

THE DAILY EXAMINER. DECEMBER 10, 1890.

Rev. Mr. Carruthers' Last Letter.

We regret very much that the Rev. James Carruthers has intimated his intention to retire from the discussion of the issue brought on by means of the anti-Scott Act petition.

Mr. Carruthers said in the course of his first letter: "let us first have the facts, and the explanations can follow."

But Mr. Carruthers hastens to dispute the facts. He questions whether the proportion of liquors brought here and not entered at either Customs or Excise is greater than it was in former years.

But what need to haggle about the amount of the import! We have testimony concerning the results which cannot be disputed by Mr. Carruthers or by anyone else who has taken the Scott Act side.

Dr. Geo. A. Baynes appeared before R. R. Fitzgerald, J. P., to-day, charged with violating section 33 of the "Provincial Medical Act, 1896," by (1) illegal advertising, and (2) itinerancy.

"It shall not be lawful for any itinerant person to attempt to practice medicine, surgery or midwifery in this Province by opening a transient office therein, or by any form of written or printed advertisement, or otherwise assign or appoint such transient office or other place for the purpose of such practice, unless he shall have obtained by payment of a license fee of fifty dollars a license from the Registrar, who shall not grant the same without the advice and consent of the 'Medical Council' heretofore mentioned, and the said 'Medical Board' are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to grant such license for a limited time to such persons applying for the same."

The charge of itinerancy was first enquired into. After hearing the evidence of several witnesses called to prove that Dr. Baynes had been at Summerside, Georgetown, St. John's, Montague, Mount Stewart, Cape Traverse, Kensington, Victoria and Emerald, for the purpose of practicing his profession, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Monday next.

The illegal advertising case also stands adjourned until Monday. L. H. Davies, Q. C., and D. C. McLeod are the counsel for the prosecution; F. Peters appears for the defence.

AN HOUR IN GOTHAM.—The fees of a guest in a New York hotel are summarized as follows by a recent patron:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Tip to elevator boy, Bell boy, Waiter, Porter, Sandwich, Beer, Total, Time, Number of servants, Real cost of supper at wholesale, Beer, Sandwich (about), Total, Net profit to house, Great is New York!

WRECK OF THE BEATRICE.—A correspondent at Malpeque furnishes the following additional particulars of the loss of the Beatrice, to which reference has already been made in THE EXAMINER: The schooner Beatrice, Capt. Arnold, of Halifax, was driven ashore on Hogg Island, while trying to make this harbor during the gale of the 1st inst., and has become a total wreck.

What guarantee has been given the thoughtful, scrupulous, City electors that there will be a better administration of the law in the event of the Scott-Act being sustained on the 8th of January? Have we an assurance that the City Council will not again be placed under the control of the liquor interest? Are any measures being taken to prevent a recurrence of the event

of the civic elections of last year? Will it again be a simple question of the W. C. T. U. against all the combined powers of the City Council and the liquor dealers? May we expect that the Rev. James Carruthers and his fellow clergymen will continually preach against drunkenness and teach the members of their congregations to avoid the evil thing and to respect the law? Shall we hear thunders of denunciation against the hypocrites who openly vote for the Scott Act, and secretly drink whiskey;—who advocate the Scott Act by means of newspapers in which they hold shares and are *particeps criminis* with the violators of the law? Are there, in short, substantial reasons for believing that the condition of the town as to intemperance and morality will be improved if the Scott Act be again sustained? These are questions to which the sincere, sober and law-abiding electors of Charlottetown have a right to expect a clear and definite answer before they cast their ballots on the 8th of January.

Mr. Carruthers is surprised that THE EXAMINER is content to follow public opinion in this matter instead of moulding it as in other matters. We beg to assure the reverend gentleman that THE EXAMINER is, in respect to the question—as in respect to every other question that is brought up—the exponent, interpreter, and to some extent, perhaps, the leader of public opinion. There are a few simple souls who think that Scott-Act is synonymous with temperance, and that when they have cast their ballots for the Scott-Act they have fulfilled their duty. But the mass of the electors of Charlottetown are intelligent men, and as such are influenced and guided by statements of fact and argument, rather than by statements that this or that newspaper is on this or that side.

