THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 25, 1887.

Result of the Contest.

If drunkenness continue, as in the years that are past, the result of yesterday's polling will prove a matter of regret rather than of congratulation; for this community will be in the position of one who hugs the shadow while the substance passes away. But if the law be upheld—practically upheld—and its violaters vigorously prosecuted, as in the past month or two, the friends of temperance in this city may yet lift up their heads and rejoice that a good work has been done.

As to the first step forward, let every man who marked his ballot yesterday "against the petition," cease to be a participator in offences against the law by abstaining altogether from the use of all liquors the sale of which the law proscribes. True, the vote was very light and the majority very small. But the six hundred and eighty-three electors by whom the Act was sustained would, if all stood true—if every man were to uphold the law by example as well as by precept, and to show forth in his own life the virtue of total abstinence—form the basis for a substantial work of temperance reform. After all, it is the appetite for strong drink which makes the liquor traffic. Let us hope that each of the six hundred and eighty-three will, now, restrain his appetite, and so practically assist in curtailing the traffic and maintaining the law which he has adopted.

It has been said—and the saying has been industriously circulated—for a purpose, no doubt—that The Examiner has gone over to the side of "the liquor dealers"—"the rummies." Well, "there is a soul of good in all things evil." We are quite ready to admit that there are behind the liquor traffic men who have kindly hearts and upright minds; and, therefore, we stand in a position to offer them a little friendly advice. To the liquor dealers, then, we say: Abandon the business. It is not, in this day and generation, a reputable business; and it is undoubtedly the means by which sinful appetites are gratified, drunkards made, misery engendered, crime promoted,—the great National Evil of Intemperance upheld. The sentiment of the community is decidedly and emphatically against it. True, the majority of yesterday was exceedingly small. But it must be remembered that hundreds of those who signed and voted for the petition did so simply and only because they had become disgusted with the non-operation of the Scott Act,—not that they liked the liquor traffic, but that they hated the drunkenness, the dissimulation, the sneaking, the lying, the perjury, the canting, the hypocrisy, the false morality apparent in and resulting from the law as "non-enforced" in this city. Therefore, the business being bad in itself and opposed to the well-understood wishes of the people, we strongly advise the liquor dealers to abandon it. There is not one of them but might obtain a good, comfortable living by the prosecution of a respectable branch of trade. What does any man or woman really want more than a good living? Or is there a special blessing upon the wages of the liquor traffic? Did any man ever yet see wealth obtained by the drunkard's sin entail a blessing upon either the liquor seller who amassed it or upon his posterity? By all means let the liquor traffic now be left to those to whom it specially belongs, viz., the physicians and the druggists; and let stimulants be employed in their legitimate sphere, the sphere of medicine. Let the law be maintained.

For The Examiner, we have to say that had the Scott Act been defeated yesterday, we should have bourne our share of the responsibility for the result without fear, confident that the condition of the city, as to drunkenness, could not, under any circumstances, have been worse than it has been in the past year, and feeling quite sure that it might, under the operation of our local option law, supported by public opinion, be much improved. But as the Scott Act has again been adopted, we shall lend a vigorous hand towards its enforcement. Complaint has been made because we did not, in recent years, publish the names of those convicted under the law. There shall be no further cause for this complaint; for our reporter shall receive orders to obtain and publish, on and after Monday next, the names of all who are convicted in the Stipendiary Magistrate's court without respect of persons; and we shall use our own discretion as to the publication of the names of the witnesses, participants in offences by reason of which convictions are obtained.

The reason we stopped publishing the names of the convicted during the last term of the Scott Act, was that, so few violators of the law were prosecuted and so many escaped unwhipped of justice, the publication was grossly unfair. If the same cause should again appear, we shall again stop the publication of the names. But we expect to see a vigorous and continuous prosecution of the law, from this time forth. The *Guardian* has told us that the police force is to be reformed, and the Magistrate and his assistants dismissed; that there is to be "a clean sweep." We do not desire measures so radical. But we expect to see the promoters of the Act do their part. The time for talk is past—they were good at that; let us now see what they will do.

The Fisheries.

