

The Daily Examiner

SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

The Situation.

BEHAVING the liquor traffic, as now carried on in Canada, to be an unmitigated curse, men in all parts of Canada are now adopting measures for its suppression.

The Dominion Alliance, at its last meeting, decided to test Parliament and the country on the question: "Shall the liquor traffic be prohibited?"

No time was lost in applying the test to Parliament. Professor Foster, of the Alliance, submitted the following resolution:—

Whereas, The object of good Government is to promote the general welfare of the people by a careful encouragement and protection of whatever makes for the public good, and by an equally careful discouragement and suppression of whatever tends to the public disadvantage.

Whereas, The traffic in alcoholic liquors as beverage is productive of serious injury to moral, social, and industrial welfare of the people of Canada; and

Whereas, Despite all preceding legislation, the evils of intemperance remains so vast in magnitude, so wide in extent, and so destructive in effect as to constitute a Social Evil and a National Menace.

Therefore, Resolved, That this House is of opinion that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for these evils, is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

This resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority,—together with a provision that Parliamentary action should not be taken until the opinion of the country had been expressed.

To obtain an expression of the opinion of the country, it was proposed that elections under the Scott Act should be held in various parts of Canada, and in groups of Counties.

Elections have accordingly been held, and are to be held.

Up to this date, every election held has resulted in a popular verdict for the Scott Act and for Prohibition.

Now, by the action of the liquor dealers—who were the promoters of the petition—the citizens of Charlottetown have an opportunity to give their verdict.

What will the verdict be? Will it be the same verdict as that of their fellow countrymen in Ontario, in Quebec, and in New Brunswick?

Will the verdict be in consonance with the feelings of all who appreciate the enormity of the evils resulting from the liquor traffic?

Will it be for the Scott Act and for prohibition; or for the legalizing and licensing of that which produces more evil than any other agency of the devil?

This is, and ought to be regarded as, the main issue in the election of the 16th October.

Should the Scott Act be rejected by Charlottetown, though by never so small a majority, the news will be flashed throughout Canada as a great triumph for the liquor traffic.

Think of this.

Our Advertisers.

The "Welcome Soap," said to be one of the best soaps in the country, is advertised elsewhere.

P. P. Gillis announces that he is prepared to supply oysters at cheap rates.

R. McMillan has a cargo of Welsh Anthracite Coal for sale.

The exports from France to Canada, Paris-Canada points out, rose, during the last financial year, to 12,150,000 francs and consist of a great variety of manufactures.

The exports from Canada to France, on the other hand, though they have been for some years on the increase, have as yet only attained the figure of 3,230,000 francs. It is naturally the Province of Quebec which consumes the greatest portion of the French goods imported; but it is the Province of New Brunswick, with its great timber areas, that holds the first place as an exporter to France of Canadian products.

The Province of Quebec, however, comes next. It despatched to France last year, besides lumber, 60,000 bushels of wheat and 27,000 bushels of rye. Canada has besides, an important trade with the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. The people of that group buy all their provisions during the fishing season from the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Paris-Canada concludes by mentioning the project of a treaty of commerce and a direct line of steamships, the realization of which would ensure to the commerce between the two countries a development which would soon be considerable.

Says the Halifax Herald:—For the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1878, the total importation of sugar into Canada was 111,000,000 lbs. Since then the amount of annual importation has steadily increased, until during the fiscal year ending 30th June last the total importation amounted to 178,200,000 lbs., or over 89,000 tons. The annual increase, therefore, of sugar importation for the past six years, has been 5,000 tons. At the same rate of increase we shall next fiscal year require over 100,000 tons of sugar, and will in 20 years be able to absorb two-thirds of the sugar crop of what are now the British West Indian possessions. But there is every reason to believe that with free sugar the ratio of increase would be more than doubled.

The country horsemen of Eastern Connecticut have introduced a novel feature in horse-racing. Instead of trotting for a purse the horses are trotted for 100 bushels of oats.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Taylor-Wynne Case.

