

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1884.

VOL. 15.—NO. 89.

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Advertising at most moderate rates.

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ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 5th day, 6h. 43m., a. m.  
Last Quarter 12th day, 4h. 40m., a. m.  
New Moon 19th day, 5h. 24m., a. m.  
First Quarter, 27th day, 6h. 44m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK Sun Moon High Days

| DAY OF WEEK | Sun | Moon | High  | Days  |
|-------------|-----|------|-------|-------|
| Monday      | 5   | 25   | 6 34  | 4 15  |
| Tuesday     | 27  | 22   | 4 52  | 8 27  |
| Wednesday   | 28  | 30   | 5 26  | 9 12  |
| Thursday    | 29  | 28   | 5 58  | 9 54  |
| Friday      | 30  | 26   | 6 28  | 10 31 |
| Saturday    | 32  | 24   | 6 59  | 11 7  |
| Sunday      | 33  | 22   | 7 31  | 11 45 |
| Monday      | 34  | 20   | 8 03  | 12 23 |
| Tuesday     | 35  | 18   | 8 34  | 1 0   |
| Wednesday   | 37  | 17   | 9 29  | 1 49  |
| Thursday    | 38  | 15   | 10 18 | 2 42  |
| Friday      | 39  | 13   | 11 15 | 3 32  |
| Saturday    | 41  | 11   | 12 08 | 4 18  |
| Sunday      | 42  | 9    | 0 17  | 6 46  |
| Monday      | 43  | 7    | 1 23  | 7 57  |
| Tuesday     | 44  | 5    | 2 31  | 8 49  |
| Wednesday   | 45  | 3    | 3 39  | 9 34  |
| Thursday    | 47  | 1    | 4 46  | 10 13 |
| Friday      | 48  | 5 59 | 5 52  | 10 48 |
| Saturday    | 50  | 5 7  | 6 57  | 11 22 |
| Sunday      | 51  | 5 5  | 7 59  | 11 56 |
| Monday      | 52  | 5 3  | 9 0   | 12 30 |
| Tuesday     | 53  | 5 1  | 10 0  | 1 0   |
| Wednesday   | 54  | 4 10 | 10 57 | 1 44  |
| Thursday    | 55  | 4 11 | 11 52 | 2 14  |
| Friday      | 56  | 4 5  | 12 41 | 2 27  |
| Saturday    | 58  | 4 3  | 1 27  | 3 11  |
| Sunday      | 6   | 0    | 2 1   | 4 22  |
| Monday      | 1   | 39   | 2 48  | 5 37  |
| Tuesday     | 2   | 38   | 3 22  | 6 51  |

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

| GOING WEST.   | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Charlottetown | 6 47  | 9 12  | 4 27  | 7 52  |
| Hunter River  | 7 47  | 10 15 | 5 47  | 9 12  |
| Kensington    | 8 42  | 12 22 | 7 05  | 10 30 |
| Summerside    | 9 07  | 12 57 | 7 37  | 11 02 |
| Port Hill     | 10 30 | 1 15  | 8 55  | 12 25 |
| Albion        | 12 05 | 6 57  |       |       |
| Tignish       | 12 42 | 7 47  |       |       |
| FROM WEST.    | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Tignish       | 2 02  | 6 47  |       |       |
| Albion        | 2 40  | 7 27  |       |       |
| Port Hill     | 4 15  | 10 55 |       |       |
| Summerside    | 5 17  | 12 07 |       |       |
| Hunter River  | 5 42  | 1 22  | 6 57  |       |
| Kensington    | 6 07  | 2 09  | 7 30  |       |
| Charlottetown | 7 02  | 3 25  | 8 47  |       |
| GOING EAST.   | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Charlottetown | 4 17  | 7 02  |       |       |
| Mount Stewart | 5 27  | 8 37  |       |       |
| St. Peter's   | 6 17  | 10 02 |       |       |
| Souris        | 7 22  | 12 02 |       |       |
| Mount Stewart | 8 32  | 9 07  |       |       |
| Cardigan      | 6 29  | 10 22 |       |       |
| Georgetown    | 6 47  | 10 47 |       |       |
| FROM EAST.    | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
| St. Peter's   | 6 47  | 2 17  |       |       |
| Mount Stewart | 7 52  | 4 00  |       |       |
| Charlottetown | 8 42  | 5 17  |       |       |
| Georgetown    | 9 52  | 7 27  |       |       |
| Cardigan      | 7 27  | 3 32  |       |       |
| Mount Stewart | 7 45  | 3 57  |       |       |

