

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 7, 1887.

A Few Stock Arguments—Considered.

"We might as well say that the Moral Law should be repealed, because it is constantly violated, as that we should, on the same ground, vote for the repeal of the Scott Act."

One of the ablest Judges in the Dominion of Canada to-day has declared that

"The soundest legislation in a free country is that which is based on the highest moral principles, at the same time recognizing the existence of the frailties and errors of mankind, and so frames its enactments that it will accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number, though it may not be all the good that might be desired."

But some of the Solons of Charlottetown say that "it would never do to repeal the Scott Act because that would involve a recognition of the evil of the liquor traffic, and a return to the License System. It will, however, readily be seen that the Scott Act and the License System—indeed all liquor laws, alike—are passed simply and only because the people recognize in the liquor traffic an evil to be checked or put down. Nor is the sanction of law given to it when our license law is in force. The whole town may be under prohibition while the license law is in force; for it enacts that no license shall issue, under any circumstances, unless a majority of the ratepayers in the block where the proposed license is sought for, and also of those resident on the opposite side of the street, extending as far as the block opposite only, signify their desire in writing that a license shall be granted."

Moreover, every man who had refused to express his desire in writing that a place for the sale of liquor should be set up in his neighborhood would feel himself personally interested and bound to see that the law was respected; whereas under the Scott Act, which is adopted by a small majority of the whole town, no one feels particularly interested in having violators of the law punished. The license law would have the whole town at its back; but should the Scott Act be retained it can only have the support of a small majority, while it is safe to say that many who vote for it will fail (as heretofore) to throw the weight of their moral influence in its favor or assist in carrying it out.

But, it is said, "under the Scott Act liquor selling is disreputable; but under the license it will be respectable." While the writer was, a few weeks ago, travelling by train through a "Scott Act county," eight or ten boys and young men came into the car. All seemed to be the sons of respectable parents, and all were under the influence of liquor; some were drunk, singing Salvation songs, and bandying about the most sacred names. The warm blood of youth in combination with bad liquor, producing profanity and blasphemy! It was a sight to make the angels weep. But were the unhappy parents of these youths consoled by the knowledge that their sons got drunk at "disreputable places,"—"low dives, which no respectable man would enter?" Or will it help the old toper when he goes down to the black portals of a drunkard's grave to plead that he learned to drink at "disreputable places" in a Scott Act County?

soon as the Canada Temperance Act is repealed. These license laws prohibit, absolutely, the sale of liquor without license; and consequently no liquor can (legally) be sold under them until licenses have been issued. But no license can issue in Charlottetown until after a Licensing Board has been elected; a Licensing Board cannot be elected before the first Tuesday in September next; consequently all sales of liquor between the date of the revocation of the Scott Act, and the issue of licenses will be illegal; and instead of having "free liquor," and a "carnival of rum," we shall—if a majority vote in favor of the petition on the 24th inst.—have absolute legal prohibition until after next September.

The Times.

This is certainly the age of great projects. Railways, canals, subway-tunnels and bridges are everywhere being constructed at enormous figures, and in almost every instance the investment, be it public or private, is a paying one. Telegraph and telephone wires lead to and from every centre of trade, and flash their messages over thousands of miles of land and water. Late additions to this particular branch of science seem to beggar what we now enjoy in the world's admiration. Who knows what to-morrow may bring forth? Our little Island keeps a-jog with the times. But a few years ago and few thought of any thing greater than a wooden bridge over a small river or brook, and now we traverse the Island from the east to the west behind "Pope's Iron Horse." We have telegraph and telephone accommodation too, and a fair summer steamer service. But there is still a gap in the line of direct communication between us and the outer world, and with a little patience and an united front, we will soon see that from the large-minded men who watch over Canadian interests. Another step has been made towards the subway by the satisfactory surveys of this summer, and something definite will be surely arrived at this winter if we can keep shut the mouths of some of our chronic grumblers who are ever ready to condemn what they are unable to understand. The march of progress is not to stop, however, with the securing of the subway as a mode of completing our system of communication. Railways, bridges and subways are all very good, but we are to have a canal too, it would appear. A good deal is being said just now by the people of Tracadie and surrounding districts about a canal across the Island from Bedford Bay to the East River, a distance of only two miles. It also appears that the route has been surveyed. The advantages such a work would afford for speedy navigation are manifold and apparent to any one who will take up the map of Canada and study it for half an hour. It may take some time, but we believe that a future generation will see the work accomplished. Could not Mr. Welsh who has no faith in the "stove-pipe project," take this new scheme under theegis of his protection. It is a subject that would give ample room for nautical oratory before Parliament.