Charged With Violating the Medical Act.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Letter from Rev. James Carruthers.

SIR,—I would gather from your editorials of yesterday's issue, that you refused to enter upon the discussion as outlined in my letter, and that you declined to give the figures in the manner I suggested. I do not for a moment assume to dictate to THE EXAMINER what course it ought to pursue. As its editor you know best; and I am willing to leave it thus. Yet I cannot but express some surprise at one or two things in your issue of yesterday.

I confess to some astonishment at the statement that your present course is one of policy, although you are pleased to speak of it under the name of prudence. I hope that there are but few temperance men in this city who follow such a course, on such an important question. With me, and I cannot but hope with many others, it is more than policy,—more than prudence; that it is an eternal principle, that it is a solemn obligation which we owe to God and man, and must be discharged without fear of man, and without respect to policy or party.

I was also surprised to read that at some future date you intended to come to some conclusion on the matter,—that in short you would follow public opinion, instead of moulding it. That there may be no mistake, I will use your own words: "We prefer to find out, and consider, and discuss, all points in connection with the matter, and then (the italics are yours not mine) decide upon the course to be pursued." I always understood from your position in this city, that you led rather than followed and framed public opinion rather than be moulded by it. That it is not so in this case means something which you can understand better than I. To say that at some future day you would act, is tantamount to doing nothing; for in a few weeks the election will be upon us. In all other matters you kept well ahead and led the public mind; why it should be otherwise in this, I cannot determine.

As regards my assuming that you were opposed to the Scott Act I am content to leave that matter with your readers. We all know the position you took at the last election, and we know the reward. From that day to this the paper has not receded from its position of opposition, not even accepting yours of yesterday.

As to the figures you give editorially, the most that can be made of them is that the consumption of liquor in this province for last year, or rather for 1889-90, amounted to 64,948 gallons. The wholesale dealers can inform you how much of that went into Prince County. I refuse to accept what this or that man thinks. To do so would be to lead us into an endless and unprofitable discussion. If you are allowed to assume, I also would claim the right and give the opinion of men concerning the trade before it became so "interprovincial" as to the amount of liquor that was brought into this province, in all its ports, large and small, by all sorts of crafts, brought from Great Britain, the States, other provinces and the West Indies, and which never entered the Customs. My assumption might be more accurate than yours, or it might not. It might be as groundless as yours, or it might not; in any case who is to decide between us? For my part I simply set one against the other, and reach the plain facts. Now what are these facts? That is a province of some 120,000 people, and under the Scott Act, 64,948 gallons of liquor were consumed in one year; that is the most you can make of it. But, Sir, let me give you the other side of the question. In the same province when it was under the license system, and had a little over 95,000 of a population, the consumption was 156,000 gallons, a difference in one year in favor of the Scott Act of over 90,000 gallons, and that, too, when the population had increased something like 15,000. Sir, let these figures say whether or not the Scott Act restricts the sale of liquor. You also seem to lay special stress on the drunkenness in Charlottetown. If you will take the trouble to go over the police records you will find that when this city was under the license system, say in 1875, 76, 77, in these three years alone the arrests for drunkenness amounted to something like 2,200; and then if you add up, not three years only of the Scott Act, but ten, you will find that in the whole ten years from 1880, the total exceeds but little the three years under the license rule. In other words, there was more harm done in three years when the city was under the license system than in ten years when it was under the Scott Act; even with that Act badly enforced. If you wish anything else to convince you that the Act restricts far and away beyond anything we have ever had, the action of the liquor men will serve you to some purpose.

Thanking you for your space, I now retire from a discussion which I had hoped might have been profitably carried on; for, in THE EXAMINER I had thought to have found one who, like myself, preferred facts to that which is so often written on the subject.

JAMES CARRUTHERS, Charlottetown, Dec. 8th, 1890.

Vancouver City.