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

(ROSS MARKET)

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

May 15, 1884 wklly if

N. J. CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Campbell & Rayden)

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

SHIP BROKER,

AND INSURANCE AGENT,

COR. OF QUEEN AND WATER STS.,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Importer and Jobber of Choice

General Agent for P. E. Island of the

British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, of London, England

Special attention given to Auction Sales of

Lumber, Coal, Fish, Apples and other Fruit, Real Estate, Household Furniture, Bankrupts and other stocks, and all kinds of Merchandise.

Correspondence and Commissions solicited. Returns promptly made. March 25, 1884.

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,

BARRISTERS

AND

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank,

(UP STAIRS).

Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great

George Street, Charlottetown.

Money to Loan.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHRISTIE B. MACNEILL

Jan. 16, 1884.

W. WHEATLEY,

(OF WHEATLEY & SONS, CHARLOTTETOWN,

P. E. ISLAND)

Commission Merchant,

269 BARRINGTON STREET,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Special attention given to the sale of

P. E. Island produce.

April 24, 1884.

APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.

CHARLES DONALD & CO.,

79 Queen St., London, E. C.

Will be glad to correspond with Apple Growers,

Merchants and Shippers, with a

view to Autumn and Spring

business.

They will also give the usual facilities to

customers requiring advances. aug1

CAIRNS' MARBLE WORKS.

M. CHARLES CAIRNS, in returning

thanks to the public for the liberal

patronage extended to him, begs leave to

inform his old customers and the public generally,

that he has taken into partnership Mr.

Maleon McLean, and that hereafter the

business will be carried on under the title of

CAIRNS & CO.,

Marble & Stone Cutters.

They have on hand a fine stock of Monu-

ments, Tablets and Headstones, in Italian and

American Marble. They are of the latest de-

signs, and at prices to suit all.

C. CAIRNS,

M. MCLEAN.

Ch'town, June 30, 1884—pres n e pat s j w p

Prince Edward Island Hospital.

MEDICAL BOARD:

Dr. Hobkirk, Consulting Physician,

Dr. Johnson, Dr. Taylor,

Dr. Beer, Dr. Dawson,

Dr. Warburton, Dr. MacKay.

Matron—Mrs. Hannah Robinson.

Applications for admission may be made to

the Visiting Physician or Matron, at the

Hospital, daily (Sundays excepted), between

ten and eleven, a. m., or by correspondence

with any member of the medical Board, or the

Matron.

The friends of patients will be admitted

from two to four, p. m., every day (except

Sunday).

The general visiting day for persons wish-

ing to see the institution is Thursday of

each week, from two to four o'clock, p. m.

D. B. MACLENNAN,

Secretary of Trustees.

April 24—wklly

Spruce Flooring and Sheathing, &c

HAVING been appointed by Messrs. Prim-

rose Brothers, of Pictou, Agent for the

sale of their well known Grooved and Tongued

SPRUCE FLOORING and SHEATHING, I

will always have on hand a stock of the same

## AUGUST!

### L. E. PROWSE

IS SELLING THE FOLLOWING LINES OF

## GOODS, VERY CHEAP:

Table Linen, Towelling,  
Towels, Sheetings,  
Grey and White Cottons,  
Tickings, Dress Goods,  
Black Cashmeres,  
Hats, Readymade Clothing,  
Teas, etc.

All those who want the best value for their money should call.

L. E. PROWSE,  
Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Aug. 6, 1884—wklly

## AUGUST

NEW TEAS. Just landed and in store,

300 HALF-CHESTS SUPERIOR NEW TEAS.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

SUGAR. 100 BARRELS SUGAR FOR SALE LOW.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

COTTON WARPS. Best Quality, all Colors and White,

JUST RECEIVED.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Ch'town, Aug. 5, 1884.

## ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

FIRE.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Montreal.

HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.

Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms.

AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

F. H. ARNAUD,

Merchants Bank of Halifax

Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.