The Halifax *Herald*, commenting upon the speech of the Hon. Donald Ferguson before the Board of Trade, says:

"We are assured by those in a position to know, that if a vote were taken to-morrow among our fishermen, as to which they would prefer, the treaty of 1818 with vigilant protection against Yankee poachers, or free trade with the United States in fish and fisheries—nine-tenths of them would vote for the former. Indeed our Grit friends, as Mr. Stairs pointed out in his speech at Mount Uniacke, are estopped from saying that our fishermen would gain anything by exchanging their fisheries for the free admission of their fish into the United States, since at the time the treaty of Washington was entered into they vociferously declared that the United States market, with a money compensation thrown in, was a wholly inadequate return for the free use of our fisheries by Yankee fishermen. They called the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty 'a base surrender of our fisheries.' Yet under the Wiman fad we would get $500,000 a year less for our fisheries than the Washington treaty gave us. Among the farmers there is not anything like the craze for free trade with the United States that our Grit friends pretend to believe there is. The farmers of Nova Scotia have now a very large home market, which they are wise enough to know would be utterly destroyed were we to have free trade with the United States. Then, there are a good many of their products that are already admitted free into the United States. And on others, the United States duty, when imported into that country, is paid wholly or principally by the United States consumers. Still there are undoubtedly a few things, which it would be to our advantage to have made free in the United States markets—potatoes and barley being the most important. But no man, not absolutely demented, can seriously contend that Canada is suffering to any appreciable extent because of the United States duty on barley and potatoes, much less can it be contended that we would be so much benefitted by the removal of the United States duty on those articles; that it would be worth our while to submit to being bound neck and heels and governed by the United States, as suggested by Mr. Wiman and a few of the more desperate Grits in Canada.

—The Halifax *Herald* says that "Hon. Mr. Ferguson is obviously quite correct in supposing that the Wiman fad, to be at all possible, implies a common legislature for the making and amending of the common tariff, a common court for the interpretation of the tariff, and a common executive for the disciplining of customs officials who might neglect to enforce the common tariff as enacted by the common legislature and interpreted by the common court. In short, it implies practical annexation,—or what would be a great deal worse than annexation, namely, being in absolute commercial subjection to a nation that would still regard us as aliens."

—In 1879 the majority here in favor of the Scott Act was 584; in 1884 it was 48; and in 1887 it was 4.

The New Glasgow Waterworks.

Mr. Thomas A. McLean, of the enterprising firm of McKinnon & McLean, arrived home from New Glsgow, N. S., after an absence of some six weeks, last evening. He informs us that during that period he has fitted up the boiler furnished by his firm for the waterworks at New Glasgow, has attended to the building of foundations for the pumping engine, air pumps, etc., and has made all connections from filtering basins to pumps, and from pumps to main delivery pipe. He adds that on Monday last he submitted his portion of the work to a severe test and that he put a pressure of 100 pounds on the boiler, put the pumps up to 120 pounds to the square inch, and every joint in the whole work remained perfectly tight, showing no weakness whatever. The Commissioners have accepted the machinery without hesitation, declaring it to be a high class piece of workmanship.

We congratulate Messrs. McKinnon & McLean on their success and are more than pleased to note the fact that our manufacturers are found capable of carrying out such important contracts. Especially is it gratifying in cases like the one we are referring to, where the workmanship has to undergo the closest inspection not only of the engineer in charge, but also of larger and much more pretentious rival manufacturers.

New Glasgow has now, in Mr. McLean's opinion, one of the most efficient water supplies in the Maritime Provinces. This, he thinks, and we agree with him, reflects great credit on the engineer in charge, on the Commissioners who assisted him in perfecting the work, and upon the people who assisted them in their work.

The New Glasgow *Chronicle* devotes a considerable portion of its space to a description of the new work. This is what it has to say about that portion in which our fellow townsmen are interested:—

"The boiler was furnished by Messrs. McKinnon & McLean, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, who were awarded the contract over quite a number of competitors. It is a steel boiler, 15 feet 3 inches long in shell and is 4 feet 6 inches in diameter. The tubes are 49 in number and are 3½ inches in diameter. It it built of three-eighth inch steel plates in shell, thickness of heads half an inch, double riveted on the longitude seams. The dome is 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6½ inches. Engineer Ormiston pronounces the workmanship first-class in every particular, and Messrs. McKinnon & McLean have made their mark as boiler makers by the excellent work done in this instance. Inspector Colliston, of the Toronto Insurance Company, paid a high compliment to the makers while inspecting the boiler, and it passed with a high average. Messrs. McKinnon & McLean also furnished the delivery and suction pipes and engine connections, among which was a Worthington pump strainer. Mr. McLean, one of the members of the firm, was met by our reporter at the pumping station, who was also very obliging in the way of providing information."

Mistaken Identity.—A despatch from Williamsport, Pa., says: "A party of hunters from Sullivan County started on a bear hunt. One of the party by the name of Latt climbed a tree to break spruce with which to soften his hands, when Geo. Stephens, of Fairsville mistook Latt for a bear and fired. Latt dropped to the ground and expired without a groan." Advices from Bear Creek, Pa., reports a similar case in that neighborhood. It says: "Wm. Rorick, one of the oldest hunters in the north western Pennsylvania, was shot by mistake for a deer in the woods near here by Philo Christler, another veteran woodsman. Christler carried Rorick home, but he will die."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[Special Despatches to The Examiner.]

FRENCH POLITICS.

