

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1886.

The Drink Evil.

THERE is in operation in New York, a license law—a high license law—and "excellent regulations" for saloons. Yet we see that the law is violated there with just as much impunity as it is here. Liquor dealers are everywhere the same. They will violate legislative regulations no matter how reasonable they may be—if the public and their officials, the police and the courts, allow them to do so. The root of the evil, whether it exists in New York or Charlot-town, lies in the invincible turpitude of the liquor dealers and the apathy of public opinion. Many persons here say "we should be all right if we had a high license law"; the saloon keepers of New York pay from \$300 to \$400 each per year, and yet the drink evil exists and grows. License Law and Scott Act occupy the same position in this respect—both have been and are daily and hourly violated; and from this point of view there is no reason whatever why we should reject the one and accept the other.

But there is some difference between the operation of the two laws. In New York, for instance, men and women can go to the saloons by day or by night and get drunk. This they can do in Charlot-town; but they have to run the risk of being brought before the courts as witnesses and so they are more careful in their mode of procedure,—and they do not dare to send their little children to carry the drink home to them through the streets.

From this latter point of view the Scott Act seems to be rather better than high license. It is at least advisable to give the Scott Act a fair trial during the remaining year in which will necessarily continue to be the law of Charlot-town. To this end we trust the influence of public opinion will now be brought to bear strongly upon the City Council and their officers. The right to the fines is secured to the Council by order of the Dominion Government, and they should require their officers to enforce the law, on pain of dismissal for neglect of duty.

Telephones and Politicians.

OUR evening contemporary is getting its political iniquities down pretty fine—so fine, indeed, that we should say that it was fast approaching the vanishing point—when it can make a scandal out of the fact that the Government of this Island spend the sum of one hundred and forty dollars for its telephone services in connection with all the public departments.

The Asylum telephone was, we understand, put in chiefly so that in case of fire or other accident, they could quickly summons assistance from the city. It is largely used also by people who want to inquire after friends who are inmates. We do not see how this can be called a telephone for Dr. Blanchard, any more than the blankets which cover the poor inmates could be called blankets for Dr. Blanchard.

Then the telephone for "DeBlois" is the only one in the Provincial Building, and is used by all departments of the Government.

The telephones at the Attorney General's office and residence were put there in order that the Premier might be within the call of the public at all hours.

The same question that asked for return of telephones also asked for return of postage stamps, it will be in order for the Patriot to expose the iniquity of different departments—using quite a sum of money for postage.

Editorial Notes.

—By a recent decision in the High Court of Justice of Ontario it is held that under section 128 of the Canada Temperance Act, by which the accused is made a competent and compellable witness, he is not bound to criminate himself.

—Sir J. Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, announced in the house of commons a few days ago that personal communications were passing between the representatives of Her Majesty's government and the United States ministers in the direction of the removal of friction between the fishing interests of the United States and Canada arising out of the defects of the present treaties.

—The Liverpool Journal of Commerce discusses the prospects of the proposed line of steamships on the Pacific between Canadian ports and those of Australia and China and Japan. For the former it anticipates difficulty in obtaining subsidies at the present moment in the antipodean colonies, their revenues being fully taken up in meeting charges already incurred. New Zealand, besides, is desirous of maintaining direct communication with England. With China and Japan, however, the prospects of the Canadian line the Journal considers brighter. The inter-departmental committee has, it is believed, reported favorably upon the proposal to subsidize a trans-Pacific line from Vancouver, and the Government are inclined to support the idea. There will be much discussion over the matter, though, before it can be finally closed. Private interests in existing lines will do their utmost to prevent a change that would seriously affect their interests, and it will have to be demonstrated that the Canadian route possesses undoubted advantages over its rivals. This, the Journal thinks, may be readily done.

The Scott Act Cases.

The postponed Scott Act cases constituted the docket at the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court this forenoon. There was not a very large number of spectators present. The first case was called about half-past ten o'clock.

Mr. F. Peters, who appeared for the defence, asked that the search warrant under which his client's premises were examined be set aside on the ground of irregularity in its composition.

His Honor overruled the motion, and the case was proceeded with.