The Bishop of Rochester, in whose diocese Dr. McGlynn has recently been dicing his favorite theories, handled the excommunicated priest without gloves in a recent discourse delivered from the pulpit of his cathedral. The denunciation is one of the most vigorous we have seen for many a day. Bishop McQuaid, after pronouncing McGlynn's land theories as old as the hills, combats statements made by the ex-priest in an article published some time ago in the North American Review, having reference to the standing and capabilities of the religious (male and female) in charge of Catholic schools. The whole discourse must be read to be appreciated. It is the most effectual broadside so far fixed into the ranks of the so-called anti-poverty brigade. Speaking of the vile language used by Dr. McGlynn towards the Pope, the Propaganda and the Ecclesiastical authority generally, Bishop McQuaid says that such vituperation comes with good grace indeed from a "jaw-Smith," who without scruple or remorse "accepted for years the gratuitous clothing and education of the Propaganda." The Doctor's star is waning. Even among the ignorant the doctrine of the French philosopher Proudhon—"la propriété c'est le vol"—will not charm long.

Senator Senecal has been a couple of weeks dead and buried, and his senatorial chair already filled by another; but French Canadian enterprise will mourn his loss for many years. He was born a *homme d'affaires*, and, like Gould, came to the front by sheer force of natural ability. The railroad and steamboat lines he was instrumental in providing for the people of the province of Quebec will secure for him a first place in the ranks of his country's benefactors. Although fabulous sums of money passed through his hands, Senecal was no money worshipper, and died a comparatively poor man. As well as being able to manipulate wily politicians, he exercised a wonderful influence over the working classes of his acquaintance, all of whom remember him with the deepest regret.

Poor Ireland is passing again through stormy times. The events of the past few weeks would have set the whole country in a blaze a few years ago. Irishmen, full of hope for the future, and prizing the friendship of their English, Scotch and Welsh allies, can afford to bide their time now. A persecution based upon present principles cannot stand long, and must afford a dishonorable grave to all who have been instrumental in bringing it about. The imprisonment of the people's representatives; the gagging of the national press; the butchering of men struggling within their rights, by a brutal, foreign constabulary at the beck and instance of blundering and heartless politicians, can only hasten the emancipation of long-suffering, unhappy Ireland. Balfour and his uncle, Salisbury, are playing for high stakes, but they are playing against fate. As Mr. Gladstone said the other day, in his memorable speech, the "end is near at hand." Everything looks bright for the future. Mgr. Persico, the Papal Envoy, whose mission to Ireland we were told by the Times and the enemies of Ireland in general, was to correct the political interference of the clergy, has gone back to Rome an out and out Home Ruler; and like the English who went over to Ireland with Strongbow and settled there, he

has become "More Irish than the Irish themselves." *Hiberniores ipsis Hibernicis.* Again we heard Edward Blake the other day declaring on Irish soil that the treatment of the Irish by the English Government, as seen by his own eyes, was "a shame and a humiliation," invoking "the curse of God upon the heartless landlords," and advising the people "to combine against them." Were he a native born Irishman he would have shared Wm. O'Brien's cell before night. But the struggle is by the Government against the majority of the electors of Great Britain and Ireland and the whole civilized world, and must, therefore, soon have an end.

A work recently published in Paris, entitled "La France Juive," is making quite a sensation. The work places the Jews at the bottom of all France's misfortunes and predicts a sorry future for the country, if she does not shake off their yoke. The author, a man of considerable standing and authority, adduces proofs the most conclusive, for his statements. He gives names, facts and figures on every page and triumphantly asserts that the wily race have everthing in their own hands. This book has run through many editions already, and has given occasion for much comment.

After all it doesn't look as if Ferdinand and Bulgaria were frightened out of their wits by the first growl of the Russian bear. Difficult of settlement are these international squabbles. The Powers are quite equalled that Ferdinand has not carried out the whole ceremonial in assuming the sceptre of Bulgarian authority in the manner he did; but then who is to move first in vindication of Berlin treaty etiquette. Russia, after raising all the cry, expects Turkey to do the work. Turkey, out of deference to her big, bullying neighbor, and by way of compliment to Bismarck, politely places the matter in his hands, and leaves all future advances to the discretion of the great chancellor, who, not generally caught napping, declines the high honor of a tit with the audacious Orleanist. And thus the matter stands. The inevitable war of a few weeks ago gone off in smoke, and Ferdinand must not go after all! So it looks as if the Berlin Treaty would have to be content with a vindication on paper: even such important formulas are amenable to the voice of the people. King Ferdinand, taking advantage of this quasi deadlock, is making hay while the sun shines; organizing the court and army and convening the national assembly. What is better still, he is winning the hearts of his people, as the events of every day prove, and thus enshrined, he is not likely to be easily gotten rid of. When the Powers decide which nation must cross the frontier to establish a treaty prince on the throne of Bulgaria, they will have to come backed by something more than a writ of ejectment.

