

THE DAILY EXAMINER. JANUARY 23, 1882.

Winter Communication.

This every-other-day arrangement will never do. To-day, the "Northern Light" arrived at Pictou at 10.30 o'clock; and she will quietly remain there all night—in company with the English mail.

She could easily have returned to-day; but it may seem to-morrow; and a mail which many merchants are anxiously expecting, may not reach us for several days. The necessity of having the English mail here promptly is all the greater from the fact that the return mail is made up here on Wednesday; and it may be of the utmost importance to merchants to answer their letters by that mail.

Had the Capes route been open, the English mail would have gone to Amherst on Saturday, and we should have had it here to-night to a dead certainty. Perhaps we should have had it last night.

We should, certainly resort to the Capes route at once, not only because it is important that we should receive our mails with the utmost despatch, but because the "Northern Light" is in jeopardy every hour after the heavy northern ice fills the straits.

Everyone remembers how it was last year, when passengers and crew, exposed, in the midst of the straits, for weeks, barely escaped with their lives. It is more than probable that what has occurred will, if the steamer be forced into the icefields, happen again; and there may then be no escape. The Government will be guilty of a criminal exposure of human life to danger, if in the face of the warning of last year, they permit the "Northern Light" to work her way through ice fields.

We hope, therefore, that as soon as crossing becomes dangerous to the "Northern Light" she will be laid up until the spring, and that recourse will at once be had to the Capes route.

The True Basis of Legislative Prohibition.

In the Canadian Monthly, for last November, a writer contributed a paper on the "Taboo of Strong Drink." He characterized legislative action on prohibition as "meddling," and pleaded that citizens should be allowed the liberty of controlling their own appetites. The Magazine for this month contains an able reply from the Rev. G. W. Hodgson, who takes up the cause of prohibition and shows that statesmen are working on a true basis when employed in legislating on this subject. The writer asks:—

"Does the evil directly resulting to the whole community from the liquor traffic outweigh any possible good coming from it? If this question can be answered in the affirmative, it gives the true basis for prohibition."

Concerning the evil effects outweighing the good, the following picture is drawn:—

"It is unnecessary to dwell upon the terrible evils in the train of drink; it would be hard to exaggerate them. The blighted hopes, the wasted, ruined lives of the victims; the keen agony, or the dull heart-breaking despair of mothers, fathers, wives, children; the heartless neglect or the brutal cruelty of the drunkard—these, too common as they are, need no rhetoric to describe their horrors. And it is not the intensity alone of these evils that startles us. How wide spread they are? What town, what village, what country-side is free from them? How hard, throughout the length and breadth of the land, to find a family to which shame and sorrow have not been brought by the drunkenness of at least one of its members. Now, make the most liberal allowance that any reasonable man can ask, for whatever of comfort and pleasure the moderate use of intoxicating drinks can give to the temperate. Place in one balance all the good that can be claimed for strong drink; in the other, all its terrible, well-known evils. We may leave the decision, as to which is the heavier, as safely to a non-prohibitionist as to a prohibitionist."

In this manner the writer proceeds, showing that the evil directly resulting to the whole community outweighs any possible advantage that can be gained from unrestricted liberty; consequently prohibition becomes an act of enlightened policy, and a fit subject for the thought of the legislator. Regarding the cry of religious persecution, the writer says:—

"Would anyone call the suppression of Thuggism, or the Sutte, or Polygamy religious persecution? But when the legislator says the practices are to be stopped on account of the injury they do the country, they are forbidden to the Christian and non-Christian alike, on grounds wholly unconnected with the religious belief of either, he frees himself from the charge of religious persecution."

An objection was made against prohibition on the ground of its tearing away the tests of temptation from us. The following, at that point, is remarkably cutting:—

"The fear that to remove this temptation from among us would make our morality limp and nerveless, is surely a very ill fear. Whatever it may once have been this world is now no Garden of Eden, but with but one forbidden fruit. If the vice of drunkenness were made impossible to-morrow, there would still be left an ample supply of wickedness to exercise all the virtues of the most vigorous athlete."