The police officer who searched the premises was the first witness examined. He said: I was present in the Court on Wednesday last and heard the evidence given concerning the drawing of hop beer or ale from a pump in the bar in the defendant's house. On Wednesday I visited the premises of the defendant. I had a search warrant, and examined the premises. I found an ordinary pump on the bar. It was the only pump there and led into the cellar to a large cask. The cask was on blocks and was apparently almost full. (Bottle produced.) I drew this bottle of beer from it. I tasted the beer. I took from the cask and so far as I am a judge, I believe it to be malt beer. I will make one drunk if one drinks enough of it. I also saw a quantity of brandy and whiskey in the bar near the pump. I know it was brandy and whiskey because I read the labels. There was no attempt made to conceal the liquors and I did not have any trouble getting in to the house.

The testimony elicited at the previous examination was, at the request of Mr. Peters, here read over. Mr. Peters contended that there was nothing in it to convict. He said he would put the defendant on the stand and he would prove that the cask from which the policeman drew the bottle of beer was not tapped at the time the Frenchman got the drinks, so that the two circumstances could not be connected.

The defendant was then examined by Mr. Peters. He said: The cask from which the policeman drew the beer was tapped in the cellar on Tuesday night. At this stage His Honor asked the witness where and from whom he got the cask of liquor. The witness, on the advice of his counsel, declined to answer. His Honor then said that if the witness would not answer the questions put to him on cross-examination, he would not receive his testimony at all.

Witness proceeded:—I got the cask from Hyndman. I cannot tell when it was placed in the cellar, as I am not at home always. I do not know when I got it from Hyndman, but it was some time this month. Different men put the cask in its place, as I was not there when it was put in. Different men put the casks in. I cannot give any of their names with the exception of two—one named Dick and the other George Flat—both of whom work at Hyndman's and go round with the tray. (His Honor here asked what was removed to make room for the cask, and the witness, on his counsel's advice, declined to answer. He also declined to say whether or not he was present when the removal took place.) I cannot tell from what cask the beer sold the Frenchman was drawn, as I sold him none. (Witness declined to answer the question as to whether or not it was malt beer that was sold the Frenchman.) The cask was tapped on Tuesday night. Myself and another man were present. (Witness declined to say who owned the cask from which the bottle of beer was drawn. He also objected to telling who owned the liquor the officer saw in the bar.) I do not know where the absent witness is at present. My father owns the house. (Witness here admitted that he "run" the house, but declined to say who "run" the bar.)

The next and last witness called, testified that he held the light while the defendant tapped the cask of beer in the cellar. He did not help to put the cask in the cellar, neither did he know how long it had been there. He did not think it had been tapped before. There were several empty casks alongside.

This concluded the testimony.

Mr. Peters contended that the evidence was not sufficient for conviction.

His Honor was of a different opinion, but in the absence of the other witness he would postpone the further hearing of the case until Friday next.

The second case was then called, but as the witness wanted could not be found it was also postponed till Friday.

Court adjourned at 12.45.

Canada Temperance Act.

A MEETING of influential citizens was held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Thursday evening, to take into consideration the best means to secure the better enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act in the city.

D. Farquharson, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and the undersigned Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, the Lieut. Governor, Rev. W. R. Frame, and Messrs. H. J. Cundall, A. McKinnon, W. L. Cotton, J. A. Lawson, G. Full, G. W. Miller, T. C. James and L. Goff. The speeches were pointed and earnest, showing a determination on the part of the speakers that something must be done to bring about a better state of things in Charlot-town. A determined feeling was also shown on the part of all present that the time has arrived when the city officials, who are responsible for the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act, must do their work or give place to those who will.

On motion of Rev. W. R. Frame, seconded by A. McKinnon, Esq., the following committee was appointed to consider the best means to bring to the attention of the City Council and Stipendiary Magistrate the fact that the citizens are determined to bring about a better state of things in the city, viz.: Revs. W. R. Frame and W. Harrison, and Messrs. D. Farquharson, A. McKinnon, G. Full, L. Goff, T. C. James, W. H. Aitken, W. L. Cotton and J. A. Lawson. J. A. LAWSON, Secretary.