SIR,—It is my desire, with your kind permission, to inform my friends on the island, to some little extent, about this city of Vancouver, which is held up to Eastern eyes in such a favorable light. The first thing that strikes the stranger on arriving here is the newness and the freshness of the city. No moss-covered roofs or decaying structures mar the beauty of the streets as in eastern cities. This is not surprising when we know that six years ago the site of the city was a forest. Aside from its newness, however, the city has nothing to boast of as regards regularity or order. The oldest city in Canada does not present a greater variety of styles in architecture. Every structure has been built more for the purpose of meeting the present need or for pleasing a single fancy than for making a general impression of neatness and proportion. The outcome of this is a pile of buildings thrown together, of all shapes and sizes. A mean wooden shanty is placed by the side of a brick or stone building, and next to it comes a vacant lot covered with gigantic cedar stumps. This is more the rule in the business portion of the city. Down East we do the largest part of our advertising in the newspapers. Here the papers get the smallest share of it; the greater

part of it appearing in one insertion on the roofs, walls and doors of the houses, and adding much to the general appearance of untidiness. Here there are only three kinds of business carried on to any extent, namely, real estate, hotel keeping and the saloon trade. As you travel through the principal streets you are almost sure to meet with a real estate broker on every corner. Some of the principal blocks consist entirely of saloons and restaurants. Remove those three industries (?) from Vancouver and the city would present a very empty appearance. Besides the three branches of business I have mentioned there is little to attract newcomers, and it is surprising how many are attracted here by these. The remainder consists chiefly of Chinese and Japs. Well, I must not forget to mention that we have some good mercantile houses here too, whose proprietors are becoming very comfortable on a profit of 100 and 200 per cent. The prices which new-arrivals are called upon to pay in this city for the necessities of life is truly alarming, and at once does away with the idea that wages are high. We cannot deny that wages here are far higher for the laboring class than down East, but when the expenses of living are deducted the remainder is not so encouraging. I would advise all in the humblest walks of life who anticipated a visit to the West for the purpose of making a fortune to consider very seriously the other side of the argument, and if their income is the first inducement let their outlay be the second. If this bit of advice is strictly adhered to it will prevent the sad ruin of many a young man and give to our little Island down east some of the appreciation which it deserves from our girls and boys. That the west is a glorious country with a great future before it we cannot deny, but it needs money and enterprise to make it a success. There are too many men walking the streets in search of employment, and too little capital. The game of Real Estate is decent lot in any part of the city or subdivisions and build a comfortable house there, would require a very handsome stake, and would be looked upon down east as a moneyed man. Real Estate is now marked at such fabulous prices, that for years a purchaser would have to wait before getting back his money with interest. Land anywhere within a few miles of the city cannot be had for less than \$20,000 or \$300,000 per acre, and not an acre of it is cleared. At greater distances from the city land is cheaper, and a man by taking 160 acres and making the necessary improvements can do well by it, providing he has a few thousands to start with. Here money makes money, and a man must speculate to do anything. It was different a few years ago, but the harvest is past and good cleanings hard to scrape up. A word in conclusion about the dazzling inducements which have been offered from time to time, for the purpose of bringing young ladies out west. Let me say that this plan has worked remarkably well and ladies are quite as numerous as the opposite sex, if not more so, and the society that they are compelled to mingle with is by no means more desirable than they have at home.

Hoping that this letter may find a place among my many friends who read your paper, and always glad to send you a little information in my humble way, I remain, yours sincerely,

JACOB B. DOCKENDORF, Vancouver City, B. C.

A NEW DAILY.

IT is the intention of the "ISLAND GUARDIAN" PUBLISHING COMPANY to issue

A LARGE 28-COLUMN DAILY NEWSPAPER

from their Office, Cameron Block, during the Scott Act Election campaign. The first issue will appear on

Saturday Evening, Dec. 13th,

and will contain Foreign Telegrams, Local Miscellany, etc., etc.

The "DAILY GUARDIAN" will be sent to any address till after the campaign for 25 cents, and will be on sale at the Bazaar Store, H. A. Harvie's, Theo. Chappelle's, the Post Office, and the Streets.

Advertising rates furnished on application. B. D. HIGGS, Editor and Manager.

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MUST BE PAID.

ALL accounts rendered from Watson's Drug Store on July 1st, 1890, must be paid before January 1st, prox., when the accounts for the past six months will be rendered. t:-dec10

Hon. Mr. Laurier's Visit.