SIR,—I have read with special interest your report of the one part of the proceedings in the case of Taylor vs. Wynne, and am disappointed to find that, as yet, no report has been published of the other part, containing evidence for the defendant. It is out of the regular course to expect the public to administer lynch law to Drs. Jenkins and Hobkirk, otherwise, to their reputation.

We have heard of "honor amongst thieves," but if the pocket-picking branch were as well inclined to each other as are the fraternity of Charlottetown doctors, we might look for a speedy reduction of the police force. It is not "honor" which distinguishes many of our medical men, but *caude*, the enemy of progress and civilization all the world over. By it he is bound to maintain a show of brotherhood, however envious of, or unfaithful he may be towards his fellows.

It is not our province to speculate upon the merits of the trial, but we may be permitted to make some answer to Dr. Taylor's labored appeal on behalf of the much injured, out-lawed medical man. His reasoning, however convincing it may appear, is at once proved to be a fallacy by the verdict in his favor, wherein the judge fully vindicates his procedure, and that upon the testimony of his friends.

Now *vice versa*; what of the relationship between patient and surgeon. Suppose a case: Mrs. Jones requests the attendance of a medical man. She entrusts her child to his treatment. Finding that no improvement, but the contrary is the result, she expostulates, and urges different treatment. She is put off with ridiculous theories which are contradicted by the best medical authorities. Losing confidence, Mrs. J. sends for another doctor, who refuses to come, and what for? *Caude!* so often the hedge around ignorance, assumption, and positive incapacity. The surgeon's own child takes ill; same trouble which Mrs. J.'s suffered from. Does he theorize whilst his child is succumbing? No! but immediately resorts to the remedy which Mrs. J. had in vain prayed him to use to her child.

Yes! the law might punish him for such practice, but could it recompense the mother for the agonies, the distortions, the distracted mind, and the tottering frame of her beloved child? Could it give her a new lease of the life sapped out by days of torture, and nights of weary watching. We can have redress from those in every position, from the tiller of the soil to the Judge on the Bench, save the medical man alone; and before we place ourselves at this mercy, it behooves us to know something of his merits.

Ignorance, or error, is a misfortune to many; but in a medical man, it is a crime; as an eminent doctor hath it, "it is a cruel triumph over good faith—a barbarous wrong."

The public appearance of the Taylor-Wynne case is calculated to throw no halo around the medical profession in this city; but, since it has seen the light, let it be perused as a whole, and so save the fair fame of Dr. Taylor and his confederates. There are many who have every reason to regard the "antediluvians" with deepest gratitude; and, until by their own words or actions they prove themselves unworthy of the confidence reposed in them, they cannot be judged by mere report, or by the testimony of those who may be prejudiced against them.

Yours, S. MacLEOD. Ch'town Sept., 30, 1884.

Should the Reciprocity Treaty be Renewed?

SIR,—In a few months from this, the Canadian and the United States Governments will probably be discussing the advisability, or otherwise, of renewing the Reciprocity Treaty. Under that Treaty, American fishermen have the privilege of taking fish within the three mile limit, while in return for this privilege our fish and fish oil are admitted duty free into the United States. The Award of five million dollars arose out of the fact that the privileges granted the Americans under the treaty were considered so much more valuable than those given to Canadians. The American press, at the time the Award was made, declared the amount to be entirely too large, and the arbitrators came in for a goodly share of cheap invective, in consequence of the view they took of the case. More or less grumbling has been indulged in in certain quarters ever since; and it is quite likely that we will, ere long, hear a great deal more from the Americans about the treaty being too favorable to Canada and against the interests of the United States. Now, I for one, am of opinion that the Americans, under the Treaty, have, by far, the best of the bargain. I am aware that no part of Canada would benefit more than the Island from Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States; but, at the same time, I am also aware that this Province gave up more under the Washington Treaty than any other Province of the Dominion. We only get our fish and fish oil free into the United States, and, although Island fishermen, in common with the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces, receive, in the shape of Fishery Bounty, a share of the interest of the Award, they are still without a separate share of the principal of that Award. We have Mr. L. H. Davies to thank for this, as he neglected to present their claims at the time the Halifax Commission was sitting. But my object in writing at present is not for the purpose of referring so much to the past as to indicate the proper course to be taken when dealing with the subject of renewal of the Treaty.