Consumption Can be Cured.

Not by any secret remedy, but by proper healthful exercise, and the judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, containing the healing and strength-giving virtues of these two valuable specifics in their fullest form. Prescribed universally by physicians. Take no other.

Babies and Beer.

CHILDREN CARRYING THE "GROWLER" FROM THE SALOON TO THEIR HOMES—THE LAW OPENLY VIOLATED.

(New York Herald, Sept. 19.)

Children on their way to school on a fine morning is one of the most cheering sights this city presents. These same children carrying liquor from the saloons when school hours have passed presents one of the most melancholy. The bright young faces that have beamed with happiness in the early sunlight become dark and sullen in the afternoon when they are turned toward the corner grocery or saloon. The children are ashamed of carrying the "growler," as any one may find out who takes the pains to question them. But objecting to the task is of little use. The parents want the "growler" filled and they scold or whip their children into subjection.

The practice of sending minors for drink is increasing—to what extent a stroll along any street in the east or west of Broadway and Fifth Avenue will show. No one seems to trouble about the system being contrary to the law, and so it is continued in the face of all authority. The police look on. They do not seem to make even an effort to stop it. Either they are too lazy or too indifferent. When spoken to they pretend it is none of their business, and so the "bearing up" goes merrily on under their very eyes.

A reporter of the Herald who had been sent to examine this subject yesterday called the attention of an officer to a child leaving a saloon with a pail of beer in her hand, and asked him if it were not against the law to sell liquor to a minor.

"Yes," replied the officer of the law. "Certainly it is, and it is one of the offences for which we can arrest without a warrant."

"Why don't you arrest, then?" "Ah, well, that's another matter. Why don't we close the saloons on Sunday, and why don't we do lots of other things we don't? We don't and we can't—that's about all there is about it."

"It seems simple enough to you to go over to that saloon and arrest the man who sold the beer to that infant. She is not much over four."

"It seems simple enough to you, but if I were to interfere with that man and that baby I would be interfering with his brewer, the local politician he works for, probably the captain. Pretty soon I'd find they were interfering with me, and I'd find myself in the annexed district watching the antics of the goats."

AN EVANGELIST'S EXPERIENCE.

"I have been studying this matter for some time," said the Rev. James Matthews, a clergyman engaged in evangelizing work throughout the city. "I am appalled at it. Children of the tenderest years are driven to the saloons to buy beer, whiskey, rum, gin and all the other damnable compounds concocted in these evil dens—little girls all the way from three to ten, as well as little boys. Why, I have seen them so little that they could hardly carry the vessel when full. They are robbed of their virtue in those places by ruffians and are turned loose on the world's drunkards and profligates. The children first get hardened to the business in going to the saloons and on the way home they get the appetite for drink, because they taste the beer out of cans and pitchers and by and by come to like it as much as their parents do. You have only to go into some of the crowded neighborhoods of the downtown wards any day to see babies staggering drunk along the streets. That is no exaggeration. Go higher up, into what I should call the middle of the city, say the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth wards, and you will see a state of affairs that will make any man's cheek pale with horror. Some of the bar-keepers are as bad as any of the blackguards who haunt these places. A little girl is never safe. And think of what they are exposed to, even if they had vessels from which they could not themselves drink! There are the cursing and swearing, the smoking, the drinking, the cards, the pool, the low songs and ribald jests. Such an atmosphere would corrupt an angel."

"Have you taken any account of numbers?" "I have. I have seen as many as twenty-five and thirty go into the same saloon in a day. It is spreading, and if the people of this city don't do something about it they will find a monster among them one of these days that they cannot destroy, but that will eat them up. We must keep on pounding until we beat the whole administration out, and then we shall have to keep on pounding to keep it out. The way to reach the evil is to put the law in force. We have good laws. All we need is to see that they are executed. We want people to help us, too. We want these fellows caught and brought up, and any one interested in the subject, who will come to 25 State street shall have all the information at my command."

BLAMING THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

"It is then," said Dr. Howard Crosby, "as terrible as the mind can picture, but we can do nothing with it."

