

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 28, 1893.

THE PLEBISCITE VOTE.

A FORBIDDEN and a day after the event, we have a return of the Plebiscite vote! This fact is significant of the position in which the highly important question of Prohibition was placed by reason of the taking of the vote in the midst of a political contest. All Canada is interested in the result; and it has appeared a fair right after the vote was taken. The interest which the Government of this Province takes in temperance and prohibition may thus be gauged. Under the manipulation of the Government—working to gain its big majority—the important question of Prohibition has been played with, and the electors have not given that clear, certain and satisfactory verdict respecting it which they would have given if the question had been fairly placed and fully discussed before them. The indefinite way in which the question was submitted and the secret vote were alike calculated to relieve unscrupulous voters of responsibility in respect to their act and to cause scrupulous voters to hesitate before casting their ballots. As it was, a large proportion of the electors did not vote upon the question. Of the 13,476 electors who by voting for Assembliesmen obtained the right to vote in respect to Prohibition, only 13,562 cast ballots in the Plebiscite. The vote for Assembliesmen in the three Counties was Queen's, 8336; Kings, 5062; Prince, 6078; and the total Plebiscite vote was Queen's 5739; King's, 3535; Prince 4688. In Ch'own 618 of those who voted for the politicians did not vote in respect to Prohibition; in the First District of Queen's 356 did not vote; in the Sec'nd District of Queen's 536 did not vote; in the Third District of Queen's 478 did not vote; in the Fourth District of Queen's 609 did not vote. Over the whole of Queen's County, 8,336 voted for the candidates for Assembliesmen (a very small vote, by the way), and only 5,739 voted in the plebiscite. That is to say, in Queen's County, 2,597 electors, who had obtained the right to vote, did not vote for or against prohibition. From this prima facie evidence it might reasonably be inferred that all of these electors were either apathetic or against the proposal; and if the number of those who did not vote were added to those who voted against prohibition, it might readily be concluded that the majority for prohibition does not, after all, amount to so much as it appears to be. But this conclusion would, in our opinion, be a wrong one. The fact, we believe, is that the voters were excited by the political issues, and that not many of them gave much attention to the non-political issue. Under these circumstances conscientious men who had not made up their minds before the political contest would rightly refrain from voting in the plebiscite, while unscrupulous electors would vote either for or against, knowing that no one would be the wiser, and that, under existing circumstances and the manipulation of the Government, nothing would come of the movement. If the question had been fairly and definitely submitted and fully discussed, we should have had an expression of opinion worth a great deal to the temperance cause. There is in this Province and there has been for years past, an overwhelming majority in favor of a reasonable measure of Prohibition, such as would be consistent with the principle of Civil Liberty, such as would be enforced, such as would break down the evil liquor traffic and confine the alcoholic drug to druggists of the highest class. It is greatly to be regretted that the Peters Government have so managed as to render the vote of the people comparatively meaningless and valueless respecting the measure. In view of the authoritative decision which will shortly be given by the Supreme Court of Canada, and in view of the elaborate report and so on in after exhaustive enquiry by Sir Joseph Hickson and his colleagues upon the Prohibition Commission, the Plebiscite might well have been postponed until next summer. The people would then have been able to speak with full knowledge of the bearings of the question and of the exact position of the Province in respect to it. But as part of the Peters Plan of Campaign to catch votes, many of the electors have voted in a Plebiscite while still in the dark, and many of them have not voted at all. The result is a mere expression of opinion in favor of something which has not been defined and is not appreciated. This at a time when drunkenness abounds and is still increasing, is not a result which can satisfy true, practical and reasonable temperance men.

THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

The Corrected Returns.

