

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1884.

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ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 4th day, 5h. 47.5m., p. m.
Last Quarter 11th day, 10a. 16.7m., a. m.
New Moon 18th day, 5h. 18.9m., p. m.
First Quarter, 27th day, 0a. 41.9a., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	rises	sets	rises	water
1 Wednesday	6 35 36	3 55	7 32	11 23
2 Thursday	5 31	4 20	8 43	29
3 Friday	6 32	4 57	9 26	23
4 Saturday	7 29	5 29	10 6	22
5 Sunday	9 25	6 34	10 46	19
6 Monday	10 16	6 41	11 27	16
7 Tuesday	12 24	7 24	12 12	12
8 Wednesday	13 22	8 14	0 5	9
9 Thursday	14 20	9 10	1 39	6
10 Friday	16 18	10 11	2 39	2
11 Saturday	17 16	11 16	3 38	10 39
12 Sunday	18 14	12 09	4 58	56
13 Monday	19 12	0 23	6 9	53
14 Tuesday	21 11	1 29	7 31	50
15 Wednesday	23 9	2 56	8 25	46
16 Thursday	24 7	3 40	9 9	43
17 Friday	25 5	4 45	9 48	40
18 Saturday	27 4	5 47	10 24	37
19 Sunday	28 2	6 49	10 58	34
20 Monday	29 0	7 59	11 32	31
21 Tuesday	31 4	8 48	12 0	27
22 Wednesday	32 5	9 44	0 6	24
23 Thursday	33 5	10 35	0 16	21
24 Friday	35 3	11 22	1 18	18
25 Saturday	36 5	12 1	1 53	15
26 Sunday	38 4	0 40	2 42	12
27 Monday	41 4	1 20	3 37	9
28 Tuesday	42 5	1 52	4 43	6
29 Wednesday	43 4	2 24	5 58	3
30 Thursday	44 4	2 58	7 9	0
31 Friday	45 4	3 24	8 9	9 59

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12
Hunter River	7 47	10 55
Kensington	8 42	12 22
Summerside, } arrive	9 07	12 57
Summerside, } depart	9 27	1 37
Port Hill	10 30	4 15
Alberton	12 05	6 57
Tignish	12 42	7 47
FROM WEST.	P. M.	A. M.
Tignish	2 02	6 47
Alberton	2 40	7 27
Port Hill	4 15	10 25
Summerside, } arrive	5 17	12 07
Summerside, } depart	5 42	1 22
Kensington	6 07	2 09
Hunter River	7 02	3 25
Charlottetown	8 02	5 07
GOING EAST.	P. M.	A. M.
Charlottetown	4 17	7 02
Mount Stewart, } arrive	5 22	8 27
Mount Stewart, } depart	5 37	9 02
St. Peter's	6 17	10 02
Souris	7 22	12 02
Mount Stewart	5 32	9 07
Cardigan	6 29	10 22
Georgetown	6 47	10 47
FROM EAST.	A. M.	P. M.
Souris	6 47	2 17
St. Peter's	7 52	4 07
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 17
Charlottetown	9 52	6 27
Georgetown	7 27	3 32
Cardigan	7 45	3 57
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

R. O'DWYER,
Commission and General Merchant
FOR SALE OF P. E. PRODUCE.
289 WATER STREET,
St. John's Newfoundland.

In connection with the above is Captain
English, who is well known in P. E. Island,
who will take special charge of all consign-
ments, and will also attend to the chartering
of vessels for the carrying trade of P. E. I.

The firm is one of the oldest and most reliable
in Newfoundland. Returns guaranteed to
be prompt and satisfactory. Parties wishing
to procure Labrador Herring should send
their orders in time.

Sept. 6, 1884.—till 31st Dec. '84.

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
(ROSS MARKET)
BOSTON, MASS.
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
May 16, 1884 - wky 11

W. WHEATLEY,
(OF WHEATLEY & SOSS, CHARLOTTETOWN,
P. E. ISLAND)
Commission Merchant,
269 BARRINGTON STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.
Special attention given to the sale of
P. E. Island produce.
April 24, 1884.

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.

CHARLES DONALD & CO.,
79 Queen St., London, E. C.

Will be glad to correspond with Apple Grow-
ers, Merchants and Shippers, with a
view to Autumn and Spring
business.
They will also give the usual facilities to
customers requiring advances.

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,
BARRISTERS

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank.
(UP STAIRS).
Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL
Jan. 16, '83.

WEST & RENDELL,

Commission Merchants,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Consignments solicited. Liberal advances
made.
July 25, 1884.—2aw 4m

CAIRNS' MARBLE WORKS.

