

## Drunkness in England.

Canon Farrar, the now somewhat famous Church of England dignitary, preached a sermon lately in Westminster Abbey, on the National Sin, which, according to him, is drunkenness. He appears to be in favor of Prohibition, but he admits that there was a time when, although a Prohibitory law did not exist, drunkenness was not prevalent. He said:—

And, alas! my brethren, but for these spirits England need not be a drunken nation. The day was when she was not a drunken nation. Here, at the very central point of English history, listen to a page of your own history. In the reign of that great King, Henry V., who enlarged his abbey, in his army of heroic victors—the army of Agincourt—drunkenness was deemed an utter disgrace; and King Harry was so impressed with the curse of it that he wanted to cut down all the vines in France. Not yet accustomed, as one has said, "to pour oil of vitriol on the roses of her youth"—not yet accustomed to apply hot and rebellious liquors in the blood of her children, England at that day might have said to one or other of her then not numerous drunkards—

"I know thee not, old man; fall to thy prayers, How ill white hairs become a fool and jester, I long have dreamt of such a kind of man—So surfeit-swelled, so old and so profane; But, being waked, I do despise my dream."

—And know the grave doth Gape for thee thrice wider than for other men."

The great antiquary, Camden, who lies buried in yonder aisle, said that in his day drunkenness was a recent vice; and other writers say that "We brought the foul vice of intemperance from our wars in the Netherlands, as we brought back the foul disease of leprosy from the Crusades." In the bad reaction which followed the Restoration, when people broke loose from Puritan restriction to plunge into abominable license, the evil habit was enormously increased, and many a great statesman, and many a great writer, at a subsequent epoch, shattered his nerves and shortened his life by drink. But it was about 1724, as we are told by the historian of the eighteenth century, that gin-drinking began to affect the masses of English people, and to spread with the rapidity and violence of an epidemic. "Small," he says, "as is the place which this fact occupies in English history, it was, probably, if we consider all the consequences that flowed from it, the most monstrous in that eighteenth century, because from that year the fatal passion for drinking was implanted in the nation." Yes, it is only some 150 years ago that there began the disastrous era of the dram-shop and the gin-palace, and from that era ardent spirits began to madden the brain, to poison the blood and to brutalize the habits of the lower classes. Those poisonous draughts of liquid fire which are at this moment the scathing curse of myriads, which are the fellest and foulest temptations with which our working classes have to struggle, about that time replaced the comparatively harmless wines of ancient days. The Jewish rabbis have a legend that when the first vineyard was planted, Satan rejoiced, and said to Noah that he should have his account in the results. And in truth the wine cup, which poets so extol, has, as Solomon has told us, been the cause of woes enough; but if ever the spirits of evil hailed a potent ally with shouts of triumph, it must have been when that thing was discovered which, regarded as a harmless luxury by the virtuous, acts as a subtle and soul-destroying ruin of the unsuspecting—that thing in the use of which "intemperance, the great murderer of millions, doth creep for shelter into houses of moderation."

But to return to history. Ardent spirits had not been long introduced to England when the Grand Jury of Middlesex, in a powerful presentment, declared that much the greater part of the poverty, the robberies, the murders of London might be traced to this single cause. Even the morals of the eighteenth century, bad as they were, did not acquiesce in this public demoralization as we, with our consciences seared with the hot iron of custom, are content to acquiesce. In the year 1736 a strenuous attempt was made to stem the rising tide of shame and ruin. Against the Gin Act, as it was called, Lord Chesterfield, the most polished and brilliant peer of his day, flung his whole influence, alas! in vain. When I quote his words to you, remember you are listening to a professed man of the world, perfectly cool headed, the mirror of fashion, the idol of society, yet speaking simply as a patriot from ordinary observation of notorious results. Had he used such language now—had he used such language in the pulpit instead of in the House of Peers, he would have been called an intemperate Pharisee; but he spoke to an age not yet hardened by time to the horrors of dram-drinking. "Vice, my lords," he said, "is not properly to be taxed, but to be suppressed. Luxury, my lords, may very properly be taxed; but the use of those things which are simply hurtful—hurtful in their own nature and in every degree, is to be prohibited. If these liquors are so delicious that the people are tempted to their own destruction, let us at length my lords, secure them from these fatal draughts by bursting the vials that contain them. Let us check these artists in slaughter who have reconciled their countrymen to sickness and to ruin, and who spread over the pitfalls of debauchery such habits as cannot be resisted. When I consider, my lords, the tendency of this bill, I find it calculated only for the propagation of disease, the suppression of industry and the destruction of mankind." So spoke, so thought the great hesterfield of those ardent spirits which, this very day, will be purchased by hundreds and hundreds of men, of women, of men, in one hundred and forty houses

within only a minute or two's walk of this abbey. And he did not stand alone. If you would know what your fathers thought of these things, look at Hogarth's pictures. And if you will not take the testimony of art, take the testimony of science. In the year 1750 the London physicians drew up a memorial to the effect that there had been 14,000 cases of fatal illness attributable to gin alone; and one of the most estimable prelates of that day—Benson, Bishop of Gloucester—wrote: "Our people have become what they never were before—cruel and inhuman. These accursed liquors, which, to the shame of our Government, are so easily to be had, have changed their very nature." And about the same time the entire bench of English Bishops protested against this act, as founded, in their own language, "on the indulgence of debauchers, the encouragement of crime and the destruction of the human race."