Table with columns for County, District, and Candidates. Includes sections for Queen's County, Charlottetown, Common and Royalty, and Prince County.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Permit me to say a word with reference to the lectures now being delivered by me to the law students, to which you refer in terms only too complimentary to myself. Whatever success may arise from these lectures will be due to the excellence of the system and the ability of the young gentlemen themselves. My portion of the work is of a subsidiary kind. When stopping in Cambridge a short time ago, I spent much of my time in the Law School at Harvard, where I was most cordially welcomed by all the professors. I was permitted to attend their lectures, and was intensely interested in the mode of instruction, known as the Langell system, introduced by the present Dean of the Law School—Professor Langell. The plan of delivering a series of written lectures is certainly better than setting a student to read a series of books by himself, with little or no assistance on the part of the teacher. The lecturer is no means of knowing whether the principles he is laying down and the line of argument he is following, are understood by his audience. They learn by maxims, and that in some circumstances certain results may probably be looked for—and that is generally all. And years of hard work are required in after life, to make up for the deficiencies of this defective training. The "case system" is entirely different. A series of cases illustrating principles of jurisprudence is given. They are carefully selected, the least necessary omitted, so that it is not possible to know what the case is about without carefully reading it. The student in this way is taught to see what is the meaning of legal maxims, when applied to the facts of a case, and only means (I believe) by which it can be learned, "the notion of justice which the lawyers and judges of England have developed by labors extending over centuries. The inveterate English habit of rejecting everything merely because it is not English, or because it is an innovation, has been broken down, and the student is forced to yield to the excellence of this system, and it has been adopted (to a modified extent) in the University of Cambridge. Professor Finch, in the preface to his "Selection of Cases in Contract," says "the student by this plan becomes familiar with the tone of thought, the attitude of mind which prevail in our courts, he gets a touch of the genius of English law. I had promised to deliver a series of lectures this winter, and I was the more anxious to avail myself of the opportunity of watching the practical working of the Harvard system, to see how I could best carry out what I had promised. I cannot refrain from expressing my obligations to the gentlemen, who, as the Professors of the Law School, so perfectly set the system of the distinguished Dean. To Professor Ames, the Bussey Professor of Law, I am specially indebted, for he not only talked over and permitted me to discuss with him the system, but he most kindly presented me with a large number of his valuable work on "Trusts." These, I have in turn presented to the students, and this will form the subject of our studies during the winter months. Yours &c. EDWARD J. HODGSON, Hillsborough House, Dec. 26.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER. NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL. Drafting the Tariff—Meeting of Parliament. OTTAWA, Dec. 28. Messrs. Foster, Wood and Wallace are drafting the proposed new tariff measure. They are holding daily sessions in order to give ample time for the consideration of details. It is probable that the meeting of Parliament will not be as early as first anticipated. The date has not yet been fixed. But it is said that it will likely be February the 15th. The Cabinet held a four hours session today. All members were present. FAILURES IN THE STATES. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28. The San Francisco Bridge Company has assigned; liabilities, \$175,000. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28. Samuel Heiner, trading as Percy Heiner & Son in the coal commission business, has assigned. BRITISH SOLDIERS MASSACRED. LONDON, Dec. 28. Despatches received here report that the British South African Company's force, under Captain Wilson, 40 strong, has been massacred by the Matabeles. CONNOLLY AND MCGREEVEY. MONTREAL, Dec. 28. A pardon for Connolly and McGreevey is talked of. HOW TO GET A SUNLIGHT PICTURE. Send 25 Sunlight Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Levee Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and it will only cost 1 c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Referring to your issue of the 8th, you say: "We are authorized to state that the rates of passage and freight charged on the S.S. Stanley are the same as those charged by summer steamers." In my letter of the 7th, I was dealing with the winter rates per SS. Stanley, and not with a temporary arrangement, which prevailed in the fall of 1891, as well as this autumn, only during the season of open navigation. Fifty per cent. in past winters was carried on rather than over the actual cost on commerce, which to a large extent comes out of the pocket of this Province. As I understand, the freight rates are simply local rates and from Picton, they are about 50 per cent. higher than the steamer's share on through rates. True, for a few days passengers were carried to Picton and back for \$4, summer rate to Picton, and return \$3. Now, take up the cost as via Georgetown winter rates, Charlottetown to Georgetown \$1.25, fare on Stanley \$3, bunk \$1; \$5.25; return \$4.00, cost in summer Charlottetown to Picton, \$3, and return \$3. As the steamer Stanley is only a small part of the terms of Confederation, I claim that freight and passengers should be carried on the people's steamer from Charlottetown to Picton and return for no more than a corporation formed to make money charges for the same service. While giving their due meed of praise to the Charlottetown Board of Trade, I think the EXAMINER and Island press generally, is entitled to some share of the commendation for the extended summer time table, and for even the temporary reduction in freight and passenger rates on the S.S. Stanley. Go on Mr. Editor—country here party. As the Stanley is regarded as a concession to P. E. Island, how comes it that there are almost exclusively English in Picton? In one case, I learn an article was ordered from Scotland that a local dealer here used to supply, and I have yet to learn that an assiduous has been saved by the change. No doubt Capt. Finlayson is a very competent commander, but persons whose experience entitles their opinions to consideration say that the steamship Stanley could easily have run here a great later this autumn. To parties whose goods were left on the wharf at Picton when the Stanley made her last trip to this port, this sudden shift of date is a great loss, and costly and annoying. The owners of several vessels frozen up are not likely to be very enthusiastic when political support is needed. H. F. COOPER.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Buy Now! A WORD WITH YOU!—If you've money or credit, use it to buy everything you need or may need in DRY GOODS during the next year from JAS. PATON & CO. Money's scarce. We make a big sacrifice because we want money. A word to careful buying folks like you is sufficient.