When will there be a lull in Scott Act polemics? So many would-be champions have entered the lists of late that one tires of the subject. True, their productions have not excited the least interest outside the narrow limits of the zealous. The truth of it is, the question is already settled; the people only await election day to give expression to their well-formed convictions. Writers on either side might well spare us further invective. Charlottetonians are not carried hither and thither by every wind of doctrine on the temperance question, at least. They have had a trial of the Act, and know whether it has worked well or ill. Periodical activity or high-pressure preaching will scarcely prevail. Neither will the effusions of those who consider the drinking of a glass of liquor a crime, and every man who is against the Act a votary of lawlessness and intemperance, carry any weight in the contest. These are the most intemperate of men; but there is not much argument in the average Scott Act advocate. Hence was pretty observant of human nature and what he did not scruple to affirm, speaking of poets and poetry, we may adopt to the apologists of the Scott Act:—

Nec durare diu Vivere Carminis possunt Quae Scribuntur Aquae potioribus. OBSERVER.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Question of the Day.

SIR,—Your calm, dispassionate justification of the course pursued by THE EXAMINER in regard to the Scott Act will be read with satisfaction by all right thinking men. As a temperance advocate, cause sufficient for your course of action might be found in the humiliating experience of the past seven years. As a temperance measure the Scott Act, to say the least, has not been a success. Under it the sale and consumption of liquor has increased. More men than formerly are engaged in the business. The time of our police and Magistrate is fully occupied. Perjury, wilful and corrupt, is engendered by the prosecution; and with a law on our statute books which cannot be enforced, to use the words of an eminent writer, "the first seeds of anarchy are sown."

It is useless to legislate against the sale of liquor until the people are educated to a proper degree. The Church societies referred to by you furnish the only proper medium for such education. It is to the rising and not to the present generation we must look for reform—and the fruits of present temperance labor. Habits of temperance formed in youth are generally adhered to, while a change of habits and customs in men of middle age is extremely rare. Let, then, our clergymen and voters, instead of making the subject an occasion of oratorical display, go earnestly to work when the most good can be done.

There is something in human nature that loathingly turns from the Judas like acts of an informer. To these acts may be attributed, much of the perjury, witnessed in Scott Act prosecutions, and much of the hard feeling with which the Act is regarded even by temperance men. Many men of ability and standing have been compromised and unwillingly occupy an unenviable position.

Apart from this the Act interferes too much with the liberty which every British subject loves so well,—and too much money has already been squandered on a measure to which more than half of the people are opposed.

"Weighed in the Balance" &c.

SIR,—That the Scott Act is a failure and cannot be enforced ought to be apparent to every thinking man in this city. We have had the Stipendiary try his best, assisted by the police; the Temperance Alliance, with the assistance of one of the ablest lawyers of the Island; the Government Inspectors—and, lastly, the City Prosecutor, and what is the result? More rum, more scandal, more perjury, more Sunday drinking, more contempt of law, and more taxes. The Scott Act has not prevented any one man from drinking when he desired to do so. Seven years of free rum—what more have we to fear if the Act is repealed? The fining or imprisonment of a few has not lessened the traffic. Financially the city is minus twenty-eight thousand dollars; and the tradesmen and working men have been taxed to make up the deficiency. Horses, cows, dogs, furniture, and a two dollar poll tax, has been imposed on every poor old working man if he has to labor till he is one hundred years old, and all this merely to please a few misguided theorists; for the Scott Act does not prohibit and never can. It does not prohibit the rich from importing their wine and brandy, nor hypocrites from getting a twenty-five cent certificate, nor the regular drinker from imbibing in one hour after dark all he would have drunk in a day, nor the fast boy from making glad come with his few pence. It is all the same risk, and boys' money is as good as men's; and 'tis human nature to seek that which is denied. It does not hinder the dissipated from getting all he wants, for his memory fails before the court of inquisition. Where, then, is the Temperance principle in the Scott Act? It is but an *ignis fatuus*, leading Temperance men astray. The Act has been weighed in the balance and found wanting; and it now behooves the sober, thinking people to turn their attention to some other measure, more conducive to sobriety and order. Worse than the Scott Act cannot have.

A Question of Worry.

SIR,—The battle goes bravely on; both parties are hard at work and we may expect a gradual rise in the temperature as the 24th approaches. Already a great many unreasonable and ridiculous arguments have been imported into the contest. One is that Mr. Henderson is very injudicious in bringing cases into court. I have made it my business to ascertain the facts, and I find it is only one of the many artful dodges of the enemy. Mr. Henderson is not working on anonymous information. In about every case brought by him the sale of liquor has been proven, but these bogus leases, mean evasions and false swearing are allowed to weigh in too many cases.

The Hon. George E. Foster, who was the guest of the Rev. G. W. Hodgson during the campaign three years ago, told the electors of this city—and with a great deal of truth—that the success of the Scott Act was only a question of "worry"; and from what I know of the people of Charlottetown, the temperance men can stand just as much worry as their neighbors. Friends of temperance stand firm!