THE HON. WILFRED LAURIER, M. P., Leader of the Liberal Party of Canada, will address a

Mass Public Meeting

—IN THE—

MARKET HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN,

ON THE EVENING OF

Monday, 22nd December, instant,

on the Public Questions of the Day.

Mr. Laurier will be accompanied by several Prominent Members of the House of Commons, who, it is expected, will also deliver addresses.

Tickets will be issued from all Stations on the Railway to Charlottetown on the 22nd inst., the day of the meeting, good to return next day.

The doors will be open at 7 p. m., and the chair will be taken at 8 o'clock, sharp.

THOMAS W. DODD, President Liberal Association.

H. C. MACDONALD, Secretary Liberal Association.

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WHAT?

"Of what so many people want, if they but knew about it."

In the hope of assisting you to decide WHAT and WHERE to buy for Xmas, we have prepared a list of some of the many ATTRACTIVE and SERVICEABLE articles we have for the Christmas Season.

BEER BROS.

X X X X X X

- FUR MUFFS and BOAS, FUR CAPES and CAPS, FUR STORM COLLARS, FUR JACKETS, FUR GOODS, in PERSIAN LAMB, BEAVER, ASTRAKAN, SOUTH SEA SEAL, BEAR, ALASKA SABLE, NUTRIA, LYNX, COON. SILK SEALETTE, for LADIES' JACKETS. FUR-LINED CLOAKS. SILKS—BLACK and COLORED. SILKS—DRESS and MANTLE. SILK HANDKERCHIEFS. SILK and WOOL SQUARES. PURSES and HAND SATCHELS. OPERA CLOAKS. FANS—SATIN and GAUZE. KID GLOVES—GUARANTEED. HANDKERCHIEFS IN BOXES. STAINLESS HOSIERY. OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS,— The Latest Novelty.

"Good Goods, Latest Styles," "Best Makes, Lowest Prices."

Beer Bros.

Bigger Bargains

THAN EVER

Are to be had This Week at the Bazaar Store.

XMAS CARDS! XMAS CARDS!

Over 5,000 New Plain and Boxed Cards to select from. Also, a fine stock of Card Boxes, trimmed with Plush, Silk and Satin—something new.

Our Plush, Leather, Izzano and Oxidized Silver Goods will be found in every conceivable shape.

Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases, Ladies' and Gents' Cuff and Collar Boxes, Ladies' Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Work Boxes and Jewel Cases, Gents' Shaving Cases, Ladies' Work Baskets, Albums, Satchels, Purses, Mirrors, Toilet Brushes, Combs, Essels and Mirrors, Candlesticks. We have but one word to say for our Albums and Plush Goods:—AT PRESENT PRICES WE DEFY COMPETITION.

China, Glass and Crockeryware.

LAMPS (Hall, Parlor and Library), VASES, TOILET SETS, CUPS and SAUCERS, Jugs, Candlesticks, Card and Fruit Baskets, Tumblers and Goblets, Shaving Mugs, Finger Bowls, Ink Bottles, Ink Stands, Toilet Bottles, Vinegar Bottles—Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

SLEIGHS, PUNGS AND SLEDS.

SELLING AT COST, TO CLEAR:—Our Stock of Two Hundred Sleds. See our 30 cent Sleighs and be surprised. The Best only 60 cents.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

It is an acknowledged fact that the BAZAAR STORE has got the Finest Stock of TOYS, and at the LOWEST PRICES, of any House in Town. Wholesale orders filled carefully and promptly. Everything New, Strange and Comical.

Toy Books of Every Description,

Including Boys' and Girls' Own Annual, Young America, Chatterbox, Chatterwell, Delightful Story, etc. Small Toy Books by the thousand, at prices unheard of. Also, a few fine Works of Art, costly but at terrible reductions. ILLUSTRATED XMAS PAPERS, with Supplements.

N. B.—Before purchasing your Xmas Presents, call and hear the prices at the BAZAAR STORE. We don't ask you to buy; the goods sell themselves.

BAZAAR STORE, QUEEN ST.

Charlottetown, December 10, 1890.