Regarding the drinking habit among the wealthy classes, the writer's remarks are forcible:—

"Looking at our own country, he certainly would not be a friend of the upper classes who would flatter them into a belief of their own sobriety; and if those below aim at no higher degree of temperance than what they see above them, their standard will be low enough. It is not merely that in every profession, in the highest ranks of society, men are to be seen whose intemperance is evident and extreme. There is that worst form of intemperance which shows itself by habitual drinking and treating at all times and on all occasions, which is as common with high as with low. Intemperance is as discreditable a vice, in as great a sin, in the man who drink Chateau Margaux at \$5, as in the one who have to be content with kill-sodger at 20 cents a bottle."

The writer says the Scott Act is only tentative and temporary, giving a vantage ground from which a better position, in time, may be seized. He owns that the law is inconsistent that allows liquor to be brewed and distilled and yet does not allow it to be sold within, perhaps, a hundred miles of breweries. But with a riper public opinion, and a determined onslaught upon the "very citadel of the enemy" he thinks that "complete prohibition" will be

gained. Here is the concluding sentence of the article:—

"When they (the prohibitionists) move, it shall be at their own time, in battle array, with colours flying, and it shall be to rush to the attack which shall give them secure possession of the very citadel itself—Complete Prohibition."

A Landmark Less.

The demise of the late Wm. R. Watson deprives this city of one of its most honored citizens—one of its best and most generous men. I am not aware that he left a single enemy behind. To know him, was to love him.

The qualities which distinguished the deceased gentleman among his fellowmen, and which endeared him to so many hearts, may be summed up as follows: He was generous and benevolent. The poor ever found in him a warm-hearted friend. No one appealed to his generosity in vain. He loved to help the distressed, and he always did it in a liberal and unostentatious manner. He had a kind word for everybody, and, whether you met him on the street or in his place of business, he was always the same,—kind, cheerful, and gentlemanly.

He was the soul of honor. He never went back on his word. He was always true to his obligation. "A good name to him was better than great riches." In this respect he was particularly sensitive, and the smallest imputation on his honor, he had not the strength to brook. He aimed to do right at all times, and under all circumstances, and if he ever erred, the head, and not the heart, should be held accountable. He despised subtleties and tricks. It was no effort to him to rise above the "sordid ambitions" of the world.

He was retiring in disposition. He was not a man to push his way to the front. He was always better pleased to follow than to lead. Had he been an ambitious man, there are few positions in the gift of the people to which he could not attain. But he sought none of these things. He was content to move along quietly, attending strictly to his own affairs, and permitting others to do the same. His ambition was to make an honorable living, and to discharge faithfully any trust confided to his keeping.

He was keenly sensitive. He prized the good opinions of his friends and neighbors. He lived to merit them, and it wounded him to the quick to have the slightest suspicions thrown on his motives and actions. As his life and conduct were above reproach and his aim to do right, he could not see how any of his actions could be misinterpreted.

He was a firm upholder of the law. He believed in British institutions, and was loyal to the core. No amount of money could induce him knowingly to violate any statute or law of the land. His attachment to his country and Queen was very strong. He believed in maintaining the supremacy of the law and the Government under which he lived. Modest and retiring as he was in disposition, he had, nevertheless, the courage of his convictions. What he considered to be right, he adhered to with unflinching tenacity. He was no waverer, but rather a determined supporter of whatever party or sect with whom he chose to identify himself.

His character, however, can be summed up in a word—he was a gentleman. No person ever lived who had not some faults or failings. "To err is human." I suppose Mr. Watson was no exception to the rest of mankind. But it is somewhat difficult to say what his failings were. He certainly had fewer faults than fall to the average lot of mankind. He was slow to give offence—ever ready to help the weak—never too proud to despise the society of men because they were poor—always dignified and manly, open hearted and sincere. These were the qualities which endeared him to the people among whom he moved, and which will rank him among the nobility of the race. He has passed away, but his memory will be cherished for many a long year after his body moulders in the grave.

Bank Directors' Responsibility.

LAFLEUR VS. THE DIRECTORS OF THE VILLE MARIE BANK.