M. CHARLES CAIRNS, in returning
thanks to the public for the liberal
patronage extended to him, begs leave to in-
form his old customers and the public gener-
ally, that he has taken into partnership Mr.
Malcolm McLean, and that hereafter the
business will be carried on under the title of

CAIRNS & CO., Marble & Stone Cutters.

They have on hand a fine stock of Monu-
ments, Tablets and Headstones, in Italian and
American Marble. They are of the latest de-
signs, and at prices to suit all.

C. CAIRNS,
M. McLEAN.
Ch'town, June 30, 1884—pres n e pat s j wp

N. J. CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Campbell & Rayden)
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
SHIP BROKER,
AND INSURANCE AGENT,
COR. OF QUEEN AND WATER STS.,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

**Importer and Jobber of Choice
Groceries and Spices**
General Agent for P. E. Island of the
British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Com-
pany of London, England

Special attention given to Auction Sales of
Lumber, Coal, Fish, Apples and other Fruit,
Real Estate, Household Furniture, Bankrupt
and other Stocks, and all kinds of Merchandise.
Correspondence and Consignments solicited.
Returns promptly made.
March 20, 1884.

MONCTON Sash and Door Factory.

M. P. LEA, in returning thanks to the
public for the liberal patronage extended
to him while in business in Charlottetown,
begs leave to inform his old customers and
the public generally, that he, in company
with Mr. William Rogers, has appointed

Messrs. B. Williams & Co.,
Lumber and Coal Dealers, Pownal Wharf,
Charlottetown, our agents, who will keep
constantly on hand a full supply of Mould-
ings, Window Sashes, Doors, etc., at

LOWEST CASH PRICES.
All orders entrusted to them will receive
prompt attention.

LEA & ROGERS,
Moncton, N. B.
Sept. 5, 82.—2aw wly

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

True Philanthropy.

SIR.—One feature of the present temper-
ance campaign demands special notice.
The Rum Sellers are desirous of creating
the impression that under the Scott Act
more liquor is being sold and drunk than
under the old License Law. But see their
consistency, or rather inconsistency. They
want the Scott Act abolished. That is to say,
they are anxious to lose money from dimi-
nished sales in the interest of public so-
briety.

They oppose the Scott Act because they
don't want to sell so much liquor; because
they don't care about making so much
money. Public sobriety and public im-
provement is their only object.

What pure nobility of soul! How truly
magnanimous! How touchingly philan-
thropic! What benevolence!

C.

License or No License.

SIR.—Our friends, the enemy, are using
quite a number of very plausible arguments
in their canvass against the Scott Act. On
the street and in the press they are wonder-
fully brave, but when they meet the
electors face to face in the Market Hall
they are altogether dumb. Often you will
hear such reasons as the following given,
and given with such a show of innocence.

1st. We are in favor of Prohibition.
We will vote for prohibition. The Scott
Act does not go far enough. We are Pro-
hibitionists.

What rot! Who believes that the rum
sellers have all at once become Prohibition-
ists? We're very sorry Mr. Liquor seller,
but we can't believe you. Try again.

2nd. The Scott Act goes too far. The
people are not prepared for such advanced
legislation.

Indeed, and still you say you are a full-
fledged Prohibitionist. Now, you say the
people are not prepared for a permissive
measure such as the Scott Act. Again,

3rd. The liquor sold under the Scott
Act is very bad. It is not liquor at all, it
is poison. Under license we had good
liquor.

Do you say this for effect or because it is
true, which? Ask those who supply the
trade if there is any difference in the
liquors imported now and before the Scott
Act? No poison under the License! Try
again.

4th. We are sorry to find the churches
are against us; but clergymen are liable to
be mistaken as well as others. Father Mc-
Gillivray was a good Christian man, but
when he said from the pulpit that a rum-
seller was a double murderer, and when he
asked the people to support the Scott Act,
he was certainly in the wrong.

Yes, the churches are against you, and
out of twenty clergy in Charlottetown, you
can't get one to give consolation—not one.
Again.

5th. If we had a license law we would
see to it that illicit selling was stamped
out; we would do it for our own pro-
tection. We would be equal to a vigilance
committee to aid the police.

Indeed, why didn't you do so when we
had licenses? You were never yet known
to close up illicit liquor dens; but you have
often been known to have supplied them
with liquor, and you know it.

But why go on further? Who is it that
offers these objections? It is the liquor
seller. It is the man who is interested in
some way or other. The battle is now de-
fined. It is the rumshops against the
churches. Which shall be victorious?

TAX PAYER.