It was amid these protests of ruin—it was amid these omens, as it were, from God in the voices of men, that in England the shameful and miserable tale began. You know, or you may know, and you ought to know, how it has gone on. The extent, indeed, of the calamity you do not and cannot know; and that can only be fully known to Him who hears, and not in vain, the sighs and moans that load the air—to Him alone who can estimate the area of wreck and ruin, of human agony and human degradation, which is represented by the fact that this country spends £150,000,000 a year on drink, and that in this country there are, besides the many who drink, 60,000 drunkards. No; you cannot estimate it. You have not, most of you, even one fraction of the knowledge about it which those have who seen it. But need you ignore it?

### Local and Other Items.

TON TON TERBUKUM'S Prairie Flower.

A NUMBER of City wells are being cleaned while dry.

"A DARK PICTURE"—the history of the past five years!

TON TON TERBUKUM'S Prairie Flower.

THE sidewalk in front of St. Lawrence Hotel needs repairs.

NEARLY every one is pleased with the turn things have taken.

VICTORY! VICTORY! Fireworks at Hazard's Bookstore. sep18 31

TON TON TERBUKUM'S Prairie Flower.

REV. GEO. W. HODGSON is off the Island. Rev. A. T. Richey will officiate in St. Peter's on Sunday.

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself "Your Friend," must explain further, and send his name in confidence.

TON TON TERBUKUM'S Prairie Flower.

THE steamer *Miramichi* arrived to-day—dressed in bunting in honor of the great Liberal-Conservative victory.

TON TON TERBUKUM, Medicine Man of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians, will stop at the Revere House for a few days only, where he can be consulted. Call early 41

M. A. CAMERON has removed his Insurance Office to LePage's Building, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets, where he will be glad to meet all his old customers, and as many new ones as will favor him with their patronage. In a few days he will open out a new Fire Insurance Company, as soon as necessary blanks can be received.

MAN KILLED at SUMMERSIDE.—A truckman named John McKenzie, while unloading flour from a Canadian steamer at Summerside, this morning, was accidentally killed. A barrel tipped, knocked him overboard and fell upon him. He sank immediately and came to the surface dead. He leaves a wife and children in poor circumstances.

HON. MR. TILLEY'S majority is 24 and not 4 as stated. Mr. Tilley will accept the office of Finance Minister, which Mr. Cartwright abandoned on Tuesday, and will, therefore, of course, resign his seat and ask for re-election. This will be a great relief to Mr. DeVeber as it will save him the trouble of prosecuting a scrutiny. —*Moncton Times.*

### GENERAL NEWS.

The gross earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, from January 1 to September 6, amount to \$5,606,000, against \$4,402,627 in the same period last year. Those of the Chicago and Alton road amount to \$3,109,600, an increase of \$16,632.

Panama advices of the 5th report that the indigo crop of Salvador has been ruined by the grasshoppers, but the coffee crop of both Salvador and Guatemala is superior and in excess of previous years. The Ecuador cocoa crop will be a failure.

The Princess Royal of England and Crown Princess of Germany is a model of thrift. She blows out superfluous wax candles with her royal lips, has her children's dresses turned and dyed, and locks up delicacies where the servants cannot get at them.

There has been a great increase in the shipments of leather from New York to Europe recently. Since the first of last January the exports have amounted to 785,000 sides. The value of the annual shipments from that port is now over \$4,000,000.

The wheat fleet gathered in San Francisco to convey the surplus crop of this season is bigger than ever before. Forty-four vessels cleared last month, carrying an average of about 1,200 tons each, and there are now some sixty vessels in port, with a carrying capacity of 2,300,000 tons.

CROMPTON'S  
ADJUSTABLE CORSETS  
NOW ARRIVING AT THE  
LONDON HOUSE.

September 13, 1878.

NEW GOODS NOW ARRIVING AT THE LONDON HOUSE, Sept. 13, 1878.