Grevy's Resignation.

PROPOSED NEW CABINET.

Paris, Nov. 24.

M. Grevy has requested M. Ridbout to form a cabinet and charged him to convey to the Chamber his message of resignation. Ridbout consented. He advised Grevy that as the message was of a political tenor which required approval of the Cabinet, the President ought to confer with the retiring ministers. Grevy accordingly summoned M. Rovere, his colleague. Ridbout Cabinet will probably include M. M. Flourens, Waldeck, Rousseau, Sadi, Carnot and Gen. Ferror. The *Journal DesBats* predicts a definite settlement of the crisis to-morrow. Immediately upon Grevy's announcement of resignation a plenary meeting of groups of the left will select a candidate for the Presidency. A meeting of Radicals to-day decided resolutely to oppose any military candidate. The extreme Radicals are trying to prepare a charge of treason against Grevy for personal action against the Government of Peru and French tribunals in the Decyfus Gu no affair. The Republican party desires to hold a caucus before the Congress meets to ensure an unanimous vote to avoid the chance of a split which might enable their opponents, led by M. Ferry, to bring in Gen. Saussier with the help of the Monarchists.

The Reichstag Reopened.

Berlin, Nov. 24.

The Reichstag opened to-day. Minister Von Boetticher read the Speech from the Throne. The Speech includes the following: "Germany in its foreign policy has successfully endeavored to strengthen the peace of Europe by cultivating friendly relations of all powers by treaties and alliances, aiming to avert the dangers of war, and jointly oppose unjust attacks. Germany has no aggressive tendency, nor wants to be satisfied through victorious wars or unchristian despotism to surprise neighboring peoples foreign to the German nation, to the constitution and empire. The military organization of the country is not calculated to disturb the peace of her neighbors by arbitrary attacks. Germany is strong in parrying surprises and defending independence. She wishes to become so strong that she can face with composure every danger." At the close of the reading Herr Wedell Piesdorff, president of the body, called for cheers for the Emperor and they were given with enthusiasm.

Irish News.

Dublin, Nov. 21.

Mandeville put on the prison garb in Tulemore jail to-day.

O'Brien is suffering from insomnia.

The Government have decided to prosecute Messrs. Mayne and Sheehy, Nationalist members of parliament.

One hundred and thirty Gweedmore tenants have been reinstated. The arrears of rents were reduced 2500 pounds. There is great rejoicing.

The Labor Question.

London, Nov. 24.

The Labor Commission examined several witnesses to-day. The plumbers' views were that labor unions have given men better wages and shorter hours. The printers' views were that they would not get as high wages if they had no organization.

Selecting a Candidate.

Warkworth, Nov. 24.

A mass meeting here to-day threw aside parties, and nominated Dr. Mallory, Commercial Unionist, to oppose Mr. Cochrane, Conservative, for the Government. The meeting also passed resoiutions favoring Unrestricted Reciprocity with the States.

Commercial Union.

London, Nov. 24.

The Commercial Union Club here has instructed the President to communicate with Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Chamberlain, and arrange, if possible, that they receive a deputation from the Club, who would place Commercial Union before them in the proper light.

Weather Bulletin.

Toronto, Nov. 25—10 a.m.

Fresh to strong winds, shifting to easterly; increasing cloudiness, and snow and rain.

Mrs. Leonowens' Lecture.

This cultured and travelled lady held a large audience in the Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening for about two hours, while she "promoted" the School of Art in Halifax and discoursed on Siam, its King, its temples, its institutions and customs. The lecture was deeply interesting and very instructive. Mrs. Leonowens has the rare power of being able to give vivid descriptions of the men and places she has seen; and these are rendered the more pleasing and satisfactory by the views by which they are illustrated. The extravagances of tyrannic power were well exemplified by the incidents she related of life in the palace of the King of Siam; but even there, Mrs. Leonowens testifies, there are compensations in the sweetness and gentle manners and devotion of the numerous women and children. The views she gave of Buddhist temples and kingly palaces in Siam and Cambodia were very fine.

Five hundred pairs Mens' Long Boots, manufactured by the Amherst Boot Company, every pair warranted to give entire satisfaction, selling low at J. B. Macdonald's, Boot store.

dy wy—nov16

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., at the manse of St. James Church, by Rev. James Carruthers, Mr. Dennis Murphy, Manager Charlottetown Gas Works, to Miss Mary McNeill, both of Charlottetown.

In the Estate of Clark & Robblee,

INSOLVENTS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to TUESDAY the sixth day of December next, A. D. 1887, at noon, for the purchase of the assets of the estate as follows:—

(1) Book debts, notes of hand and judgments.
(2) Stock of dry goods and general merchandize in the store lately occupied by them at Summerside, and shop furniture.
(3) Lobster factory, traps and outfit at Miminigash and steamer Jubilee.
(4) Half interest in lobster factory, traps and outfit at Lot Eleven.
(5) Half interest in lobster factories, traps and outfit at Park Corner and New London.
(6) Household furniture of T. H. Robblee.
(7) Household furniture of James B. Clark.
(8) Interest of James B. Clark in house and lot on north side of Winter Street, in Summerside, at present in his occupation.

