. He felt sure that this election would be carried in favor of the "Canada Temperance Act." It would be, perhaps, the most important victory ever gained on the Island.

Great evils, like giants, may prowl o'er the land,  
And boldly defy us to raise up our hand.  
Be we gentle as snow-flakes, as spotlessly white,  
Tho' alone insufficient—yet let us unite,  
And the monsters of vice shall be shorn of their might.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried without a dissenting voice.

MALCOLM McLEOD, Esq., had much pleasure in moving the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this meeting approves of the "Canada Temperance Act, 1878," and pledges itself to use all lawful means to have it adopted by this city.

It was, he said, expedient to carry this Act, because it would relieve us from an odious and oppressive tax. Both abstainers and moderate drinkers would be benefitted by the operation of the Act. We are subjected by the drinking system to one of the most odious taxes which the community bears for an object of no earthly benefit, but productive of immense harm. The amount of money expended for payment of duty on liquor is something surpassing belief. (Mr. McLeod here quoted Customs returns, showing the amount paid for duties on liquor in the year 1878 to be \$54,000) without reference to ale or wine. The total cost of liquor used, he said, in this Province, amounted to \$194,000, and yet the return did not include ale and other drinks manufactured in the Dominion, not subject to duty. It is now our right to divest ourselves of the tax. Every man in this country who had, to work his way up to his present position and did not wish to be burthened with an unnecessary tax, should support the Act. We may fairly assume that the greater part of the liquors imported into this Province is consumed by a comparative few. If the devil himself had devised a system to bring ruin to every man's door, he believed that the license for the sale of intoxicating drinks was the most complete that could be invented. Under these circumstances it is expedient and proper that we should vote for this resolution. The majority must rule in all matters effecting the good of the commonwealth. If men would contribute to the cause of religion as they should and pay their debts, there are not fifty families on the Island who could afford to indulge in the use of intoxicating drinks. We believe the people of this country are ready for the operation of this law. In order to evade excessive taxation it is the duty of the citizens of Charlottetown to support the "Canada Temperance Act of 1878."

Rev. G. W. HODGSON seconded Mr. McLeod's resolution. He said that although he expected to see a good meeting, he did not expect to see such an immense audience as

was before him. He would, in a few words, endeavor to meet a few of the objections made to the operation of the "Canada Temperance Act." He had heard a very shrewd remark; that the results of the traffic in intoxicating drinks were unfairly distributed, as the rumrunner received all the profits, the unfortunate drunkard received all the pleasure, and the temperance portion of the community paid all the expenses. This is an unfair division of labor, and the sooner it is put a stop to, the better for the community. Some people declared that they wished to see the Act put into operation, but they thought it was not going to work well. There is a class of persons who think that nothing is going to succeed; and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they did not wish to see this cause succeed. In answer to these objections, he would say, "Let us try it." Let us look around and see whether the results of the liquor traffic are satisfactory. Do we not see the crime and poverty it brings with it, and which is bringing ruin upon the community? Look at the fatal traps which it opens to catch the unwary and the sad and fatal results attending it. When we see some young man going rapidly down the road to destruction, do we think we have nothing to do but leave this traffic alone? No! Let us put into operation the "Canada Temperance Act," and try whether or not we cannot do something to stop this evil. At the end of three years, if it is honestly tried and we become a temperance community, let us, by all means, renew it; but if it is found that, at the end of that period, it lessens the respect for law and order, and that illicit selling is five times as great as at present, then he, for one, would vote against it. It would be quite time enough then to pronounce an opinion against it. We have tried the license system, and it would be well now to try the operation of this Act. We have had one plan, and we should now try the other. To a very great extent the license system had not worked as many expected. He wished to make no charge against those connected with the traffic, as they were acting under the protection of the law; but, when they went outside of their rights, the public had a right to complain. There were exceptions to this; but, taken as a class, those who held license had themselves to blame for the strong feeling which now prevailed against them. The law made provision that no liquors were to be sold on the Lord's Day; but it had failed to a great extent there. Were there not also stores with a back office, where they sold liquors by retail? And even on days when taverns are closed, could not intoxicating drinks be procured at some of the breweries? We now require a more stringent law, and he was glad to say that he had now an opportunity of having such an Act put into operation. The fine for the first violation under its provisions would be fifty dollars; the second one hundred dollars; the third, imprisonment. We had a right to say that more stringent regulations than we now possessed should be made. There is an objection to this law: that it places the poor man in a disadvantageous position to obtain drink; whereas it gave the rich man special facilities for making himself drunk. He did not think the poor man need envy the rich man in that respect. The rev. gentlemen then appealed to parents to sacrifice their own liberty for the good of their children, and to set them an example which all should follow. There were fathers in this town who had once as bright and happy children as any to be found in our schools to-day, who were now in mourning and sorrow from having seen them go down to fill a drunkard's grave. It would be a bitter drop in the cup of sorrow if parents would now oppose this measure, and in after years regret that once they might have averted that evil and did not do it.

MR. ROBERT SHAW then moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That volunteers be called to canvass the electors of the city to vote for the "Canada Temperance Act, 1878," on Thursday, the 24th inst.

He said that the resolution simply demanded a pledge that each one present would do their best to canvass the city in favor of the "Canada Temperance Act." He was sure that everyone who was in favor of the cause of humanity would assist this cause. He believed public opinion was never deeper respecting the question of temperance than at present. He had been a good deal in country districts of late, and found that—notwithstanding the excitement in connection with the late general election—there was scarcely a man who did not take a deep interest in the Act about to be submitted. He had seen no indications of drinking, and believed that not a single glass of liquor was drunk in the District in which he had been elected. He believed from all the information he had gathered that the Canada Temperance Act would be carried by an overwhelming majority of the electors. Some persons were anticipating and conjecturing difficulties in connection with the working of the Act, and had asserted that it was unconstitutional. He believed that their wish was father to the thought. All that he had to say was, let the people go to the polls and cast their votes in favor of the Act, and let its constitutionality be taken up afterwards. He had no doubt that arguments in favor of its constitutionality would be forthcoming. Each man will be called upon to work in favor of the movement, and each woman may share in that work and help it forward with the enthusiasm evinced by the attendance here to night.