Ten Good Reasons

FOR ABROGATING THE SCOTT ACT, AND RE-
VIVING A LICENSE SYSTEM.

Reason First.—The Act is dangerous to
the liberty of the subject, when men can
be dragged to prison for what they drink
or sell, to be drunk by others. Who is to
tell where tyranny is to stop, in the matter
of "food and clothing"? It is a retrograde
movement in Legislation, back to the
tyrannical and invidious times of the
sumptuary laws. Are the public aware
that in the first inception of the "Scott
Act" it was proposed to prohibit tobacco
as well as beer. Tobacco will have to go
when the fanatics get the upper hand. As
poor old Senator Scott, the putative father
of the Act, is a vegetarian, he would have
liked to prohibit beef. "To deprive a poor
man of his beer" in England, would pro-
duce a revolution. Are Canadians more
easily trampled upon than Englishmen?
There is a point where forbearance ceases
to be a virtue; and we have reached that
point.

Reason Second.—The Act is not a legiti-
mate outcome of the progress of the age.
In every known instance of ameliorations
of law that have been of permanent benefit
to the people, the movement has begun
among the people themselves, and has from
them percolated downwards to that lower
stratum of society which it was designed to
benefit. The middle class, who have a stake
in the country, are the people. The present
miscalled "Temperance" agitation did not
grow as a natural outcome from the people,
but took its origin in the weak and bun-
gling brains of a few enthusiasts who are
daring enough to say to their betters,
"Stand aside; we are holier than thou!"
Nursed in the gutter, where it was intended
for, the movement has spread upward until
it has checked off the classes who should
have originated, modified and directed it.
The time has come for plain speaking, no
matter who it may offend. Who supports
the agitation in its present shape? An-
swer.—The clergy and old women, teachers
who know little of all laws. They are com-
pelled to be hypocritical; junior clerks,
who seek to curry favor with their employ-
ers; useless and irresponsible goody-goodies
of all kinds, backed up by a scheming crew
that are trying to make something out of it.

Who are opposed to and ashamed of it!
Answer.—The upper and middle classes
who have become tired and disgusted with
seeing the comfort, morality and freedom of
action of the community fettered hand and
foot by a presumptuous clique, that have a
comparatively small stake in the country.
By all means let us have back a respectable
"Licensing System," that will put some
sort of check on the power of one-sided
ignorance and water-besotted bigotry.

Reason Third.—The voting on the Act
has not hitherto represented public opinion.
Men of respectability, sensitive of what
is due to themselves and their order, have
felt it, in a manner, a degradation to go and
publicly defend themselves by recording
their vote against a measure that purposed
to treat them as the vilest of mankind, who
could not drink a glass of small beer with-
out getting drunk. There was an insult
implied in the very circumstance of putting
it to the polls. Look over the voting list
and see how many men, representing the
wealth and intelligence of the city, stayed
away from a public franchise that would
have put on record the fact that, without
any Scott Act, they could trust themselves
alongside a glass of beer without becoming
intoxicated. It was rather too much to
expect that they should vote on their own
innocence of guilt. The consequence was
that the cold water agitators had it all their
own way, and in their vulgar triumph,
covered with opprobrium the men whose
refined feelings they were incapable of com-
prehending. The abstainers have had the
matter after their own heart for nearly
four years past, and a deplorable mess
they have made of it. The time has come
to reverse proceedings and place affairs on
a more rational footing. It is to be hoped
that the better classes, of means and
brains, will lay aside all ill-timed bashful-
ness, and vote as one man to rescue the
city from the domination of a fanatical
clique, once and forever. For when a
proletariat fancy falls, it "falls like Lucifer,
never to rise again."

Reason Fourth.—The Act has missed its
aim. It is impossible to make men wise,
or virtuous, or sober, by Act of Parliament.
History is full of examples where it has
been tried and never succeeded. The
Scott Act has failed ignominiously because
it is based on the assumption that all men
are drunkards when they can get at drink,
and therefore require to have it locked up
out of their way. This may be true of the
Scott Act apostles and their associates, but
certainly it does not in the least apply to
the great majority of citizens, who are
good citizens, good husbands, good fathers
and friends, diligent in business and
moderate in all things. Why should this
estimable majority be insulted by total
prohibition because the tea-total howlers
and shriekers cannot keep themselves
sober? But, in fact, the Act is a dead
letter, not answering its end, but merely
causing annoyance. It is doubtful if even
one private table that was heretofore
supplied with wines and other stimulants
of civilization, is now restricted to cold
water under the Scott Act. If any at all,
they are very few, and are apt to provoke
suspicion that the retrenchment is more
from stinginess than principle. The rapid
professional and commercial life of the day
causes an expenditure of nervous energy
that requires stimulating or soothing in
moderation. A fundamental error of the
Scott Act is that it ignores the grades in
society and their habits of custom, the
various expenditures of brain power, the
self-respect and even prejudices of educated
intellectual men, and many other things
that might be mentioned, and puts all men
under a regimen adapted only to the basest
"slaves of appetite." Is it fair, or to be
endured, that all society should be re-
modelled and governed by the hysteric
theories of cold-water and ginger-pop
shriekers? Certainly not. Let the better
part of the community who are gifted with
common sense throw off the yoke. Let us
have a well advised license system.