The Hon. Justice Papineau delivered judgment on Saturday, in the case of Francois Lafleur vs. F. X. Trudel et al. The plaintiff, a shareholder of the Ville Marie Bank, sued the Directors of the Bank for alleged neglect, mismanagement, speculation, and other serious charges in connection with their management of the affairs of the Bank, which culminated eventually in its temporary suspension. The plaintiff sued for the amount of stock he held in the Bank. The defendants pleaded in demurrer that the plaintiff as a shareholder only had no right to institute proceedings against a director of a bank or corporation individually, for careless or even fraudulent mismanagement, but that the action should have been taken against the Bank, as the defendants were trustees of the Bank and not of the plaintiff or any of the shareholders; that the damage, if sustained, was to the Bank, and was not immediate but remote and indirect; that it was not alleged that the Bank was insolvent, nor was it put in default. The defendants produced a number of authorities in support of their plea, and the matter was finally taken *ex delibere*. His Honor, in rendering judgment, said that after carefully considering the matter, and referring to these authorities, he had come to the conclusion that the *defence en droit* of the defendants could not be maintained, and he, therefore, dismissed it, with costs.—*Montreal Witness*, Jan. 9, 1882.

A suit for libel was brought to an abrupt termination in Montreal a day or two ago. A saloon keeper sued a gentleman for \$2,000 for calling him a thief but when the trial was called in Court it turned out that the plaintiff was in jail, having been convicted of robbery. The case was therefore struck out.

AND now Italy wants to take a hand in the Egyptian complication. The "fifth power" in Europe, with its army of 600,000 men, is spooling for a fight.

DECLINE OF MAN.—Impotency of mind, limb, or vital function, nervous weakness, sexual debility, and all diseases caused by indiscretions and abuse, are rationally, and promptly cured by the use of Mack's Magnetic Medicine, which is for sale by all responsible druggists. See advertisement in another column. Sold in Charlottetown by Apothecaries Hall Company. j 12 2wks

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents.

Letter from Councillor Murphy.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In reply to "Civis," I beg to say that, as already stated in the Mayor's Report, offers have been received from more than one firm to construct and operate water works as a private undertaking, without any guarantee from the city.

I am not aware that any pledge concerning fire hydrants has been asked for, and I may say that no council can bind themselves or their successors but by a written agreement, made in council, and under the seal of the city; and neither the Mayor, myself, or any other member of the council—so far as I know—is willing to enter into any contract connected with water works, involving the expenditure of one dollar of the citizens' money.

With respect to drainage, I believe that Toronto had water works for several years, without sewers; Yarmouth, if I understand aright, is in the same position. Moreover, it is well known that the City Bye Laws will not allow a Company, any more than an individual, to commit a nuisance, and if the waste water becomes one of which I have some doubt—it will have to be abated, and the Water Company compelled to construct drains, if necessary, at their own expense or close up their works, provided they cannot prevent the nuisance by some other means. I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,
WM. MURPHY.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—On Friday, 20th inst., quite a number of the inhabitants of Lot 48 and vicinity, assembled in the church at Cross Roads to hear one of the ablest lectures ever delivered in this community. The lecturer was Professor Fletcher, of world-wide reputation.—His subject, "Ten Thousand Feet Above the Sea." The lecture, a moral and intellectual treat, was delivered in the Professor's usual vigorous style. Robert Stewart, Esq., ably presided over the meeting and, after a vote of thanks had been tendered the lecturer, he was asked to favor us with another lecture before he returned to Colorado. He kindly consented, and he will—"You bet!" JOHN McNEILL, Secy.

Lot 48, Jan. 21st, 1882.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatch to the Examiner.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.

The Montreal Tea and Coffee Delegation were informed by Sir Leonard Tilley that it was impossible to take off the duties till the House met. But some means would be devised to do so early in the session, without waiting for the Budget speech.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

At the dinner given in honor of Hanlan at the Aquarium, on Saturday, seventy-two persons were present.

The Lord Mayor, in consequence of a requisition signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishops of London, Gloucester, Manchester and Oxford, Cardinal Manning and others, has called a public meeting at the Mansion House, by the first February, to make a declaration of opinion relative to the persecution of Jews in Russia.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.

There are now 10,000 claims for the fixing of fair rent in the Land Court.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Garibaldi has arrived at Naples and was received with great enthusiasm.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 21.

The Turkish regulars defeated the Arabs of Yemen, in Arabia, who had revolted. The Arabs lost 200 killed.

VIENNA, Jan. 22.

Many cases of suicide have occurred here, owing to the panic on the Bourse.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

The steamer "Palermo," which sailed from Norfolk, last Tuesday, for the Sound Section of North Carolina, is reported to have foundered in Alberville Sound, and all hands were lost.

