

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 17, 1882.

The Medical Profession and the Scott Act.

THE remarks made last night on this subject by the Rev. N. McKay, of Summerside, were strong, incisive, and straight to the point. Under the Scott Act, medical men, together with clergymen and magistrates, are given the responsibility of issuing certificates under certain circumstances. As Mr. McKay very patiently observed, if a clergyman were to issue a certificate knowing that it was not bona fide for the purposes asserted, he would not dare afterwards to hold up his head. Are medical men to be exempt from public criticism?

Of course medical men may claim, and should be allowed full discretion in what they do; and no objection could be made to a practitioner prescribing for his own patients, honestly within the meaning of the law.

But there is a class of men, not confined to Summerside alone, who are a disgrace to an honorable profession. Presumed, by virtue of their position, to be honorable and conscientious, they for ten or twenty cents, prostitute their professional position, and, taking advantage of the confidence reposed in them, conclusively prove that a man may be a doctor, and yet neither a gentleman nor an honest man.

We wish it distinctly understood that we do not bring this charge against the Medical Profession as a whole. We willingly believe that in this, as in the many other matters in which they are trusted, they are fully worthy of public confidence. We know of particular cases in which they have acted most honourably. All the more reason why a few blacklegs, (some of whom may themselves be notorious drunkards) should not discredit their more honorable colleagues. This is a matter for the Medical Society to see to. It is their work to keep up both the morale and the etiquette of their profession.

But public opinion has its work to do. And it will do it. The medical man who disgraces himself by dishonest conduct in this respect, will discover that the money received for his broad-cast certificates has been dearly earned, when he finds it accompanied with the distrust and contempt of a great majority of the community.

If a medical man believes the Scott Act to be an unwise one, he has the same right as any other citizen to vote, agitate, and work for its repeal. But he has no right to use the powers entrusted to him by the law to defeat the object of the law.

Editorial Echoes.

—The prosecution of the Star route thieves in Washington has become a pretty muddle. There is now talk of prosecuting some of the jury for bribery, and yet the real vagabonds of the affair are still unpunished. As things now go, we may hear at the end of the trial that the judge is being tried for corruption. The fountains of justice do not flow freely in the neighboring Republic. A little more attention devoted to the cleansing of the channels would be in order.

—The Chameleon-like character of a certain Edward Blake is shown by the following little item. This rising-sun laid down a principle that a local government should assume neither a friendly nor a hostile position towards the Federal Government. This doctrine he preached with a show of sincerity, which now turns out to be rank hypocrisy. To-day the saintly Edward comes forward and claims that a certain local politician should be supported, because he has trumped up a petty quarrel with the Dominion Government. Blake belongs to a class of preachers who find that it is easier to preach than to practice. But Blake is a Grit.

—Now that the Egyptian war is over, calm and impartial criticisms appear from time to time in the press. One famous correspondent praises the troops, but says that they required "a great deal of leading." This, put into plain English, means that some of the men were inclined to show the white feather. The fact that so many officers were killed, warrants the conclusion that either the officers were foolhardy and impetuous, or that the men were sometimes wavering. The subject recalls the old-fashioned story of the sailor who knelt down by the side of a gun and began to pray fervently, just as the decks were being cleared for action. "What do you mean by praying now?" said an officer; "are you afraid?" "Afraid! not I, your honour," was the reply of the sailor; "I was only asking the Lord to distribute the wounds in the same proportions as the prize money—the chief part to the officers." There is one scandal connected with the speedy distribution of honors which requires attention from the proper authorities. The patents of nobility are issued soon enough; but the medals, so coveted by soldiers, is not given till years after the battle. The medals for the Ashantee war have not yet been distributed. Why should this be?

THE Concert in aid of the poor, under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Union, will be held in the Christian Association Hall, on Thursday evening, 26th inst., at eight o'clock. Programme will be advertised in due time.

Last Night's Temperance Rally

A Good Audience—Speeches by Hon. David Laird, Rev. W. R. Frame, Rev. G. W. Hodgson, Rev. Neil McKay, and R. M. Barratt.