Reason Fifth.—The Act has taught a con-
tempt for law and lowered the tone of
public morality. Time was when Prince
Edward Islanders were a straightforward
people, with very little of the sneak in
them. They were a law-abiding people,
and a decision given by the stipendiary J.
P.'s was uncomplainingly submitted to, be-
cause it was supposed to be the law. That
time was before the Scott Act. Look at
the dreadful change now! Persons whom
one would least suspect of anything that is
not square and above-board, have to dodge
round corners and in at back-doors to buy
liquor from unlicensed vendors; in mortal
terror that they will be pounced on as wit-
nesses and turned into informers as well as
sneaks. Time was when every accused
British subject claimed the right of being
confronted with his accuser. Is that the
case now? Let whisky prosecutions tell.
Moreover, a bartender standing behind a
counter cannot break the law by himself,
unless somebody comes to buy. It takes
two to break the law—the seller and the
buyer. The purchaser therefore becomes
particeps criminis, a partaker in the crime.
The law is broken with his knowledge and
assent, and he knowingly helps to break it.
Is that a position for a man, otherwise law-
abiding, to be placed in by the votes of a
fanatical majority, under a specially tyrannical
Act, which many good lawyers think
unconstitutional? It is manifest that a
habit of breaking one law produces a con-
tempt for the sanctity of all laws. This is
an especially dangerous habit for the igno-
rant to acquire. The seed of contempt for
law sown under the Scott Act will some
day produce a crop of armed men. Let a
proper system of license be introduced, so
that respectable persons who feel the need
of stimulants may cease to be back-door
sneaks, and take their moderate refresh-
ment, or only, and in a respectable, licensed
house, with the eyes of the guests upon
them to keep them straight. Under such
conditions there is little fear of excess; but
if they exceed, there are the Police Court
and the constable, which are a sufficient
protection to society. It is not too much
to say, advisedly, that, with the best inten-
tions, poor old Tozey-Mozey Senator Scott

has been a curse to Canada, by lowering its
morality, and it will take at least one gen-
eration to undo the mischief he has done.

Reason Sixth.—The Scott Act has re-
moved the "drunken and rowdy" element
from under magisterial supervision and
control. When fellows of low nature get
together there will be coarseness and fight-
ing, whether they have drunk in them or
not. Previous to the Act, such ruffians
were turned out of licensed houses when
they showed symptoms of intoxication; they
fought out of doors, and were promptly
relegated to the police and sitting magis-
trate. Now all this is changed. The real
drunkards borrow in secret dens, where
they get as drunk as they like, and the mat-
ter is carefully concealed to prevent trouble
coming on the vendor. A low rum-hole is
filed as closely as a "Masonic Lodge."
Those optimists who think everything is
love'y all along the line, because they do not
see culprits more often before the police court
do not know what is going on around them.
"They cry peace! peace! while there is no
peace." The police, if questioned, could
tell a different story, but they are powerless
under the secretive nature of the Act.

The teetotal arrow shot at drunkards has
missed its mark, and wounded the real
friends of temperance. The Act is mocked
at by the sudden class of drink hardy who
chuckle at the increased number of free
drinks that it gets them for nothing. Not
a man-jack of them but will vote for a con-
tinuance of the Scott Act. Reason why?
Low vendors know that they are at the
mercy of every tipping wretch who can
inform on them, and consequently they are
obliged to buy their silence with frequent
free liquor. This is not a random asser-
tion, but has been ascertained by enquiry.
So far, therefore, from the Scott Act
diminishing drunkenness among the dis-
solvent class, it provides every facility to get
contraband drink in dark places, and
enables them to levy blackmail and get
more liquor than their limited pockets can
buy. All this could be remedied by again
placing houses for the sale of liquors under
License, and thereby holding the Licensee
responsible for the good behavior of those
he supplies, thus at once bringing all per-
sons who do not behave themselves under
the direct notice of the police and magis-
trate for punishment.