A Contradiction.

SIR,—In Rev. Mr. Shenton's letter published in Saturday's issue he says:—"To a man whose engaged in illicit liquor selling are working against and will vote for the repeal of the Scott Act."

I would ask the rev. gentleman to inform himself a little in the case and he will find that he is very much mistaken.

APPLES.

BY Auction, TUESDAY, Nov. 8th, at 11 o'clock, at Rooms, One Carload, 145 Barrels No. 1 Apples, in Gravestones, Baldwins, Pippins, Spitz, &c. A. MCNEILL, Auctioneer. Nov. 7, 1887.

CHARLOTTETOWN

Water Works.

SEALED TENDERS,

ADDRESSED to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Construction of Water Works," "Proposals for Water Pipes," &c., as the case may be, will be received at this office until noon on

Tuesday, the 29th Nov.,

instant, as follows:— (a) For what amount the work will be constructed, to be owned by the City, the offers to be made in accordance with conditions as to security and otherwise contained in forms of Proposal and the Specifications and Plans to be seen at the Office of the Water Commissioners for the City of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, or at the office of their Engineer, M. M. Todd, Esq., 10 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., after the 7th instant, for the cast iron pipes and pipe laying; and after the 14th inst for the balance of the specifications and plans, which will include Reservoirs, Gates and Hydrants, excepting those for the pumping station, which will be ready on the 29th instant. Builders may offer for the whole work, or for the separate parts indicated in the forms of Proposal, but those offering for the whole work will be required to fill up and sign each of the said forms; or (b) For what annual subsidy a private company will supply the said City for fire purposes and for watering the streets with eighty foot-proof hydrants, having a pressure sufficient to throw water to a height of at least sixty feet in every part of the City, and the annual rate for each additional hydrant which the said City may from time to time require; as also the maximum annual rate per faucet at which the company will supply water to citizens for private use, each tender to expressly stipulate that the water will be taken from the sources, and the whole work be done according to the specifications and plans referred to in paragraph (a); or (c) For what amount the work will be constructed to be owned by the City; or for what annual subsidy a private company will supply the said city for fire purposes and private use as mentioned in paragraph (b), the bidder to name his source of water supply, and accompany his tender with plans and specifications. Each tender under paragraphs (b) and (c) must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Water Commissioners for the City of Charlottetown for the sum of Five Thousand Dollars. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Water Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

DAVID LAIRD, chairman, Water Commissioners' Office, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, November 7, 1887. 257 7/2aw 11 dalt

New Carpets	at	JAMES PATON & CO,
New Dress Goods	at	JAMES PATON & CO.
New Velveteens	at	JAMES PATON & CO.
New Cloths	at	JAMES PATON & CO,
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New Wool Goods	at	JAMES PATON & CO.
New Hats and Bonnets	at	JAMES PATON & CO.
New Mitts and Gloves	at	JAMES PATON & CO.
New Underclothing	at	JAMES PATON & CO.
New Collars, Braces, &c.,	at	JAMES PATON & CO.

JAMES PATON & CO., Charlottetown and Summerside.

Ch'town, Nov. 2, 1887.—dy & wky

FURS!

ASTRACHAN SACQUES—Special lines of unsurpassed value, Latest Styles in Fur Dolmanettes, Capes, Promenades, Collars, muffs and Muff Bags, Cuffs and Trimmings, Black Fur Capes (very cheap), Men's Astrachan, Bear, Raccoon and Bison COATS, at Lowest Prices.

All Goods are of very best make, and are priced low to secure quick sales at BEER BROS.

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WE are now showing our New Stock of Carpets, in Wilton, Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch, Manila, &c. Customers will find them unsurpassed for quality, designs and lowness of price. Daily expected, a large stock of New Rugs—all sizes and qualities.

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Ch'town, Oct. 19, 1887.

City Hardware Store

Fall and Winter Stocks of English, American and Canadian

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PAINTERS' SUPPLIES

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Nov. 3, 1887.—2aw & wky

EQUALLY IMPORTANT.

All-wool Tweed (no shoddy) 30 cents a yard. Men's All-wool Liners and Drawers, 60 cents. All-wool Top Shirts, 75 cents; Silk, Wool and Cashmere Mufflers, 35 cents, up. Dent's Lined Kid Gloves, \$1.00. Men's Tweed Overcoats, \$4.25. Ladies' French Kid 4-Clasp Gloves, 80 cents; Corsets, 40 cents. Heavy Carriage Blankets, Gentlemen's Furnishings, Trunks, Valises and Small Ware at correspondingly low prices. I Sell for Cash, and NEVER SHALL BE UNDERSOLD.

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Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1887—cod & wky 11