LANCASHIRE, KY. 21.

Wm. Austin is under arrest on a charge of assassinating his great aunt Miss Bland, 85 years old.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.

The question of liberating Parnell and other members of Parliament will be debated at the forthcoming Cabinet Council in Dublin Castle. There is much difference of opinion on the subject.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, January 23—10 a. m.

High winds and gales from the west and north, gradually clearing, decidedly colder weather; the temperature will fall considerably below zero.

DEED.

At her residence, Roslyn Cottage, St. Peters Road, Lot 34, on the 22nd inst., after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Elizabeth, relict of the late James Robertson, in the seventy-ninth year of her age, man and deservedly regretted. Funeral to-morrow, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, p. m., friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM, situated in Charlottetown Royalty, Lower Malpeque Road, three miles from the City, containing forty-two acres of land, forty of which are clear and in a high state of cultivation. This Farm is conveniently situated to Mill's School House, Forge and Church, and three quarters of a mile from mussel bed. There is 150 loads of manure in the yard, banded from the City.

For further particulars apply on the premises to the owner.
WELLINGTON CURTIS.
P. S.—It not disposed of at private sale it will be offered at Public Auction, Thursday, 2nd February, inst., at the hour of twelve o'clock.
Jan. 23, 1882. W. C.

PUBLIC MEETING.

To His Worship the Mayor of Charlottetown.

WE, the undersigned, respectfully request that you will call a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held in the MARKET HALL, latter end of this week, for the purpose of discussing the proposed Cape Traverse and Cape Town Branch Railways, and urging upon our Representatives in Parliament, before proceeding to Ottawa, to meet their united efforts with the Dominion Government, and thus place the Island in close connection with the Railway system of the Dominion, as provided and guaranteed to this Province by the terms of Union.

Senators and Members of the Dominion Parliament, Members of the Local Government and Opposition are invited to attend.
Fenton T. Newbery, Richard C. Goff,
Wm. Heard, W. A. Weeks,
J. B. McDonald, James M. Sutherland,
Frederick Peters, Henry Beer,
Geo. E. Full, Wm. Brown,
John Newson, Simon W. Dodd,
A. McKinnon, Geo. Machen,
W. H. Stewart, T. J. Harris,
John Beer, Frederick Perkins,
James DeBrisay, Lewis Goff,
E. Wilson Higgs, William Dodd,
Benjamin Rogers, Theoph DesBrisay,
James McLeod, J. D. McLeod,
M. McLeod, Joseph Knight,
Alex. Horne.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
23rd January, 1882.

In compliance with the above requisition, I hereby call a meeting, to be held in the Market Hall, on Friday, the 27th instant, at 7.30 o'clock in the evening.

W. E. DAWSON,
Mayor.

INSURANCE!
FIRE AND MARINE.
Best Companies and Lowest Possible Rates.
E. PALMER, JUNR.,
EXCHANGE BUILDING.
Charlottetown, Jan. 23, '82—51 cont

A CARD OF THANKS.

I WOULD take this opportunity of expressing to the Fire Brigade and citizens of Charlottetown generally, my sincere and heartfelt thanks for their noble efforts in rescuing from the fire of the 20th inst. my furniture and other effects, and for the kindness and sympathy shown to my wife and family on that occasion, in my absence from the City.
S. R. STUMBLES.
Charlottetown, Jan. 23, '82.

Public Temperance Meeting.

The Central Council of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union will hold a PUBLIC MEETING, on
Wednesday Ev'ng, 25th inst.,
IN ST. PATRICKS HALL.

Addresses will be given by Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Rev. Alexander McGillivray, Rev. D. J. Gillis, Hon. A. A. Macdonald, and others. Choice instrumental and vocal music will be interspersed with the addresses.
Doors open at 7 p. m. The public are respectfully invited to attend. j 23

NOTICE.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for amendments to its Act of Incorporation 43rd Vic. ch. 67, whereby the Company shall be empowered to issue Bonds, for the purposes stated in the second section of said Act, in sums of not less than \$25 each, and to manufacture besides the articles referred to in such second section, such other articles or things as the Company may deem advisable, also to transmit messages by telegraph as well as by telephone, also to purchase telegraph as well as telephone lines, and whereby it shall also be declared that the Company shall have power to extend its telegraph and telephone lines from any one to any other of the Provinces in the Dominion, and whereby also it shall be declared that said Act of Incorporation and its amendments and the works thereunder authorized are for the general advantage of Canada.
BETHUNE & BETHUNE,
Solicitors for said Company.
Montreal, January 17, 1882—1m

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business at Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, under the name of Bourke, Son & Co. dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the said firm must be paid to WILLIAM CHILLY BOURKE, and all the liabilities of the said firm will be discharged by him.
Dated the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1882.
JOHN R. BOURKE,
WM. C. BOURKE.