In the first place, it will be admitted on all hands, that if the Americans are allowed to continue their present mode of fishing, the mackerel fishing along our coast will be entirely ruined in a year or two more. They have already destroyed the fishing on their own coasts. "Tinkers" are the only kind of mackerel they catch there now, and as it takes four or five hundred of them to fill a barrel, it is not the kind of fishing Yankees like. Hence nearly the whole American fleet this season are found in this direction, destroying our fish by seines and other destructive appliances. Our shore fishermen have done little or nothing this year, while some of the American craft have taken as many as six or seven hundred bar-

rels each of the finest mackerel that were ever known to be taken on this coast. But this is not all. All fish taken in their seines, except mackerel, are thrown back into the sea. One vessel off the North Side, the other day, hauled in on one dip of the seine 165 barrels of excellent quality, together with 7 barrels of mackerel. The mackerel were preserved, of course, but the herring were thrown overboard. What the crew of this vessel did is being done by others almost every day since, and the result is that mackerel cannot be caught now at all by hook and line, which is certainly a very serious matter for our fishermen. Some may say, "Seining is the only way now to take mackerel, and our Island fishermen must only provide seines like the Americans, or else remain behind the times." This is easier said than done. Seines are very expensive, and withal very perishable property. Many a poor man finds it hard enough in the spring to provide himself with the necessary outfit for hook and line fishing, much less with an expensive seine and seine boat.

"What remedy do you suggest?" it may be asked. Simply this: Not to renew the Treaty at all, unless the Americans are prepared to give us something more in the shape of direct gain than we received or are receiving under the present arrangement. It is very little advantage to the people of Prince Edward Island to have fish and fish-oil admitted duty free into the United States, if they should have no fish to send there. For the privilege of fishing along our coast, within the three-mile limit—and mackerel are all taken within that limit, from six to eight fathoms of water—the Americans should not only admit our fish and fish-oil, free; but they should also admit our potatoes, oats and other farm produce, free. This would be more advantage to us, as a Province, than even our share of that fishery award—which we didn't get. If they are not willing to do this, then let us keep our fish for our own people, and let the Yankees shift for themselves until they are prepared to give us fair play. As this letter is sufficiently long for this time,

I remain yours truly, A. COUNTRYMAN. King's County, Sept. 29, 1884.

A Trip to Boston.

SKETCHES BY THE WAY.

BOSTON, Sept. 24, 1884.—We left the good City of Charlottetown on the steamer Carroll, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 5 p. m., with a number of passengers, the better sex prevailing. The sea was calm, and our ship went steadily, and all was bright and cheerful, unless here and there a pensive face, as the last glimpse of the Island land was seen.

I watched the various faces full of joy and gladness, some of whom were leaving their Island home for the first time, and thoughts of "home and mother" were uppermost; whilst others who had been sojourners for some years in Boston, Mass., were happy in their thoughts of returning to their adopted home. As I sat glancing at the sea, as our good ship boomed along, I thought of the words of Dibdin's song:

"The sea, the sea, the open sea, Without one mark, without one bound, It runneth the earth's wild regions round."

We reached Hawsbury early in the morning, where we took on board, besides freight, some forty or fifty more passengers, and thence at about 10 o'clock proceeded through the Straits, for Halifax, surrounded on all sides by grassy slopes, and towering cliffs, until we heard the war of the automatic buoy off Canso Head. Many thoughts passed through my mind, as I thought of the takings and retakings by the French of the different points as we passed along, so graphically described in Hannay's Acadia, but which are now belonging to the dead past. Up the shore we went in the teeth of a stiff nor'wester, clear and fine, but with a very smooth sea passing after the white-winged vessel, running with a free wind down the coast, until dark shut out all but the coast lights.

We arrived at early morning in Halifax, where we remained until four p. m., taking on board some seventy more passengers, and a full cargo, consisting of some two hundred and fifty hds. sugar besides other articles.