## G. G. JURY

Is selling Waltham, Cylinder and Detached

Lever WATCHES, at a small advance on

cost prices. Eight-day and Thirty-hour

CLOCKS, good, and very cheap. A large

supply of Brooches, Ear-Rings, Chains,

Lockets, Cuff Buttons, Rings, etc., cheaper

than ever sold before. If you want to get

the worth of your money give him a call.

To see is to believe.

Repairing done to Clocks, Watches and

Jewelry.

North Side Queen Square

(Opposite Post Office Ruins).

Ch'town, June 18, 1884.—w e s a m w k l y

Sir Leonard Tilley: An Anecdote.

(From the Moncton Times.)

When Sir Leonard Tilley visited Prince Edward Island the other year accompanied by Thomas White, M. P., and the Minister of Militia, Hon. Mr. Caron, he landed at Summerside. Assembled upon the wharf to bid him welcome was a crowd of big and little (potato) bugs and the first hand he took, the first hand he shook when he landed upon the wharf, was that of a railroad man—that of a section boss. Here is the story as told me by the section boss himself a few days after. He and Sir Leonard were St. John boys, had gone to school together. Mr. F. was in trouble. He had received notice of suspension. He went to Summerside. He would see the great man if he could, possibly some good might come of it. He followed the crowd from the wharf. Many were going to the hotel to have an introduction. He went too. Some P. E. Islander undertook to introduce Mr. F. to the knight. "O, I knew Henry before I knew you; we went to school together when boys. Come sit right here," and he made Mr. F. sit right beside him. When the crowd had left, Sir Leonard asked Mr. F. what he was doing now. "I am doing nothing, Sir Leonard, I am in disgrace." "Disgrace, tut!—don't call me that, call me Sam as you used to—what is the trouble?" He was section-boss and he had notice of suspension. If there would be time and opportunity for it he would like a private interview. "Come right up with me into my room, Henry, I shall have no other time." Seated in the private room said Sir Leonard, "Now, Henry, tell me all about it; what are you suspended for?" "That is what I want to know; all the satisfaction I got was the bare notice." Well, said Sir Leonard, "I am going to Charlottetown and I will see the Superintendent. You know it is not in my department; however I will make it my business to see if the Superintendent about it, if possible; if the Superintendent writes to me, my word for it, Henry, I shall do what I can for you." The writer cannot tell what followed, more than Mr. F. left soon after for Newfound-land where he obtained a situation upon the railroad in course of construction and where he is yet, he believes.

Drunk was the cause of suspension; Mr. F. had offended before and is said to have been suspended or been promoted downward previously in consequence. He could not perhaps have been reinstated with propriety in view of the interests involved. He was otherwise a trustworthy, valuable employe.

Sir Leonard owes his rank and position as much to his heart as to his head. X.

Prohibition vs. License.

(Correspondence of the Witness.)

The Rev. D. Dorchester, D. D., of Boston, Mass., an author of undoubted worth and fame, stated that in Massachusetts they had a checkered history. They entered this century under a license era. From 1780 to 1820 license law was greatly improved by stringent restrictions. From 1810 the law was more stringent than any he ever knew. It did not curb intemperance, but it vastly grew. In 1815, two and a half gallons of liquor were consumed per capita, and in 1825 seven and a half. There was one drunkard to every 40 or 50 people. The oppression was so great that they groaned under it and tried to cast it off. In 1832 and 1833, the first ideas of prohibition began to prevail. Many of the ablest men in the New England States declared that to sell liquor was seriously wrong, and that the licensing of whiskey was an impediment to the cause of temperance. The first form of prohibition was in the form of refusing to give a license in the counties of the State. The next step was the enactment of a prohibitory law, which formed itself into the Maine law. In 1855 the Maine law was enacted, and remained until 1860. That was the best time in the New England States for prohibition. Then the war came, and the enforcement of the prohibitory law was neglected. After the war, when they tried again to enforce the law they met with great resistance, the love of drink so grew upon the people. In 1867 and 1868 Governor Andrew opposed the prohibitory law and bent his great ability to repeal the law, and in the spring of 1868 went under the license law. An appeal came up to the Legislature the next winter, and the law was restored in 1869. In 1870 a free beer clause was enacted, and beer was sold with a great deal of whiskey mixed with it. Under this drunkenness largely increased, and the cry rose up, "see the drunkenness how it increases."