Referring to the above, this business will be carried on by W. C. Bourke & Co.
Jan. 21, 1882—31 s m w

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE DAILY EXAMINER.

See Prospect and get Newry Paper published for the Province.

THE CONCERT
—FOR THE—
Benefit of the Hospital,
WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
—ON—
Wednesday, 8th of February,
January 23, 1882.
GRAND
Fancy Dress Carnival
THE Directors of the Citizen's Skating Rink have pleasure in announcing their
Annual Skating Carnival,
TO TAKE PLACE
AT THE RINK,
—ON—
Wednesday, 1st of February,
AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.
REGULATIONS.
All parties intending to take part must enter their names with the Committee not later than Saturday, the 28th inst.
Each person in costume must be provided with a legible card bearing name and "character," such card to be handed to the person in waiting, upon entering the Dressing Room.
No impersonation of clergymen, volunteers or firemen allowed.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any objectionable character.
Admission—Ticket-holders in costume free; non-ticket holders in costume 50 cents. Spectators to promenade 35 cents; children 25 cents. Tickets to be had at Apothecaries Hall.
W. C. HOBBKIRK,
Secretary
Jan. 21, 1882.
TO CAPITALISTS!
WANTED to borrow Three to Four Thousand Dollars on first class security. Apply at this Office.
Ch'town, Jan. 20, 1882—M, wky li
To the Electors of Charlottetown and Common.
GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with the earnest solicitation of a large number of the Citizens of Charlottetown, I have consented to become a candidate for Mayor, and respectfully solicit your support on Wednesday next, the 25th inst.
If I am elected, I shall give my best attention to the interests of the City, and endeavor to render such assistance to the conducting of Civic affairs generally that the citizens may not be overburdened with taxation, and will pledge myself to do all in my power to keep down and discountenance any and every extravagant expenditure, whether it be for water works or anything else contrary to the well-understood wishes of a majority of the Citizens of Charlottetown.
Again asking you for your support, on the day of election,
I am, Gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
DAVID K. M. HOOPEE.
Euston Street, Charlottetown, Jan. 1882.
Charlottetown Cemetery Co'y.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the office of the Secretary, corner of Great George and Lower Water Streets, on TUESDAY, the seventh day of February next, at four o'clock in the afternoon for the election of Directors and other business.
By order of the President,
F. W. HALES,
Ch'town, Jan. 16, '82—till feb 7 Secy
NOTICE.
IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the EXAMINER LITHUING COMPANY will be held at the office of the EXAMINER newspaper, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of January, inst., at the hour of eight o'clock in the evening.
ALBERT CARVELL,
Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1882.—wky Secy
WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.
LOST—Between Sydney Street, Charlottetown, and Seven Mile House, Malpeque Road, a Buffalo Robe. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the EXAMINER Office. j 21 2t
WANTED—A situation as Manager of a Lobster Factory by one who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches. Address T. L. C. Manager, 122 Barrington Street, Halifax, N.S. j 18
WANTED, in a small family, a general servant. Good wages. Apply at this office. j 17
WANTED—A competent Dry Goods Clerk. Well recommended; to engage now or on the 1st May.—J. & W. Begg. j 18 2w 2w, wky li
WANTED, a boy from 14 to 16 years of age to serve as clerk in a store. Address Lock Box No. 27, Charlottetown Post Office. j 16
TO LET—That desirable Dwelling House on the north side of King's Square, containing nine rooms and a convenient front porch and good stable. Rent very low. Possession given in about one month from this date. Apply to MARK BROWN. j 6 t
TO LET—The office in the Union Bank Building lately occupied by Edward Bayfield, Esq. The use of a cellar, in which there are now two tons of coal, to go with same. Terms reasonable. Apply at this office. j 13 pnt 2w