According to notice a public temperance meeting was held in the Market Hall last evening. There were present on the platform, the Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Rev. Neil McKay, Rev. George W. Hodgson, Rev. W. R. Frame, Rev. J. M. McLeod, Rev. Stephen G. Lawson, Rev. Donald McNeill, Hon. David Laird, Hon. A. A. McDonald, Donald Montgomery, Esq., Dr. Leeming, G. W. Milner, Esq., Frederick W. Moore, Esq., J. B. Cooper, Esq., H. J. Calbeck, Esq., A. McSwain, Esq., John Lawson, Esq., Joseph T. Seaman, Esq., R. M. Barratt, Esq., and several others; and a large audience occupied the body of the hall.

F. W. HALES, Esq., presided. He explained that the Alliance was the fruit of the labor of the old Temperance Societies, and that it was formed to assist in the carrying out of the Scott Act. He first introduced

HON. DAVID LAIRD.

Mr. Laird said, that in any community everything possible should be done to put down the liquor traffic. But this was especially the case with respect to the Great Northwest of Canada. To the Indian, the liquor law is prohibitory. Prohibition has been found to be good for the Indian, and, what is good for him, would, he thought, also be good for the white man. In the Northwest, liquor is permitted to manufacture spirituous liquor or malt beer. The importation is also prohibited, except by permission of the Lieut. Governor, and for sacramental and medicinal purposes. The sale also of liquor is prohibited throughout the Northwest. Under the operation of this two-fold law, liquor is altogether beyond the reach of the Indian. American traders used in times before the Government was organized in the Northwest Territory, to bring over the line the worst kinds of liquor. But a prohibition law was passed, and the border Police were sent into the country for the purpose of maintaining order, and putting down the liquor traffic. After the liquor traffic was put down, keeping it under was comparatively a simple matter of discipline. The prohibitory law is well observed, the mounted Police being a very necessary and effective adjunct to it, and if the law is ever to be observed a staff of officers should be appointed to see that it is carried out strictly to the letter. Certainly in the North West the Indians and the white people alike, have been greatly benefited by the prohibitory law; and it seems probable that the good sense of the inhabitants will demand that it shall be maintained. In conclusion he said that he was glad to see clergymen in the forefront of the battle for Temperance. Next to the clergymen should be the Statesmen, and indeed every one in the community should do his or her best to put down the traffic in strong drink.

REV. W. R. FRAME said that though much has been said and much done, the work of putting down intemperance in this Province has only just commenced. In speaking of the evils of the liquor traffic he scarcely knew where to begin. Drunkenness is the cause of much of the poverty we see around us. It is the most grievous tax on this land to-day. It is worse than Protection, worse than Free Trade, and he hoped the editors on both sides of politics would write up the evils of it in the most vigorous language they could command. The liquor traffic robs men of their good characters. Drunkenness seems to make a wreck of man's moral nature. Three-fourths of those who fill our penitentiaries are brought there by the liquor traffic. Many of the accidents which take place are due to intoxicating liquor. He had no doubt that the death of the unfortunate man, recently drowned at Mount Stewart, was due to the five drinks he had previously taken. The evils of intemperance are not confined to this world. They reach forward into all eternity. "No drunkard can inherit the Kingdom of Heaven." The cause of Temperance is the cause of humanity and the cause of God; and with God's blessing we must, we will, eventually prevail.

REV. GEORGE W. HODGSON said: I will attempt to meet tonight some of the common objections to the Scott Act and its working. I shall refer to three.

1st. "There is more liquor sold and more drunkenness now than ever there was before." It is somewhat difficult to get at the statistics of this matter. There is a shorter way of settling the question. I remember reading of a person who was distrustful of his own judgment, yet had to attend a meeting where he had to give a vote on a difficult question. There was another person present whose views were always in opposition to his own. He made up his mind that when he saw him vote it would be safe to vote the opposite way. I am willing to adopt the same plan. The liquor dealers (with the honorable exceptions referred to by Mr. Laird, of men who went out of the business when it became illegal) are certainly not scrupulously sensitive about observing the laws. It can hardly be supposed that they would object to their gain being increased. Now, if the Scott Act increases the sale of liquor, why are they so vehemently opposed to it? Why do they, as I have heard some of them do, stand in the street cursing the Act and the people who were working for it? Why, when the Act had run three years in Prince County—though for a great part of that time it had been in abeyance—did they at once start to circulate petitions for an election to reverse it? If there were an election here to-morrow, do you believe one of them would vote in its favor? I suppose we are to believe that, though they are making money, through the increased sales faster than ever they did before, they are so horrified by the present drunkenness, so sensitive about the source of their present gains, that they are longing for the good old sober times to come back again, that they may sell less liquor. The attitude of the liquor dealers is, in my opinion, sufficient evidence that the Act is not a failure. But, independent of that, there is another consideration. Drunkenness and the sale of liquor is now more noticed and more commented on than it ever was before. The Scott Act has caused this; and this alone has a good effect. Not very long ago, every market day crowds of carts would be seen outside the taverns and drunken and half-drunken men reeling out to them and driving home at the risk of their lives. There is far less of this than there was. If a single drunken man is seen, the talk from one end of the town to the other is, "See that's what's come of the Scott Act." The fact is a stronger light of public observation is turned upon drunkenness and drinking than ever before. Because vice is more observed, it is not, necessarily, more common.