The run down past Sambro was easy and graceful, as our good ship became more steady under her increased ballast. As we laid our course for Cape Sable, which we made early next morning, we found the nor'wester was still gathering strength and blowing in our teeth, but our good ship sped on her way, crossing the Bay of Fundy. Next day we found it a little choppy, but nothing to make our ship reel as she appeared to be a good sea boat.

I had for my fellow passengers several Islanders, amongst the rest our genial friend, Charles Robertson, Esq., the well-known outfitter of Charlottetown, and Dr. Bagnall, both of whom do honor in the different spheres to the rising men of their Island.

I was particularly struck by the courtesy of the officers of the ship, from the captain to the most subordinate officer.

I was at a loss for some time to know who the master was, amidst the going to and fro of our passengers, amounting in all to some 230, after leaving Halifax; but I was as much delighted as surprised when he was pointed out to me. It is the realization of the old song, "Jack was every inch a sailor." He was ever on the alert about the ship, plain and unassuming, always looking after the boat, the headlands, and, in fact, nothing escaped his notice. Always on deck, his very look, which bespoke his thoughts, were directly interpreted by his active manner.

No father or mother need fear for the protection of their child on this boat, as the most painstaking supervision is exercised, as all the officers are courteous and attentive. The head steward, Mr. Walsh, faithfully looks after the cuisine, which is quite perfect, whilst the head stewardess and her assistant is ever watchful of their charge, and when ten o'clock comes, gives the orders to bed, like a quartermaster, doing her duty at all times towards the sick and weary with kindness and alacrity.

What shall I say of the purser? I cannot say too much, as he appears to be part and parcel of the ship, never in a hurry, always where he is wanted, and ever ready to say a kind word of either advice or information. The writer is under many compliments to him. We arrived at Boston, about 1 p. m., on Monday, and after docking ship and going

through warehouse examination, left our good ship behind for our hotel, well satisfied with our trip, particularly that part in the entrance to Baiton Bay, past Forts Warren and Independence, passing and being passed by noble ships and steamers—messengers of the great commerce of this good city of Boston.

Yours, &c., TRAVELLER.

The Markets

MONTEREAL MARKETS.

The Montreal Gazette reports that canned lobsters are scarce, with no prospect of addition to supplies, and have made a further advance to \$5.75 and \$6 per case of four dozen. Canned mackerel are quiet at \$4.25 and \$4.50 per case of four dozen. Canned meats are unchanged. Corned beef in 2-lb tins sells at \$3.50 per dozen; roast beef in 2-lb tins at \$4.25 and \$4.50 per dozen; dried beef in 1-lb tins at \$2.80 per dozen; and lunch tongues in 2-lb tins at \$6.60 per dozen.

The receipts of fish have continued light and trade moderate. Owing to the reported failure of the Labrador herring fishery, holders of Cape Breton herrings have advanced their prices, and some now ask \$6. Sales have been made at \$5.40 and \$5.50, and the actual advance has been about 50c per brl. We quote \$5.50 and \$5.75. Dry cod is quoted at \$4.25 and \$4.50, and No. 3 mackerel at \$7 and \$7.50 per brl. Private despatches announce the almost total failure of the Labrador herring fishery. The catch so far is estimated at only 6,000 barrels. This news has caused holders of Cape Breton herrings to materially advance their prices.

The condition of the egg market does not improve. Demand is light, stocks large and receipts fair. Good fresh stock is most wanted. A lot of twenty cases sold at 15c. We quote 14c to 15c per dozen. Canadian in New York are stronger and 10c higher at 20c to 21c.

The demand for domestic pulled wool has been more active, which has resulted in a good business. Sellers, however, are becoming excited and make no effort to increase the valuation, but are content to accept former prices. The tone of the market is very steady:—A supers, 27c to 28c; B, 22c to 23c; and unsorted, 20c to 21c. Foreign stock has been quiet, fine qualities being scarce and firmly held. Cape is quoted at 16c to 17c and Australian at 19c to 30c as to quality.