Reason Seventh.—The Act has set
neighbor against neighbor, and class against
class. In all small communities, there are
always objects of difference. Jones' vote,
Brown's dog, Robinson's cat, Aunt Mary's
butter, Grant's bedquilt; but these pulses
of controversy, soon blow over and quiet
reigns. Even on crucial questions of N.
P. policy, and who shall be governor,
Sensible men agree to differ. But under
the Scott Act, there is neither peace nor
armistice. The aggressive triumph of the
abstinence party exasperates moderate
temperance men, and keeps alive, an ill
feeling in the community, that has had
no parallel in our Island history. It is an
ever-festering sore. Men of the highest
order, even on the Bench, do not find them-
selves exempt from being dragged as
witnesses on the information of the vilest
street-corner informer. Society is full of
spies. Paid agents of the teetotal league
parade everywhere, and trepan purchasers
as well as vendors to social destruction.
Personalities of the lowest stamps, under
the guise of letters from correspondents,
appear in the press. A bluebook, un-
examined in the records of Parliament, has
been printed at their instigation, holding
up to ridicule the names of those
male and female, whose ailments
required them to take stimulents, on phy-
sicians' prescriptions. Even admitting that
that list contains names of some whose only
ailment was thirst, it was unpardonable to
gibbet them to all future ages in the official
records of Canada. That bluebook will,
however, change the representation of
Prince County at the next general election.
Much might be said of the convenient
handle that Scott Act informations gives to
sneaks and cowards to pay off old scores
against those they owe a grudge to, and of
the malignity with which old scores have
been so paid off. But enough has been
said to show that we have a corroding
canker and leprosy in our midst, that
should be at once cut out and cured. The
cure is a return to license.

Reason Eighth.—The Scott Act has in-
jured many vested interests, leaving out
account the closing of breweries and dis-
tilleries, which is a natural and legitimate
consequence of prohibitory legislation—
although even that has thrown many men
with their families out of employment—it
has had a depressing effect on other de-
scriptions of property. It is well known
that a considerable part of the profits of
hotels is derived from the wines and ex-
tras now prohibited, and the consequence is
that hotel property is deteriorated to a
great extent. Where profits are diminished,
rents cannot be paid, or cannot be kept up
to the former standard. The same applies
to stores, cellars, etc., formerly used by
dealers. Nay, it even affects railway and
shipping freights, truckmen, coopers, and
various artificers and laborers whose occu-
pation in that connection is gone. All
such business was legitimately active under
the license system. The revenue was
benefitted by custom duties that are now
shirked. If drinking usages were as really
stamped out as abstainers say, there would
be less cause of complaint; but it is notori-
ously that drinking is not stamped out, but
is carried on as a contraband business more
largely than it ever was openly. Instead
of open and legitimate traffic, supplies are
procured by smuggling and carried on by
trickery and deceit. This is a deplorable
state of things, which property-holders
should promptly look to, and bring their
property, now deteriorated, up to the
former standard, by having the license sys-
tem restored.

Reason Ninth.—The Act is mocked at
by the debased drunkards whom it is in-
tended to keep sober. Ask any corner-
loafer if he could get himself a drink, and
if you give him a quarter, you will see
how quickly he will shuffle off to some
secret haunt. Every person who travels

much by highway throughout the Province
since licenses were abolished, knows that
every few miles are shanties very properly
called "rumholes," where poisoned poison
is sold in any quantity to whomsoever has
money. Persons, otherwise of respectabil-
ity, who cannot procure their accustomed
moderate stimulants at reputable hotels, are
necessitated to buy at such roadside sinks.
This statement may astonish folks who
stay at home and know nothing, but it is
nevertheless true. The consequence is
that more liquor, of a worse description,
is consumed, than would be under a license
system, which system would shut up these
wayside ever-flowing fountains of adulter-
ated alcohol. As to the pernicious habit
of carrying private bottles it has grown
into a public calamity. Let any person
who has attended picnics and travelled by
railway say how many men he met without
a flask of liquor in their pockets,—men
who would feel it disreputable to carry a
liquid pocket pistol if required stimulants
could be legitimately had in a moderate
quantity at a licensed hotel. In short, the
Scott Act, by abolishing license, and free-
ing the trade from all restriction and
supervision, has largely increased the
quantity of liquor consumed, and of a worse
quality.

Reason Tenth.—The Scott Act injures
the prosperity of the Island. A good deal
of wordy nonsense every now and then
in the newspapers praising P. E. I. as a
place of summer resort for foreigners, and
talking of the necessity of new hotels, and
this visionary view is