"Why not, Doctor?" "Because the courts won't help us. The whole trouble is in the courts. Let's lay the cases brought up."

"Certainly. There were six thousand excise cases in the District Attorney's office at one time, and there they remained. When a man is pulled up he gets a hundred dollars bail from the next man, and he tries the next and so on. They wriggle out of it in this way, and they know that that will be the last of it. The District Attorney ought to set a day to try these excise cases, and then we could do something with them. Friday would be a good day, and if he would set that day apart for that purpose, the thing would be stamped out and no doubt of it."

"Has he been asked to do so?" "Oh, yes; but he says the unballable cases must come first, and there are so many of these it is impossible to reach the excise matters. I spoke about the matter, and I was told that there were so many wives, mothers and sisters weeping for their relatives in the Tombs that these cases must have precedence of all others."

SOME FRIGHTFUL FIGURES.

"I belong to a sub-committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and I have been engaged on this work for two years," said the Rev. Dr. N. B. Thompson. "I can't tell you how pleased I am to see that the Herald has taken it up. Now we may hope to accomplish something."

"What have you done?" "The first thing we did was to hold a

meeting to raise funds. We needed \$3,600 and succeeded in raising \$300. Well, we went to work with that, and sent out 12,000 circulars in which was printed a copy of the law. The statute says that any person who shall, either personally or by his wife, servant, employe or other agent, sell or give away any strong or spirituous liquors, ale, beer or wine to any minor under the age of eighteen years shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine of \$25 for every such offence. Some of the saloon keepers twirled the circulars round their fingers, others threw them in the spittoons. Some said, "To hell with the law!" and a few took them into serious consideration and refused to sell to children after that. Now, we have 8,888 licensed saloons in this city and over three thousand unlicensed ones. Take out a few of the first-class houses and you may safely set it down that all the rest sell to minors. I have watched this thing myself, and I have seen one hundred children go into saloons for beer and get it within one hour. Yes, sir, one hundred an hour. It is the same all over the city. Now, sir, average that one hundred I have given you and you will find that 150,000 children in this city are occupied like that every day. Take it that each one fetches a pint, a small estimate, and you have 75,000 quarts of beer brought into their homes daily by babies. If you take the calculation a little further you will find that the children of this great, intelligent and wealthy metropolis of America are helping their parents to drink at the rate of 2,000 barrels of beer a day. The school population is 355,000. Well, we have half of them carrying the "growler," as you call it. I have seen them drink on the way home. I have heard them swear, lipping such oaths as a man would be ashamed to use, and I know that in the saloons they learn to be thieves as well as drunkards. Many of the saloons have become so accustomed to their stealing the lunch while the man's back is turned drawing the beer that now they place it out of their reach. They stand and watch the card playing, listen to the talk and leave corrupted from head to foot. We made arrests and went down to the police court, but, bless you, before we could get back to execute the warrants the birds had flown. Now, how did they get wind of what we were doing? I don't know. Maybe you can guess."

A terrible fire. What a thrill of terror passes over us when we read the record of some fearful devastation by fire, and yet it is a fact that thousands are daily being consumed by the inward fire of fever, caused by consumption of the lungs, which could be subdued by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Six shares Inland Navigation Co. steamer Heather Belle Tuesday next, at noon.—A. H. B. Macgowan, Auctioneer.

NOTICE. Liberal Conservative Convention. A CONVENTION of delegates from the different Polling Districts of the Second District of Queen's County, for the Legislative Council, will be held in the Liberal-Conservative Committee Rooms, Cameron Block, Charlot-town, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest the said District in the approaching election for the Legislative Council.