BOSTON MARKETS.

On the 25th inst., oatmeal sold in Boston at from \$4.60 to \$4.90 per brl; oats (white) 35c.

Eggs are higher for fresh stock, but there is a great difference between fresh and held stock. Fresh Eastern, 21 to 22c; held stock lower; Northern, 20 to 21c; N. Y. 20 to 21c; Vermont, 20 to 21c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 20 to 21c; Islands, 20 to 21c; West, 18 to 19c.

Potatoes—Northern, 48 to 50c; Eastern, 50 to 55c per bushel at the roads.

WEST INDIA MARKET.

Advices from Barbados state that owing to the low prices of sugar a commercial and financial crisis is imminent. In Demerara the crop prospects are splendid; the prices of sugar were never so low, nor the business prospects so gloomy.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS.

TUESDAY, September 30.—Beef (small) 5 to 14c per lb; do per qr 5 to 9; mutton, per lb 6 to 10c; lamb, 5 to 9c; veal, 3 to 7c; turkeys, \$1 to \$1.25; ducks per pair, 40 to 60c; fowls, 25 to 30c; chickens, 30 to 50c; butter (fresh) 20 to 25c; do (tub) 18 to 20c; eggs, per doz, 15 to 17; black currants, 14 to 16c; flour per 100lbs, \$2.75 to \$3.00; oatmeal, \$2.70 to \$3.00; hay per 100, 50 to 55c; oats, 35 to 40c; potatoes per bush, 35 to 40c; sheepskins, 30 to 40c; cabbage per doz, 36 to 72c; codfish per doz, 36 to 38c; mackerel per doz 60 to 72c; herring per doz, 25 to 36c; pork (small), 10 to 12c; apples per bush, 48c to \$1.00; geese, 45 to 65c.

GENERAL OUTLOOK.

The Boston Commercial List says:—There is a fair movement in the various lines of fall goods, and the promising features of last week are retained, but reports from other leading trade centres are rather tame, and the indications are that we shall have to wait a little longer for the full development of the fall business. The crops are all that could be desired, but the trouble now is to market them. Our European customers are not depending upon us for supplies as much as in former years, and unless our farmers are willing to accept very low prices for their wheat, there is not much chance to sell at present.

Summerside Exports.

SUMMERSIDE, Sept. 27.

Shipped per Str. St. Lawrence, Evans, master, for Point du Chene: 500 brls pork \$ 35.00 1 shingle machine 175.00 26 brls mackerel 330.00 36 cases eggs 166.00 248 brls oysters 496.00 \$1202.00

SUMMERSIDE, Sept. 29.

Shipped per steamer Princess of Wales, Cameron, master, for Point du Chene: 2 threshing machines \$ 450.00 53 brls mackerel 477.00 55 cases eggs 254.00 1415 lbs leather 566.00 264 brls oysters 463.00 \$2230.00

Welsh and Anthracite Coal.

THE barkentine Olivett has just arrived from Swansea with

400 TONS

Of this superior Coal, and will begin discharging, at McMillan's Depot, Thursday (first.)

This is probably the last chance to buy Hard Coal, Ex. ship, during this season, and parties not supplied would do well to send in their orders at once.

This Coal has been tested by several leading citizens, and is guaranteed to Give Good satisfaction for use in base-burner stoves. Parties having orders will please be ready to receive on Thursday.

R. McMILLAN. 41 Charlottetown, Sep. 30, '84.

SUBSCRIBE for the WEEKLY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and Best Newspaper published on P. E. Island! Only 25¢ per year!

Bedeque and Narrows Oysters.

HAVING secured the services of Mr. Joseph Carmody, the Subscriber is prepared to furnish OYSTERS by the barrel, gallon, quart, pint, stew, raw, fry, and half-shell a specialty.

Parties requiring Oysters must leave their orders during the forenoon.

