

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 16, 1890.

The Scott Act Campaign.

In his first letter, the Rev. Mr. Carruthers directed the attention of THE EXAMINER to the blue books. "You have at hand," said he, "the blue books." But now he declares that the statistics found in the blue books and published by THE EXAMINER are "not reliable."

We agree with the Patriot as to this point, and beg to remind Mr. Carruthers and the Patriot of this additional fact: that when a man got very drunk under license and began to be lively about a tavern, he was pitched into the street and soon fell into the hands of the police and had his name duly registered in the book from which Mr. Carruthers obtained his figures; but, now, he is as long as possible borne with, "quieted down," perhaps drugged, in order that those who are on the look out for Scott Act witnesses shall not see him.

Why labor this question? Why not, like Mr. Lloyd, have the candor to admit that "drunkenness, gross, persistent, habitual, is alarmingly prevalent in Charlottetown?"

We heartily and sincerely agree with the able editor of the Presbyterian Witness who says in his latest issue:

"When we are convinced that such and such laws should be enacted, we ought to provide that they should be enforced. Dead laws on the statute books, however good they may be, are a source of danger. If one law may be evaded or trampled upon with impunity, why not others—why not all?"

Some good people go to temperance meetings and talk glibly about how very "wrong" it would be to "license an evil." Is it not doubly wrong to let the evil continue in violation of the law? If the community is responsible when an evil is "licensed," it is equally responsible when it permits the evil to continue in the law's despite.

those who are in favor of temperance seems to be narrowed down to whether 'tis better to "bear those ills we have than fly to others we know not of"—the choice lying between the Scott Act as it has been administered and "free rum." Not a bright outlook for temperance reform!

The Scott Act

DISCUSSED BEFORE THE EPWORTH LEAGUE—PAPER BY MR. B. D. HIGGS—A STRONG RESOLUTION.

A LARGE and appreciative audience was present at the public temperance meeting in connection with the Epworth League last evening. The programme consisted of music by the choir, accompanied by piano, organ and the cornets; and appropriate bible readings by some of the young people of the Sabbath School, after which the chairman called upon Mr. B. D. Higgs to read his paper on "the Scott Act; its place in the temperance movement of Canada."

Mr. Higgs began his subject by relating the position of the Dominion previous to 1874-5, and the various stages which led to the framing and adoption of the Scott Act. He then proceeded to show the benefits of the Act, which, though not prohibitory, was an advance movement in the direction of prohibition; and as such should be supported by all right thinking people, and gave six excellent reasons why the Scott Act should be sustained.

A short discussion followed, participated in by Messrs. F. W. L. Moore, George E. Full, F. W. Moore, G. F. Beary, and S. Hodgson, after which a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Higgs for his very able and excellent paper.

Mr. Silas Hodgson then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Geo. E. Full, and endorsed by an unanimous standing vote of the audience:

Whereas, We are unalterably opposed to all efforts to regulate the liquor traffic by taxation or license, high or low, as these afford no protection from its ravages, but on the other hand entrench it in the commonwealth, throw around it an artificial garb of respectability, and make the people partakers of and responsible for the evils resulting therefrom, so that it is impossible to license the liquor traffic without sin; and

Resolved, That this meeting hereby gives its unqualified endorsement to the efforts being put forth in this city for the retention of the Canada Temperance Act, generally known as the Scott Act, and pledges its most earnest co-operation with the agencies which may be employed to sustain the Act.

West River Notes.

The rate payers of New Haven have, at length, come to the conclusion that a new school building is required in this district. Although the one now in use was built but a few years ago, still it is comparatively small for the large number of scholars in attendance; and as the furniture provided is modelled after the old style, it is everything but comfortable for the pupils, and consequently, no rapid progress can be acquired by them with any degree of satisfaction.

Since the building of a new school concerns the whole district, the people should be proud that the acting trustees are Messrs. McManus, McNevin and H. M. McMillan. Mr. McManus has had a good deal of experience in trustee business; Mr. McMillan having been a teacher himself, understands school affairs thoroughly, and seldom errs in any advice that he gives in regards to the advancement of education.