NEW FRILLINGS  
AT THE  
LONDON HOUSE.  
September 13, 1878—

BIRD CAGES.  
RECEIVED per steamer  
10 Doz. BIRD CAGES from \$1 up.  
SIMON W. CRABBE,  
Sign of the Stove, Queen street.  
Ch'town, Sept. 18.—61

FISH  
Barrels! Barrels!  
FOR sale, CHEAP, if applied for immediately,  
400 MACKEREL BARRELS.  
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.  
Ch'town, Sept. 17—pat 21

No. 35 Water St,  
Charlottetown.  
Prince Edward Island Branch  
OF THE  
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
FIRE AND LIFE  
INSURANCE CO.  
Subscribed Capital, \$9,733,332.00  
Paid up Capital, 1,216,666.00

CHIEF OFFICES—Edinburgh, 64 Princess Street; London, 61 Threadneedle Street. Nine-Tenths of the Profits of the Life Assurance Business are divided every Five Years. The Tables of Rates are moderate. Fire Insurances effected on nearly every description of Property, at the LOWEST RATES of Premium, corresponding to the nature of the risk. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.  
G. W. DEBLOIS, General Agent.

AGENCIES  
OF THE  
General Mining Association, Limited,  
AND THE  
Halifax Company, Limited.

ORDERS FOR COAL,  
ON THE  
Old Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.  
Lingan  
Albion Mines, Pictou, N. S., can be obtained on application to the Subscriber. Terms as usual.  
G. W. DEBLOIS,  
Sole Agent for Prince Edward Island.  
May 18—2aw

RECEIVED TO-DAY  
NEW  
Worsted Coatings  
(CHOICE PATTERNS)  
AT  
KING SQUARE HOUSE  
Tailoring Department  
BEER & SONS.  
Ch'town, June 18, 1878.

POTATO DIGGER.  
THE LATEST INVENTION

HAVING made what I believe to be some very valuable improvements to the Potato Digger, I intend giving an exhibition of the new invention in a field belonging to Mr. Walter Grant, near P. M. Bourke's Mill, Lot 49, on

Saturday, the 21st September,  
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

to which the public are hereby invited to attend. Those in need of Diggers will do well to come and see the manner in which the Machine does the work.

DAVID McLEOD,  
Lot 48, Sept. 7th—sw p ar

SYDNEY COAL.  
REDUCTION IN PRICE!

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

THE GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION (Limited) beg to intimate to the Public that the price of SYDNEY COAL has been

Reduced to \$2 per ton of 2240 lbs., a price which it is hoped will place it within the reach of all consumers.

The opening of the new winning at "THE SYDNEY MINES" and the fact that the SYDNEY COAL now being shipped is all from the DEEP taken in connection with recent improvements in the process of screening, affords purchasers a positive guarantee of the very superior quality and condition of the SYDNEY COAL now offered for sale. It is a well-known fact that for many years past the prices of other Cape Breton coals have been regulated by the rates fixed for SYDNEY COAL; but while it is true that other coals, to get a sale at all, have been pressed on the market at various prices under the current rate of SYDNEY COAL, it is no less true that, taking into account the superior lasting qualities of SYDNEY COAL when compared with other Cape Breton coals, the advantage, both as to economy and convenience, is in favor of SYDNEY COAL, even at a much higher price.

The General Mining Association (Limited) regret that they should again have to caution the Public against the attempts being made from time to time to induce them to buy inferior coals purporting to be "EQUAL TO SYDNEY," "SUPERIOR TO SYDNEY," etc., etc., while some yet more unscrupulous vendors have not hesitated to advertise their coal as SYDNEY COAL (from some designated locality). All these efforts to sell coal by such means are only so many admissions on the part of those who make them of the STANDARD character of SYDNEY COAL.

It has come to the knowledge of the Association that in frequent instances parties giving orders to truckmen and others for SYDNEY COAL have been furnished with other and inferior coal. The Public are cautioned against permitting themselves to be imposed upon in this way.

Every vessel loaded at THE SYDNEY MINES is furnished with a certificate of the cargo being Sydney Coal. Parties purchasing should satisfy themselves by demanding the production of this certificate.

The "Sydney Coal" is registered under the laws of the Dominion, and unauthorized parties using the Trade Mark "SYDNEY COAL" are liable to prosecution.

CUNARD & MORROW,  
Agents G. M. A., Halifax, N. S.  
G. W. DEBLOIS,  
CHARLOTTETOWN,  
Sole Agent for P. E. Island.  
July 15, 1878—3m

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public AUCTION, on the premises, on **Wednesday, the 11th day of September next, 1878,** at the hour of eleven o'clock, a. m., under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Thirtieth day of February, A. D. 1877, and made between William Murphy, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, baker, and Bridget, his wife, of the one part, and Fenton T. Newbery, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, merchant, of the other part,—

ALL that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land situate, lying and being in Charlottetown, aforesaid, being part and parcel of Town Lot number seventy-one, in the first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, aforesaid, and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed in the north side of Dorchester Street, and in south west corner of Town Lot number seventy-two, in said hundred of Town Lots, and running from thence along the western boundary of said lot number seventy-two, northwardly, eighty feet; thence westwardly, parallel with said street, thirty feet, to a lane or right-of-way eight feet in width, leading from the said street; thence southwardly, along the said lane or right-of-way, eighty feet, to Dorchester Street, aforesaid; and thence eastwardly along the same thirty feet, to the place of commencement, together with a free use and privilege of the said lane or right-of-way, which is not to be closed up or built on, as is set out in a certain deed of release between James E. S. Bagnall and Catherine, his wife, to the said mortgagee, dated 18th July, A. D. 1851, together with all houses, buildings, rights, members and appurtenances to the same belonging.