A second objection I have heard seriously made is, "The effect of this law will be to drive respectable persons out of the liquor trade and leave it in the hands of the unscrupulous." I believe it will have this effect. The sooner the better. What's that talk about respectable persons worth? Can you imagine a father and mother seeing, with grief and agony, their son going astray in the drunkards path comforting each other by saying "Our son is becoming a drunkard; but he gets drunk in respectable places?" Can you imagine a mother waiting with trembling expectation for the heavy sound of the drunkard's footsteps, gathering her half-clothed, half-fed children around her and saying to them "Be comforted my children; too soon I fear you will see your father's disgrace; but he has been made a drunkard by what he has bought from respectable men. The money that should have clothed you, and fed you, and paid the rent of the house from which you are said to be turned out, has gone to build the houses and add to the lands and swell the wealth of "a highly respectable man." Imagine some unfortunate wretch dying, unconscious from drink, and at his first shuddering glance into eternity, consoling himself with the thought, "I died drunk with liquor bought from "a respectable man." Or, when before the Throne of God, the "respectable man" meets his victims, will he dare to put forth the plea, "This ruin was my work; but I No; the sooner we come to a clear understanding about this the better. The trade is a disreputable one. Let it be left in disreputable hands. If any man imagine that their "respectability" can change the nature of the traffic they deceive themselves. They cannot make it respectable. It will make—is making—them disreputable. The sooner this is understood the better. Let those who are engaged in this illegal, accursed trade (stained as it is with the blood of souls), over their saloons and wholesale establishments and distilleries, hoist the black flag with the skull and cross bones—most fitting emblem of their deadly trade.

The third objection I have heard is, "The law is an unfair one as between rich and poor. The poor man, who must buy by the glass has difficulties thrown in his way. The rich man who can afford to import for himself can get what he wants." I cannot honestly say that this consideration has much weight with me, personally. If a rich man has, by virtue of his riches, greater facilities for getting drunk, so much the worse for him. It is an additional evidence of the truth of the saying, "It is hard for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven." But to those with whom this objection has weight, I would say: Put the blame on the right shoulders. It is not the fault of the temperance people that it is so. Before this law was passed, they—thousands and tens of thousands of them—petitioned Parliament for a fair and equal prohibitory law. Parliament, in its wisdom or unwisdom, refused them this; and instead of it, gave them this partial law to do the best they could with it. But, that it is a partial one, is not the fault of the temperance people. I perfectly agree with the objections, though not with the reasons of those who object to the law for not going far enough. It is illogical, not to say absurd, that the law should forbid the sale of liquor while it allows its importation or manufacture. Therefore, let all of us who agree that the law is imperfect, strive to have it changed. Not by doing away with the partial degree of prohibition which it gives, but by having sale, manufacture, and importation all alike, declared illegal.

REV. NEIL MCKAY said the liquor sellers and the liquor drinkers are to be dealt with, and you never saw a cat more anxious to get at a mouse than these two classes are to get together. In view of the difficulties temperance workers have to contend with, the wonder is not that they have done so little, but that we have done so much. Mr. McKay enumerated the circumstances which stood in the way of the introduction of the Scott Act into this Province, and prevented its going into operation in Prince County until the 1st of August, 1880. The liquor dealers of the County vainly imagined that the term of three years was up on the 1st of August last. They at once put petitions in circulation accompanied by bottles of liquor, and were successful in obtaining a sufficient number of signatures. The petitions were duly forwarded to Ottawa. But the authorities there being apprized of the facts, the liquor dealers of Prince County were foiled. The Act is now being pretty rigidly enforced in Summerside. The chief obstacle being a certain Medical man who grants certificates wholesale at ten cents each. To one person he lately gave an order for fifty; four pints; to a poor miserable woman recently fined for violation of the law, he gave an order for two gallons; for a man who was about having a "frolic," prescribed five bottles of gin. On Exhibition day he counted twenty-five men standing round his office (he could not get in, for the office was already full) waiting their turn to get the certificates, and pay their 10 cents each. He denounced this conduct, and regretted that the man guilty of it is connected with some of the most respectable farmers of the county. If a clergyman was but once guilty of similar conduct, he would never dare hold up his head again. The "Order" has no right to give a certificate to any one but a bona fide patient.