Prices:—Forty cents per Imperial quart. P. P. GILLIS, UNION HOUSE, Charlottetown, Sept. 30th, 1884. 1m



WELCOME SOAP

Acknowledged the "STANDARD" of LAUNDRY SOAP. There is but One. Every bar is stamped with a pair of hands, and no Grocer should be allowed to offer any substitute. In the use of WELCOME SOAP people realize "VALUE RECEIVED" and discover that superiority in WASHING QUALITY peculiar to this Soap.

Queen's County Rifle Association.

THE Annual Prize Meeting of this Association will open at Kensington Range on Wednesday next, October 1st, at 8 a. m. The following is the order of competition:—

Nursery Match—200 yds.—5 Rounds. 1st Match—200x 450 yds.—5 do 2nd Match—400 & 600 yds.—7 do.

The Dominion Rifle Association Medal will be awarded to the competitor making the highest aggregate in the 1st and 2nd Matches. At attention is called to the order of Council by which members shall be liable to be disqualified from participating in the Prize List if appearing on the Range or seen parading the streets of Charlottetown in *part uniform*.

By order, J. A. LONGWORTH, Sec'y.

Ch'town, Sept. 27, '84—3i

WATCHES!

The Waltham and Elgin Watch manufacturers having greatly reduced the prices of the different grades of Watches made by them, the subscriber will sell his large stock of

WALTHAM & ELGIN WATCHES

at an immense reduction on former prices.

All Watches sold are warranted to perform well. A handsome Gold Plated Guard accompanies each Watch.

W. W. WELLNER,

Watch Maker & Jeweller.

Ch'town, Sept. 26, '84—1i wk

FOR SALE.

40,000 First-class Brick in Lots to Suit Purchasers.

McKINNON & McLEAN.

Sept 20, '84.—2wk

FAT HERRING FOR SALE.

JUST received a quantity of Good Fat Newfoundland Herring. For sale cheap in barrels and half barrels.

A. HORNE & CO., Upper Queen St.

Ch'town, Sept. 18, '84.

NEW

FALL GOODS,

Selected by Mr. Stewart,

—IN THE—

ENGLISH MARKETS,

just arrived per S. S. Australia and Phoenician, and

NOW OPENING

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE.

Sept. 11, 1884.

TO SPORTSMEN!

Double & Single Barreled Guns, Breech & Muzzle Loaders, Revolvers.

(Smith & Wesson & Remingtons.)

All kinds of Cartridge and Materials for Shooting.

A LARGE STOCK

W. E. DAWSON.

Sept 25, '84—1m twa wk

JOB PRINTING of every description executed with Neatness and Despatch at the EXAMINER JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 111 Water Street, Charlottetown.

PLUMS, PLUMS.

31 Crates Nova Scotia Plums.

Just Received and For Sale by

GEORGE STRONG, J. D. McLeod's Block.

Sept. 25, '85—

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

King's County Exhibition

A Special Passenger train will leave Charlottetown for Georgetown at 8.35 a. m., on Wednesday, October 1st, returning same evening, carrying passengers to and from the King's County Exhibition at one first class fare for the double journey. This train will stop at all Telegraph Stations going and returning.

JAMES COLEMAN, Sept. 23, 1884—cod

Railway Office, Ch'town, Sept. 23, 1884—cod da pa ed

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

Prince County Exhibition

A Special Passenger Train will leave Charlottetown for Summerside at 8.15 a. m., on Thursday, 2nd October, returning same evening, carrying passengers to and from the Prince County Exhibition at one first-class fare for the double journey. This train will stop at all Telegraph Stations going and returning.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent, Sept. 23, 1884—cod

Railway Office, Ch'town, Sept. 23, 1884—cod da pa ed

WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable Farm of 187 acres, situated on the Colville Road, at Colville Station, nine miles from Charlottetown. There are about 30 acres under cultivation, the balance covered with a heavy growth of Hard and Soft Wood. It will be sold in a block or in lots to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to

EDMUND HORNE, Winsloe Road,

or ALEXANDER HORNE, Charlottetown

Ch'town, Sept. 18, '84—wky 4in da on a wk pat d

BAZAAR!

THE MEMBERS OF

ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY

PURPOSE HOLDING A BAZAAR

EARLY IN NOVEMBER NEXT,