For particulars apply at the office of Hodgson & McLeod, Solicitors, Charlottetown.  
FENTON T. NEWBERY,  
Mortgagee.  
Sept. 3, 1878.

The above sale is postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, 1878, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, then to take place on the premises above mentioned.  
FENTON T. NEWBERY,  
Mortgagee.  
Ch'town, Sept. 11, 1878.—2aw

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and most newsy Paper published in the Province.

AUCTION SALES.  
GREAT SALE  
of Building Lots at Souris.

BY AUCTION, ON  
Saturday, 28th September,

on arrival of train from Charlottetown, at 11 O'CLOCK,

THE Remainder of McLachlin's valuable BUILDING LOTS.  
Train will leave Charlottetown Station at 8 o'clock, a. m., returning same evening. Return tickets at single fare.

For full particulars see large handbills.  
A. MACNEILL,  
Auctioneer.

Sept. 20, 1878—t sale

AUCTION.

WE will sell, in front of our Store, on  
Thursday, the 26th instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

The following Consignment of "Henke's" "world-renown" "Prize Medal"

GENEVA,  
in single casks or 5 cases.

30 Casks,  
30 Quarter-Casks,  
100 Cases.

CARVELL BROS.,  
Auctioneers.

Ch'town, Sept. 13—pat s side pro t sale

MORTGAGE SALE!

56 Acres, Lot 18, Freehold  
33 Acres, Lot 19, Freehold.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT Summerside, in Prince County, in front of the New Law Court House MONDAY, the SEVENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, next, (A. D. 1878), at TWELVE O'CLOCK, noon, under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Eighth day of February, 1877, and made between William McRae, of Township number Nineteen, in Prince County, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Margaret McRae, his wife, of the one part, and Ralph Brecken, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, aforesaid, Esquire, of the other part, all the Freehold estate, right, title and interest of the said William McRae, in and to:

ALL that tract, piece and parcel of land, hereditament and premises, situate, lying and being, on Township number eighteen (18) in Prince County, in said Province, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at Point of the march on Indian River, and on the division line between the lands of Roderick Gillis and Samuel McRae, thence, in a southerly direction nineteen (19) chains and eighty six (86) links south, twenty six (26) degrees west, thence in a easterly direction for a distance of thirty one (31) chains, thence in a north easterly direction for a distance of about fifteen (15) chains, or until it meets the edge of Indian River, aforesaid; thence following the various windings of said river, to the place or point of commencement, containing, by estimation, forty six (46) acres of land, a little more or less.

ALSO, ALL that other tract, piece or parcel of land situated lying and being on Lot or Township number Nineteen, (19) in Prince County, aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: By a Line commencing at a Stake set in the division line, between said Township's numbers eighteen (18) and nineteen, (19) and in the West side line of land in possession of Roderick Gillis, and running thence, according to the magnetic meridian of the year 1764, South on said Side Line, fifteen (15) chains, to the Road leading to Mills point; thence, West, along said road Twenty-two (22) chains, or a distance sufficient to comprise and embrace Thirty-three and one half (33½) acres of land, to land in possession of Samuel McRae; thence North to said division line, and thence along the same, East, to the place of commencement, containing thirty three acres and two roods of land a little more or less, together with all buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances to the same belonging.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. BRECKEN & FITZGERALD, Solicitors, Charlottetown.  
Dated this 16th day of August, A. D. 1878.  
RALPH BRECKEN,  
Mortgagee.

August 23, 1878—sj till sale.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.,  
OF ENGLAND.  
CAPITAL, . . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.  
INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.  
Special rates for isolated residences.  
Losses settled promptly.  
GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),  
Agent for Prince Edward Island  
June, 1877—

THE  
Marine Insurance Co.  
HAVE made arrangements with the Ocean Marine Insurance Co. of Halifax and the British American Assurance Co. of Toronto (both offices of undoubted standing), whereby they can effect insurance on Vessels, Cargoes or Freight in the above-named offices, in addition to the risks taken in their own office.  
Risks taken daily at their Office, corner Great George and Lower Water Streets.  
F. W. HALES, Sec'y.  
Ch'town, Aug. 30, 1878—3m eod