R. M. BARRATT, Esq., followed with a few general remarks, the chairman spoke briefly, and the meeting adjourned.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

REVERE HOUSE. Oct. 16—T. C. Chandler, Montreal; E. Morris do; John H. Baird, St. John; R. K. Holland, Montreal; F. X. Richetto, Quebec; Thomas Uorthey Toronto; Chas. Lord Hellwell, do; Chas. Gyle, Montreal; John Forbes and son, Dartmouth; A. B. McLean, Montreal.

BANKIN HOUSE. Oct. 14—C. McDonald, Petou; Miss Edith Jones, do; Miss Ferguson, do; H. Kitchen, River John; Mrs. Kitchen, do; J. McGregor, New Glasgow; J. C. Reed, do; Mrs. Dr. Hyde, Truro; E. Russell, Port Mulgrave; John Hunter, London, Ont.; E. A. Smith, Montreal.

MARRIED. At the Manse, on the 12th inst., by Rev. J. M. McLeod, Mr. Donald D. Buchanan, of Souris, Belfast, to Miss Kate Gordon, of Brown's Creek.

In this city, by Rev. J. M. McLeod, on the 16th inst., Mr. Douglas Martin, to Miss Eliza Siliphant, both of Hunter River.

DIED. Suddenly, at his residence, SUSSEX N. B., on Saturday morning, 14th inst., Rev. H. McKeown, in the 67th year of his age. His end was peace.

APPLES AND BOARDS BY AUCTION, To-Morrow, Wednesday, October 18, AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M., On Queen's Wharf, 100 Barrels APPLES, 23,000 ft. White Hemlock BOARD.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Oct. 17, 1882.

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Now Opening ex S. S. Victoria, Waldensian and Cedar Grove

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GEO. DAVIES & CO. Charlottetown, Oct. 5, 1882.

FIRE INSURANCE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, Head Office—Liverpool, England. AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE CO., Head Office—Watertown, New York.

The undersigned having been appointed General Agents for the above first-class British and American Fire Insurance Companies, are prepared to insure all classes of insurable property on as good terms and at as low rates as they can be taken by any Company now solvent and intending to remain so.

Office—South Side of Queen Square, opposite the Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. DESBRISAY & ANGUS, GENERAL AGENTS. Oct. 5, 1882.

N. B.—No person is authorized to collect monies for any of the above Companies in this Province without producing a receipt signed by us, and any one paying money to any one without getting such receipt, will do so at their own risk. D. & A.

NEW FALL GOODS!

J. B. MACDONALD IS DAILY RECEIVING NEW GOODS! IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

The Goods Now Arriving, as well as those already in Stock,

WILL BE SOLD OUT VERY CHEAP, in order to secure a speedy sale, to make room for regular Fall and Winter Goods, to arrive later.

J. B. MACDONALD, Queen Street. Sept. 4, 1882—wky pat, ex pres

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Polices on the "Reserve Fund Plan" issued by this Company only (and copyrighted), contain a written Statement of the amount of cash or paid up insurance guaranteed to the Policy-holder, if discontinuing the payment of premiums after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 payments, &c. Tontine Investment Plan, combining the advantages of European Tontine Societies, with Life and Endowment Insurance.—Persons who select this form of Policy are placed in a special class and Surplus arising from policies in that class is set aside to accumulate as a Tontine fund. The tables, which may be had on application, show most conclusively the great gains that accrue from a policy on the Tontine Investment Plan.

M. A. CAMERON, Charlottetown, General Agent for Prince Edward Island, Sept. 17, 1882—1st 2w RICHARD ROWE, St. John; N. B., Manager for Maritime Provinces.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! Change in Business. SELLING OFF.