Terms cash or approved security.

Tenders will be received for the above either separately or *en bloc*.

No tender necessarily accepted.

Inventory can be seen on application to J. H. Graves, at office lately occupied by Clark & Robblee, at Summerside.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1887

ROBERT. T. HOLMAN.
S. H. CLARK,
Assignes.

Nov, 23, 10ins, eod.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day commenced business as Bakers, and will for the present do business at No. 188 Prince Street, Charlottetown, under the name of A. & C. Quirk,

Dated 16th November, 1887.

ALFRED J. QUIRK,
C. W. QUIRK.

Nov. 25, 1887—3i eod

APPLES.

BY Auction, MONDAY, November 28th, at 11 o'clock, at Rooms, Queen Street,—

One Carload Choice No. 1 Apples, in Gravensteins, Baldwins, Pippins, &c., ordered for positive sale.

If weather is unfavorable, Sale conducted inside.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Nov. 25, 1887.

AS WELL AS

being the CHEPEST, you will find NONE BETTER than

Paper.	Woodill's	Tins
5cts.	German	7cts
15cts.	Baking	12cts
20cts.	Powder	22cts

254 Union St., St. John, N. B.,
Oct. 27, 1887.

Will put Woodill's German Baking Powder against any in the market.

Mrs. J. H. Smith.

Nov. 25, 1887.

Farmers' Meeting.

A MEETING of the farmers of Three Rivers will be held under the auspices of the Three Rivers Dairyman's Association at the Hall, Montague Bridge, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November inst., at the hour of Three o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of discussing the question of "COMMERCIAL UNION."

The Local and Dominion Representatives and the general public are invited to be present.

After the above matter has been discussed the feasibility and desirability of establishing a Cheese Factory in this section of the Island will be considered.

GEORGE F. OWEN,
President Association.

Cardigan, Nov. 22, 1887, dy 2i, wy 1i.

1888.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly has a well-established place as the leading illustrated paper in America. The fairness of its editorial comments on current politics has earned for it the respect and confidence of all impartial readers, and the variety and excellence of its literary contents, which include serial and short stories by the best and most popular writers, fit it for the perusal of people of the widest range of tastes and pursuits. Supplements are frequently provided, and no expense is spared to bring the highest order of artistic ability to bear upon the illustration of the changeful phases of home and foreign history. In all its features Harper's Weekly is admirably adapted to be a welcome guest in every household.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S WEEKLY	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, or Mexico.

The Volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Weekly, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Nov. 25, 1887.

D. A. McKINNON, L.L.B.,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.

GEORGETOWN.

Nov. 23, 1887.

MAKE NO MISTAKE!

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE

WE offer our entire stock of Cloths, Hats and Caps, Fur Goods and Men's Furnishings at a Discount of 20 Per Cent. The best stock of

OVERCOATS, REEFERS AND SUITS

in the city, and we offer these at a Discount of 25 per cent.

Our Goods are all marked in plain figures, and are new and fresh this Fall.

There is no delusion about this advertisement. We mean just what we advertise.

In our Tailoring Department we guarantee entire satisfaction, or no Sale.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,

CAMERON BLOCK.

Ch'town, Nov. 22, 1887—dy & wy 3mos

COMMERCIAL UNION,

—AT—

GEORGE E. FULL'S,

Where You Can Exchange Your Money for What You Want at the Very Lowest Prices.

Ladies' Dress Stuffs, Meltons and Cashmeres, Wool Shawls and Squares, Fur Tippets, Flannels, Hats and Bonnets, Gloves and Hosiery.

—ALSO—

Men's Overcoats, Reefers, Coats, Pants, Vests, Linders, Knit Top Shirts, Hats and Caps—All Too Cheap.

30-CENT TEA FOR 25 CENTS.

GEO. E. FULL

Sign of the LION, Queen Street.

Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1887—eod & wky

City Hardware Store

Fall and Winter Stocks of

English,

American and

Canadian

General Hardware, Carriage Goods

—AND—

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES

are about completed—Wholesale & Retail.

NORTON & FENNELL.

Nov. 3, 1887.—2aw & wky

Charlottetown Boot & Shoe Factory

BETTER THAN EVER.

Old Lasts Thrown Away; New Lasts Received.

The Long-Looked for Boot at Last.

Great Comfort.
Great Wear.
Best Value.

GOFF BROS.

Ch'town, Nov. 14, 1887—eod & wky