LICENSES IN MASSACHUSETTS ARE A FAILURE. In towns which have 30 or 40 licenses you will find half as many that sell without. If there ever was a law that failed it is the license law. In Boston there are 2 600 licensed places and 1 300 unlicensed. It is so in many other towns. In no case has license in New England lessened drunkenness. He challenged any one to say when and where the license system lessened drunkenness to any extent, and he has never been met. Governor Butler, in his inaugural message, talked about economics, but never mentioned the liquor problem. Pauperism increased in Massachusetts very rapidly under license. In some towns he mentioned it increased 4 72 per cent, while the population increased only 26 per cent. He spoke about high license as he found it in a city of Missouri, and was surprised to find that it did not lessen the number of saloons. In some cases the rich liquor sellers helped the poor men to get them and so attach them as customers. In the city of Kansas there is about one saloon to every 300 of a population. The city treasury got from license \$250,000, and it cost the city \$1,800,000 to collect it. So much more had the people to pay. License is opposed to the fundamental principles of

law and government. The result of the prohibitory legislation cannot be doubtful because the moral forces that are with us are more than those against us. The desperate pass to which the liquor system has come is seen in the opposition its supporters give the temperance cause as illustrated by the riots lately in Iowa City in enforcing the law in that State, when the prosecuting attorney and his witnesses were mobbed and beaten, tarred and feathered and shot. We expect them to fight, and fight some of them will. On the question of

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

he said if the State has a right to prohibit a slaughterhouse because its existence in a town or city is inimical to health, has not the state a right to prohibit a grog-shop which destroys the bodies and souls of our people? This nineteenth century has achieved the grandest moral results—grander than any age. Cannibalism has ceased; polygamy has ceased over large areas of the world; duelling has nearly disappeared. Slavery in the United States, that came down to us from the past century, has disappeared, not only in the United States, but in nearly every country on the face of the earth. Looking these facts in the face, who shall say that in the close of this century this gigantic liquor business will not be destroyed. In 1812, a certain divine preached a missionary sermon in New England, and he suggested to his audience to save some money from their grog bill to give to the foreign mission fund. He promised himself to save \$3 out of his own grog bill. The average consumption of alcoholic liquors has decreased in the United States in the last sixty years fifty per cent. What may we not expect in the next sixty years? It is claimed there is an innate love for liquor in the human constitution. If it is true there is this demand in the nature of the individual, then it is wrong to prohibit. But it is not true. The argument is a fallacy. If it is true then every one will have this desire, but many have it not, they hate it. Then the objection that liquor is needed for that reason falls to the ground. Stimulation is needed by all, but this is a different thing from alcoholic stimulation. If the need of liquor is natural as food, then God would have provided alcohol as he has provided food. Temperance is moderation in all things, some say. It depends upon circumstances. If the article used is poison, there can be no moderation in its use. The early history of the temperance movement has demonstrated the moderation principle is an impossibility. Many of those societies were begun on the moderation principle, and they all died of drunkenness. It took 23 years to demonstrate this principle, but it was done. Dr. Bowditch, of Boston, in 1872, propounded the use of wine and beer, as a preventive of drunkenness. Many of the best people in Boston put wine and beer on their tables and gave them to their children. It brought disaster and ruin to many. In February of this year Dr. Bowditch has

PUBLICLY RECALLED

that statement and pronounced wine and beer as a temperance measure an utter fraud. But we are told that "prohibition is a failure." If that were true, it does seem that they should vote for it. Some say prohibition does not prohibit until it has put an entire stop to the sale of liquor and drunkenness. Then education is a failure, and Christianity is a failure. It is too much to expect that in two or three years it can put away the whole of the evil there are so many hindrances in the way. But give it a fair chance and you will find it to cripple the liquor power as no license ever did. Many illustrations were given of counties and towns in various parts of the country. Several places were mentioned, as in Massachusetts, which have not granted licenses for fifty years, and fewer paupers and criminals are found there than in any other towns of the same size under license. Maine, with all the drawbacks of its prohibitory law, is infinitely better off than any licensed state. Laxity is germane to the principle of license, and enforcement to the principle of prohibition. The

CONSTITUTIONALITY

of prohibitory law has never been declared against any Government, either in the United States or any other country. He called attention to the breadth of this movement, declaring that immense