It's Safe to Buy of Paton. Sub Bottom Prices! We have more Stock than we want. We must have room. If it's Paton & Co's, it's good. We sell low because we have to. Our Prices are away, away down. Our Carpets can't help lasting. Because they are good. Our Dress Goods are the Newest. Our Fur Goods are the finest in town.

HARD TIME HONESTY. LET'S TALK TOGETHER! We are about taking stock, and will have a lot of stuff on hand that we will want out of sight. To enable us to do so we will offer it low for SPOT CASH. Look out for BARGAINS this week at

JAMES PATON & CO'S., The Popular Cheap Store.

PROGRAMME OF THE Children's Entertainment. Protect Your Home by insuring it against Fire with E. R. Brown CHARLOTTEOWN

MUST GO! We take stock January 1st, and in order to clear out the balance of our Fancy Goods we will give big discounts all the week. HAZARD & MOORE. Ch'own, Dec. 26, 1893—t s

THE TABLES TURNED. A Christmas for our Claus. PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS: Dorothy and Norman (two children seeking out Santa Claus). Miss Helen Palmer and Master Lionel Peake. Chorus of Snowflakes with, Erminda and Santa Claus. Santa Claus. White Cat. Mr. S. Kemp, of 33 Highgate Street, South Hamilton, Ont., testifies as follows: "I take pleasure in recommending Harvard bronchial syrup having used same in my family on different occasions with the very best results each time. I consider it a sure cure for coughs and colds." We have no hesitation in recommending Harvard bronchial syrup to the old and young, rich and poor; it has no equal in this or any other land.

The World's Columbian Exposition. EVERYBODY WEARS GRANBY RUBBERS! They give perfect satisfaction in fit, style and finish and it has become a by-word that "GRANBY RUBBERS wear like iron."

RIGBY POROUS WATERPROOF GARMENTS. Everybody wears them. ALWAYS ASK FOR 'RIGBY.' Mrs. DeWet—There, Reginald, are those Rigby Waterproofs I have been telling you about. Can't you see how stylish and comfortable they look?—and they are how to be comfortable. Just think how always wait till everybody else in the world adopts a new thing before you will believe in it. We really must have them at once!"

SMOKE MASTIFF PLUG CUT BRIGHT, MILD & PURE. There is always a best, even among a score of good things, and every pipe smoker who has tried the Mastiff brand acknowledges it to be the sweetest, coolest smoking tobacco made. It does not bite the tongue, and is positively free from any foreign mixture, J. B. Pace Tobacco Co., Richmond Virginia; and Montreal, Canada.

Look in the window of Watson's Drug Store. The entertainment at the Masonic Temple this evening will be over at 9.30 o'clock. Two very fine grey lamb capes, also one very fine beaver cape, will be sold at a very low price. A few mitts left, and they will be offered at a price to clear. DOING NICELY.—Donald McKinnon, who was stabled at the Queen's Arms a week or two ago, is reported "doing nicely." He expects to be able to leave for home to-morrow. The tickets for the children's entertainment in the Market Hall are going fast. Secure the children's tickets at once. Balance of our furs at cost—Moore & McLeod. No. 1 beaver collars and cuffs at big bargains at John McLeod & Co's. Have you bought a copy of Carter's Almanac? Every one should have one.

Strap of Figs Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectively cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.