THE Subscribers, intending to devote their time exclusively to the Auction and Commission Business, will clear their Stock on hand at greatly reduced prices for one month, consisting of a good assortment of— Boys' and Youths Clothing, Men's Clothing, in Suits, Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefing Jackets, Underclothing, and a splendid lot of Men's Shirts. Felt Hats, Fur Caps, Cloth, Silk, Whitney and Sealcloth Caps. Tweeds, Trimmings, Scarfs, Collars, Ties, etc., etc.

—ALSO— Paper Hangings and Blinds. An early call will secure bargains, as a full clearance must be made within the month. F. LePAGE & CO. Oct. 16, 1882—wky

Dominion of Canada. Province of Prince Edward Island. IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of An Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-fifth year of Her present Majesty's Reign, Chapter 23, intitled, "An Act respecting Insolvent Banks, Insurance Companies, Loan Companies, Building Societies, and Trading Corporations, and of the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, an Insolvent Banking Company.

UPON the application of the Liquidators of the above-named Banking Company, and upon reading the affidavit of Lemuel Cambridge Owen, Charles Colson Gardiner, and David C. Chalmers, with the Schedule thereto annexed, filed the fifteenth day of September last past, and the order made by me, dated the fifteenth day of September last, and the notice signed by the Prothonotary, issued in pursuance of such order, and the affidavit of Leith E. Brecken of the due publication of such notice filed the twenty-fifth day of September last, and upon hearing counsel for the said Liquidators and counsel for several of the contributories of said Company, I do order that a first call of forty dollars per share be made on all the contributories of the said Banking Company.

And I do further order that each such contributory do, on or before the first day of December next (A. D. 1882), pay into the Bank of Nova Scotia, at its Branch in Charlottetown, in said Province of Prince Edward Island, to the account of the Liquidators of the said Company the amount which will be due from him or her or them in respect of such call.

And I do also order that the further hearing of the said order granted by me on the fifteenth day of September last past, as to the further payment by said contributories of the further sum of forty dollars per share be adjourned until Monday, the eleventh day of December next, then to take place at my Chambers, in the Law Courts Building, in said Province, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and I do further order that a copy of this order, together with a notice from the Liquidators of the said Company, specifying the amount due from such contributory, in respect of such call, be served on all such contributories by posting the same in a letter prepaid and registered in the General Post Office, in Charlottetown, in said Province, addressed to the party or parties contributories, at his, her or their last known address, or place of abode, or by the delivery thereof, severally, to the attorney of the party to be served.

And I do further order that a copy of this order be published in the Royal Gazette newspaper of said Province, and in THE EXAMINER and Patriot newspapers, published in Charlottetown, in said Province, in the daily issues thereof, for two weeks from the date thereof.

Dated this twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. 1882. (Sgd) JAMES H. PETERS, A. J. Oct. 13, 1882.—2w

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WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

TO LET—On Hillsborough Street, a house containing eight rooms, in good repair. Possession given immediately, if required. Apply on the premises.—W. L. WELLS. [Oct 17]

KEY FOUND, at Post Office, on Saturday night last. The owner can have it by applying at THE EXAMINER Office, and paying for this advertisement. [Oct 17]

BOARDERS.—Two or three Boarders can be accommodated in a private family, with bedrooms and parlor. Apply at EXAMINER Office. [Oct 17]

DOWLING ALLEY now open to the public, on Pownall Street, below the Rankin House. [Oct 17]

TO LET—The shop on Queen Street known as the "Italian Warehouse." For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Palmer & McLeod. [Oct 17 Sw cod pd]

WANTED.—Four Gentlemen Boarders. Apply to Mrs. Robert Rodd, opposite Pickard's Bakery. [Oct 16 wky 2l]

HOUSE of six rooms to Let, opposite Dundas Esplanade. Enquire of JAMES F. PURDIE. [Oct 16]

WANTED immediately at the "Revere House," a sober respectable young man to attend Steamers and Trains, and to wait table. Reference required. Oct 9 61 law

TO LET for the winter months, with immediate possession, a furnished house. Enquire at EXAMINER office. Oct 9 61 pd

LOST.—Between Y. M. C. A. rooms and Normal School on Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a Railway Bag, brown on one side and gray on the other. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the EXAMINER Office. Oct 9

WANTED a Girl for General Household work to go to Moncton, N. B. Liberal wages to a competent person. Apply at the EXAMINER Office. Oct 9 61

HOUSE FOR SALE—Apply at the Examiner office.