E. J. HODGSON, Esq., seconded the resolution. He could not hesitate to speak a few words when called upon in favor of such an important movement as that which was now taking place. He had never been a total abstainer; but an experience of seventeen years in the exercise of his professional duties had taught him that the great cause of crime in this country was the

use of intoxicating liquors. The experience of a celebrated Judge, for over half a century was, that he had never known a crime to be committed that was not, either directly or indirectly, traceable to the use of strong drink. All men were called upon to give up their liberty to a certain extent, and the question now before the meeting was one of those matters which demanded a certain amount of self-sacrifice. Supposing there was an establishment near this city for raising cock-roaches and potato-bugs, the owner would have the perfect right to carry on such work; but would his neighbors allow him to do so? Mr. Hodgson went on to show that the traffic in strong drink was one which interfered with the best interests of the community, and one which the people had a right to say should not exist. After the use of drink men in many cases were not responsible for their acts, and therefore the temperance portion of the community were in duty bound in mercy to take from them that which would ruin them forever. Moral suasion has been tried and found to be a complete failure. In abolishing the liquor traffic we are seeking to injure no man. The object of putting down the liquor traffic was not only to prevent the misery which men inflict upon themselves, but that which they brought upon others. When a man got drunk, his poor unfortunate horse often suffered for it; yes, and his poor wife and family, too. The object of putting the Act into operation was to remove the temptation out of their way, and to stop the fearful torrent of crime and its attendant poverty, wretchedness and ruin. He appealed to the audience and for those who could not speak on their own behalf; for the heart-broken women who had suffered at the hands of a drunken husband, and for the child whose shoes were sold yesterday by its father, in order that he might purchase strong drink. Let all the electors go to the polls and cast their vote in favor of the Canada Temperance Act, and there may be no fear of the result.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

After a few brief remarks from the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

## S. S. "M. A. STARR."

STEAMER M. A. STARR will leave Halifax for Charlottetown, navigation permitting, on Saturday next, the 19th inst. WRIGHT & MACGOWAN, Agents, Queen's Wharf. Cl'own, April 17, 1879—2i

## A. E. THOMPSON & CO.,

NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA,  
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

Plain and Japanned Tinware,  
Coal Hods, Tubular Lanterns,  
Perfection Oil Tanks,  
&c., &c.

By long experience in the business, and using the most approved machinery, we are able to supply goods in our line at Lower Prices than the same quality can be had for elsewhere.

Freight prepaid to Charlottetown. Prices VERY LOW to merchants and traders. Please send for price list before ordering elsewhere.

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TO CHARTER, for the opening of navigation, from Buctouche, N. B., to Liverpool, G. B., a VESSEL that will carry about 140 standard deals, to load all inside harbor. For further particulars, address

C. BURK,  
Buctouche, N. B.

April 17, 1879.—12in

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A COMFORTABLE DWELLING (with not less than eight commodious Rooms, besides Kitchen) conveniently situated in a pleasant part of the City or suburbs. Address, giving particulars and naming rent,

"HOUSEHOLDER,"  
EXAMINER OFFICE.

April 17, 1879—ex 3i pat 2i

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## GEO. E. FULL'S

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PRICES LOW!

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April 15, 1879—law pat ne a 4w

## Molasses.

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20 Puns. MOLASSES, } Bright Retailing.  
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Ch'town, April 15, 1879.—6in

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Natal Day Celebration,  
1879.



## AN ENTERTAINMENT!

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

MARKET HALL,  
under the auspices of the Odd  
Fellows of P. E. Island.

—ON—

## Saturday,

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CONSISTING IN PART OF

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,  
VOCAL MUSIC,  
CHARACTER SONGS,  
READINGS, &c., &c.  
BY THE BEST TALENT.

A leading feature of the Entertainment will be several Choice Musical Selections by the

Charlottetown Orchestral Club;

and as the Committee have engaged the services of Professor Earle to take charge of the Vocal and Instrumental part of the programme, a good time may be expected, and they hope, as in the past, to be favored with a crowded house.

TICKETS—Reserved Seats, 50 cents; unreserved do., 25 cents—to be had the Apothecaries' Hall, Bremner Bros., T. L. Chappelle's, and from the Committee.

DOORS OPEN at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8 o'clock, sharp.

T. L. CHAPPELLE, E. W. DAWSON,  
Chairman. Sec'y Com.  
April 7, 1879—eod 1 week 6i

## 1879. SEEDS. 1879.

RECEIVED via Georgetown, small Seeds for early sowing. And an unusually large stock of Garden and Agricultural Seeds daily expected from William Evans, Seedsman to the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Evans received the first prize for Swedish Turnips, grown on his own farm, at the last Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal, when competition was open to the Dominion.

WM. R. WATSON,  
City Drug Store, Victoria Building,  
Queen st., Ch'town, April 15, '79. 6i

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Have in Stock a splendid lot of

Carpets (in all qualities), Paper

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Table Linens, Sheetings, Towel-

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Housekeepers purchasing, should see these Goods, as they will be sold at Old Prices.

April 10, 1879—th fr mon wed 2w

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40 CTS. PER POUND

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Ch'town, April 4, 1879.

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Ch'town, April 10.—2in

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