Owing to the winter setting in this year earlier than usual, the West River shipping was not so great as in previous years. Still, while it lasted, the merchants were even more successful. Mr. MacMillan having loaded ten large schooners. Mr. MacMillan is a very enterprising man. He carried on business at West River for the past twenty years and has seldom given cause for any one to grumble. The principle reason for some grumbling is because he will not take their rotten potatoes. If those who grumble would buy rotten fish, Mr. MacMillan, I suppose, might secure some for them, and then for sake of policy, return the compliment.

West River, Dec. 13.

Charlottetown Markets.

ALTHOUGH the attendance at the market to-day was fair, buyers seemed to far outnumber the sellers, and there appeared to be an all-round depression in business. Prices were pretty much the same as at previous markets. Butter was scarce at 20 to 24 cents per pound for fresh, and 19 to 20 cents per pound for tub. Eggs were in very poor supply, and quickly bought up at 23 and 24 cents per dozen. Beef, per quarter, was plentiful at 4 to 5 1/2 cents per pound. Pork (carcase) sold well at 5 and 5 1/2 cents per pound. Other articles demand their usual prices. Below we quote:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Beef (small, quarter), Butter, Brant, Beets, Carrots, Celery, Cheese, Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Chickens, Ducks, Eggs, Flour, Fowl, Geese, Ham, Hay, Lamb, Land per lb., Oats, Oatmeal, Onions, Pork, Potatoes, Prtridge, Straw, Sheep pelts, Turkeys, Turnips.

The Irish Situation

A special to the Herald from Cork says: "Parnell's start on a wave of audacious eponymy may carry the day at the beginning, but it cannot last in Ireland. Parnell's apparent success is a flash in the pan. His reception in Dublin was to be expected. The publicans are for Parnell, the priests for the Patriots. The publicans, with the unthinking, and particularly among the young, may make a loud noise and much show; still they are only a small portion of the population of Dublin, though headed by the Lord Mayor." McCarthy's supporters are quiet. They are yet without headquarters and an organ, but soon will have both. For a couple of weeks, or perhaps more, Parnell will have his own way.

The London Star (Home Rule) to-day makes a fierce attack upon Parnell, accusing him of Fenianism. It says: "To-day possibly dynamite, to-morrow rebellion. He is drawing Ireland to red ruin and outlawry. He lied to Davitt and tricked his party, and is fighting with poisoned weapons and a traitor's hands."

The Pall Mall Gazette says there is too much pocket handkerchief about the American patriots' manifesto. They are anxious to heal all wounds, and their copious dropping of tears will give Parnell fresh powder for his campaign. Let the patriots preserve a tender place in their hearts for Parnell. But for which Parnell? For 'Preston' drunk or Parnell sober? If they would still love Jekyl they must first extinguish Hyde. The Pall Mall Gazette urges the members of the McCarthy section of the Irish Nationalists to take off their coats and fight the Parnellites.

A Cork despatch of the 12th inst., reports: "Rev. Canon John O'Mahoney, administrator of Cork Cathedral, has written to Parnell asking him to call a meeting of his constituents so as to give O'Mahoney an opportunity to criticize in Parnell's presence, his treason to the Irish party."

A meeting of the national committee of Cork city and county this evening was largely attended by clergymen and citizens. The high sheriff presided. Canon O'Mahoney made an address in which he declared Parnell left the city without accepting his challenge to call a meeting to give him an opportunity to show Parnell's treason to the party. Money, he said, had been distributed to organize demonstrations in favor of Parnell. Maurice Healy also spoke, justifying the deposition of Parnell. The clergy of the parliamentary divisions of north Cork and east Limerick are actively engaged in organizing public opinion against Parnell. A priest at Mitchelstown tore down a number of placards that had been posted about the town calling upon the people to support Parnell. The priests of Killarney and Bandon have joined in denouncing the action of Parnell in refusing to retire. The municipal council of Skibbereen has adopted a vote of confidence in McCarthy. At a public meeting in Skibbereen a resolution objecting to Parnell's leadership was unanimously adopted. The Westport board of Poor Law Guardians have by a unanimous vote adopted a resolution declaring in the highest terms their appreciation of the measures taken by Mr. Balfour to avert the effects of the famine in the western part of Ireland, and warmly eulogized Mr. Balfour for his action."