D. FERGUSON, Vice-President for 3rd Assembly District. A. MARTIN, Vice-President for 4th Assembly District. Sept. 17th, 1886—sep21 11 w ex & h 2

CHANGE OF HOUR. BOSTON STEAMERS. COMMENCING with the "Carroll" leaving here 7th OCTOBER, the hour of sailing will be 4 O'CLOCK, P. M., on THURSDAY of each week for the remainder of the season. CARVELL BROS., Agents. Sept. 21—pat her side prs

Notice to Purchasers of Public Lands. ALL Persons indebted to the Government, on account of the purchase of their lands, are hereby called upon to come forward and make suitable payment during the present autumn. A list of the names of those whose term of credit has expired, and of other defaulters, will be published early in November, pursuant to law. D. FERGUSON, The Commissioner of Public Lands. Public Lands Department, Charlot-town, Sept. 23, 1886—sep24 wkly 6i

Choice Furniture, &c., AT AUCTION. AT Rooms, FRIDAY, 1st October, at 2 o'clock, p. m. 1 Piano (good), by Hallett & Gunston. 1 Parlor set walnut and silk (handsome). 3 Marble-top Tables, Walnut Hair Rack and Hall Chair, Extension Dining Table (walnut). 5 Chairs, 1 Sofa, 2 Bed-room sets, Bedsteads and Chairs; Carpets, in Tapestry, &c. 1 Cooking Range—"Silver Lake," 2 Standard Parlor Stoves, 1 Refrigerator, Lot of Books, &c. A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer. Sept. 21—5i fri sat mon wed thur

Apples, Apples! AT Rooms to-morrow, SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m. 75 Bbls. APPLES, in Gravastains, Emperors, &c. A choice, hand-picked lot, worth calling—"APPLES." A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer. Sept. 21—11

FLOUR. AT Auction, on Pownall Wharf, SATURDAY next, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m. 1 Carload Flour, choice patents, "Princes," "Wolverton" and "City." A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer. Sept. 22, 1886—3i

LONDON HOUSE.

SEPTEMBER, 1886.

FALL STOCK NOW OPENING.

HARRIS & STEWART, SUCCESSORS TO

CEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Sept. 23, 1886.

PLENTY GOODS

They Won't Last Long at the Prices we Offer Them.

It is too bad to sell goods at such terrible low prices; but a great many of these goods have been bought from 25 to 50 per cent below regular prices—this accounts for the bargains we now offer.

Our Dress Goods Department is right full of bargains. We have also an extra large stock of Velvetens, Black and Colored Cashmores, Merinoes, Saeques, Saeque Cloth and Ulster Cloth from 20 to 30 per cent less than usual.

OVER-STOCKED.

\$10,000.00—Ten Thousand Dollars' worth of Clothing will be sold at prices that were never offered before.

989 Overcoats will be cleared out, three, four, five and six dollars less than regular price. If you don't believe this, come and see—No trouble to show our goods.

2,400 Suits of Underclothing, 900 Shirts, Hats and Caps in endless variety.

COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE!

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Sept. 22, 1886.

NEW AUTUMN GOODS.

FIRST INSTALLMENT

PERKINS & STERNS'

New Plushes, New Velveteens, New Mantles, New Fur Capes, New Fur-lined Cloaks

A Large Stock Knitting Yarns very Cheap.

NEW PLUSH, FELT, AND STRAW HATS.

Mantle Cloths, in Boucle, Kyrle, Ottoman, Frieze, Astrachan, &c

A Large Stock BLACK DRESS GOODS as Cheap as Ever.

New Colored Dress Goods and Trimmings.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Sept. 16th, 1886.



A FACT

well worth knowing, and also worth remembering, that one dollar saved is two dollars gained.

By calling at G. G. JURY'S store you may realize it, for he has a large assortment of goods, such as Waltham, Elgin, Hampden, Elery, Seaside, and all the best grades of American Watches, in gold, silver, and steel, or case cases, at a Reduction of Ten per Cent on former low prices.

In CLOCKS, a large assortment of eight-day and thirty-hour pieces, varying from one dollar up to twelve dollars.

SILVERWARE, in Castors, Butter Dishes, Pickle Dishes, Cake Baskets, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings—all in prices that cannot be surpassed.

In Jewelry, Brooches, Ear-rings, Necklets, Lockets, Rings of all kinds from fifty cents upwards, and a lot of Novelties too numerous to mention.

Special and personal attention given to the Repair of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Work done promptly and guaranteed.

G. G. JURY,

North Side Queen Square (opposite New Post Office), Charlot-town. Sept. 16, 1886—1 aw & wky