Mr. Davitt upon his arrival at Kilkenny a few days ago was greeted by a large crowd. His friends cheered him loudly, but Mr. Parnell's adherents in the crowd hooted and jeered him. Mr. Davitt said here to-day that the present struggle in Kilkenny is the most important event of the late decade of Ireland's history. If Parnell wins, Home Rule is doomed. Parnell will ruin Ireland or ruin himself. The town commission of Killarney, by a vote of 6 to 2 on the 12th passed a resolution of confidence in Mr. McCarthy.

Although the Bishop of Ossory has advised the electors of Kilkenny to cast their ballots in the coming election according to the dictates of their own consciences he himself and the priests of the diocese in which Kilkenny is situated are supporting the canvass for Sir John Pope Hennessy. The London Times referring to the Kilkenny campaign, says: "The efforts of the priests to obtain a cheer for Davitt utterly failed and Healy on arriving was vigorously groaned and surrounded by a menacing crowd which would probably have handled him roughly but for the police, who held them back and enabled him to reach a car. A man attempted to strike him, when a clergyman struck him back with his umbrella. Arriving at his hotel Healy tried to address the crowd, but his voice was drowned by their hooting and yelling. Healy exclaimed: 'Who paid you for this?' and was answered with cheers for Parnell and more groans. He retorted by shouting: 'Three cheers for Mrs. O'Shea!'

Just before embarking for Paris, Mr. O'Brien is reported to have said: "The object of our mission is to save the general election without inflicting humiliation on any person. It would not do to expect too much from this trip, but we have the strongest reliance on the good will of the two sections of the party. It seems a pity that pending our friendly interchange in Paris some means could not be found of suspending all controversy. He deplored the violent scenes enacted in Ireland, but said allowances must be made for outbursts of passion in times like these. Mr. O'Brien said that the Paris conference would last but a few days. He would then go back to Ireland to surrender himself to the authorities. There were some affecting scenes at the parting between O'Brien and his friends.

A New York despatch of the 12th inst., reports: "The first five anti-Parnell members of the Irish commission in this country have issued a long manifesto. After speaking of the unpleasant change that has taken place in the prospects of the Irish cause, and reviewing the reasons given by Mr. Parnell for this change, they ask whether it is credible that the British statesmen, who have until recently been considered the friends of Home Rule, have suddenly become treacherous, and whether it is just to regard as renegades and mutineers those Irishmen who differ from Parnell in this crisis. Continuing, the address says: 'Our position in this matter is an especially cruel one. We have had to endure the anguish of seeing all the fruits of weary years of battle with enemies of Ireland suddenly and fatally imperilled in the very hour of victory by a crisis for which we are not in the smallest degree responsible, and which our absence from Ireland renders us utterly helpless to control. Even if every private and public utterance of our political lives had not attested the sin-

cerity of our allegiance to Mr. Parnell, his wildest partisan will scarcely suspect us of a desire to overthrow his leadership, without some terrific cause, at a moment when a few months more of united action would have brought us to victory, and when any prolonged convulsion of the Irish race must involve the certain loss of the tremendous interests we had staked upon the general elections. We may, therefore, perhaps, claim, even amid the fierce passion of the hour, a patient attention from our countrymen when we do the only thing that is left in our power to do to aid them in this momentous decision—namely, to impress upon them our deep conviction that Mr. Parnell's deplorable imputations of mutiny on the part of his colleagues and treachery on Mr. Gladstone's part, are absolutely baseless and unreal side issues, raised up for the purpose of diverting the judgment of impulsive Irishmen from the real issue which every man of Irish blood will have the duty of pronouncing upon within the next few weeks under the most solemn obligations to his conscience and to his country. That issue is whether it is humanly possible to win the general election under Mr. Parnell's leadership and, if the loss of the general election is the certain and indisputable price of retaining him on Mr. Parnell himself, or any rational human being, honestly face the future, and point to any ray of definite hope to sustain our unhappy people in the face of a triumphant Tory majority and a helpless and divided Ireland, with Mr. Gladstone gone, his party irrevocably estranged from the Irish leader, and the whole British people angered by deplorable insults to their leaders and rendered suspicious by still more deplorable hints of the insincerity of all our professions of friendship and forgiveness? The certainty of a disastrous general election on Mr. Parnell is too clear sighted a statesman for one moment to dispute.

The horrible consequences that must ensue in Ireland he can only pretend to disguise by vague speculations as to future parliamentary strategy. All such speculations which lose sight of the fact that intrigues of English party politicians in the House of Commons are now replaced by the supreme vote of the British democracy, who were seizing the full truth of the Irish question, whose hearts and intellects were beyond all doubt won to the principle of Irish national government, and whom a persistence in Mr. Parnell's present methods would drive into sullen distrust of the uses to which we would put national self-government, and a rooted belief that the Irish people were incapable of exercising it. If this be a true statement of the prospect before us in Mr. Parnell's continuance in his course—disaster at the general election and blank hopelessness after it—is it necessary to justify by another word the action which the majority of the Irish representatives have felt themselves coerced to take at the sacrifice of their own manifest desire and in resistance of their own passionate personal promptings. In connection with the awful issue at stake—the freedom of the miserable subjugation of Ireland for the present generation—there is no advantage in discussing now the possible blunders and misunderstandings on both sides which may be helped to bring us to this miserable and calamitous pass. We are not inclined to dwell upon Mr. Parnell's regrettable assaults upon the honor of colleagues who were proud to hear the taunt of servility in their unwavering fidelity to his banner. Still less need we insist upon the gross and almost incredible methods he has been driven to adopt to suppress the solemn voice of the Irish party and to defy the will of the majority of that party in violation of the fundamental pledge of that party's unity and of every principle of constitutional freedom.

All these questions pale before the great issue which every man of the Irish race is now summoned to determine under the most sacred accountability to his own conscience and to our ancient cause. With the Irish people alone the determination must rest, and a disaster even greater than a mistaken verdict would be a verdict which would not be prompt and decisive on one side or the other. To this verdict, the delegates say, they will fully submit, and in the hands of the Irish people they leave the matter.

In reference to the complications growing out of Mr. Parnell's recent personal and political actions, Mr. Gladstone, in the most emphatic manner, declared a few days ago that the further continuance of Mr. Parnell in the leadership in the Irish nationalist party would be a blunder fatal in its results to the cause of home rule not in Ireland alone, but in England, Scotland and Wales as well. Continuing, Mr. Gladstone admitted the right and justice of the Irish party enjoying absolute and unshattered independence of political action. That party, he said, ought to exercise a potential influence in the consideration and settlement of the question of home rule, but there was something above and beyond any and all considerations of purely Irish politics. There was the great cause of liberalism in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Mr. Gladstone in referring to the relations of the liberal party of England and the Irish nationalist party, said that the confidential communication which had passed between the two parties, as well as conversation had between himself and Mr. Parnell at Haslemere in November, 1889, were equally satisfactory to both parties. Speaking of the divorce proceedings, Mr. Gladstone expressed his belief that they were of a nature calculated to destroy that moral force needed in Ireland by any one aspiring to be the leader of the nationalist cause. The liberals felt that in granting their adhesion to the cause of home rule they would constitute an Irish leader the constitutional ruler of Ireland. They were unwilling, in view of what has been developed in the divorce court proceedings, and what now appeared in the private and public life of Mr. Parnell, to make him the constitutional governor of Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone subsequently addressed an audience of 5,000 persons at Wolsop. He counselled his hearers not to abandon Ireland on account of anything that had happened to an individual. The determination of the liberals was irrevocable. They could not undertake effectually to support the cause of home rule at the next election in connection with one particular name. He pointed out the importance of continuing the struggle for Ireland, declaring that legislation for England could not be obtained until the country had got rid of the home rule question.

FOR THE BOSTON MARKET—An Ottawa despatch says that seventeen cars passed through that city on the 13th from Smith's Falls, containing Christmas poultry for the Boston market. An estimate of the duty to be paid at its destination places the amount at \$15,000.

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Letter to the Children!

HERE I AM, and my Headquarters is at the BAZAAR STORE, where you must call and leave your orders for all the Toys I am going to put in your Stockings this Xmas. I have taken my rooms on the Second Floor, where I am showing samples of all my Toys for this week. Be sure to call and see me, for I may never be here again, as I am getting old and will leave my work in future in the hands of the BAZAAR CO.

Hoping to see you all, I remain, yours truly, SANTA CLAUS. Charlottetown, December 16, 1890.



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