

The Daily Examiner

NOVEMBER 6, 1885.

OWING to an annoying but unavoidable accident, part of the edition of THE EXAMINER issued to-day is without the first and fourth pages. To-morrow, however, the paper will be issued as usual.

The "Drink" Question.

No one for a moment doubts that the great curse of the English-speaking people is strong drink. To such an extent has it power over us, that we are charged with being the most drunken nation, in the sense of consuming more alcohol than any other; and the charge, if we mistake not, was brought forward by the Hon. Mr. Gladstone.

That the English-speaking people run up every year a bill which is out of all proportions to our other bills, there is no denying; and the enormity of the bill, with the absence of reliable statistics from the continent, has no doubt led to the above statement, but that we have distanced everybody else in dissipation is no longer borne out by statistics.

We are now able to give our readers statistics which have been accepted by the Governments of Great Britain and Germany as reliable, which, though it does not go to diminish one iota the amount of liquor consumed by us, gives us our true position among other nations. The source of our information is a paper communicated to the British Government by Consul-General Oppenheimer, on the "Drink Question in Germany," which gives a large array of statistics, not only in reference to Germany but to other continental countries. These show that instead of being ahead of, we are happily behind a large portion of the continent in the consumption of alcohol. Norway, France and Austria are certainly below us in spirits and beer, although above us in wine; but in spirits the other countries beat us hollow. In 1876, the year between 1866 and 1882, when consumption of liquor was highest, Great Britain consumed 6 litres (that is 168 glasses) of spirits per head of the population; but Switzerland consumed 7.5, Holland 9.67, Belgium 9.75, North Germany 10.4, Sweden 11.2, Russia 16, and Denmark 18.

But, leaving much of Herr Oppenheimer's paper aside, as it refers largely to the beer-drinking, we shall look at the details of the state of matters in other countries as given by him. We begin with Denmark, which has an unfortunate pre-eminence in intemperance. Formerly no restriction was put upon the manufacture of spirits, and the result was an alarming amount of intemperance and other evils, of which, we are told, there is still evidence.

The average annual consumption of spirits per head for persons above twenty years of age is sixty-seven litres, or 1876 glasses, or nearly five glasses a day. With this fact in the foreground, we are not surprised at such facts as these which we find behind it. From 1871 to 1880 the divorces granted twenty-three per cent. were due to intemperance; thirty per cent. of those who were admitted into the workhouse were persons reduced to poverty by the same cause; twelve per cent. of the lunatics, and twenty per cent. of the prisoners convicted of crimes had been drunken; while 9,536 were treated for dipsomania and intemperance. Between 1871 and 1875 the percentage of suicides from drink was a fraction over thirty-six, a figure more than double what it was thirty years ago. Adding cases of arrest for drunkenness to those of conviction for crimes traceable to drink, the Danes give as many as seventy-four per cent. of prisoners. In Holland, while the population from 1870 to 1878 increased eight per cent. the consumption of spirits increased forty-two per cent., or more than five times. The number of licensed houses grew by 10,000, so that in 1878 there was, to a population of 4,000,000, a drink shop for every ninety persons, including women and children. But legislative action was aroused, and a law was passed in 1881 which had the effect of reducing the licensed houses from 45,000 to 33,000. Belgium is worse than Holland. The increase of its population in the last forty-four years was fifty-seven per cent.; but the increase of its consumption of spirits was 300 per cent. In 1880 it had 125,000 licensed houses, which is one for every 44 of its inhabitants, or one for every grown-up man; and, as in Denmark, the moral consequences have been deplorable. In 32 years the suicides increased 48 per cent., and the lunatics 200 per cent; while, according to the Inspector-General of Belgian prisons, four-fifths of the crime and social misery are due to the prevailing intemperance. Switzerland, although there is a vigorous temperance sentiment in it, has in its different cantons, an immense number of small and large distilleries which produce an inferior spirit, and which are operating most injuriously. In the whole Federation the increase of public houses in the 10 years preceding 1880, was 22 per cent., while the increase of the population was only 6.5 per cent. From 15 to 20 per cent. of the lunatics have been sent to the asylum by intemperance. So great has the evil grown that the Government has asked the co-operation of the different towns to aid in repressive measures.

In Austria, whose consumption of spirits is less than ours, but which consumes twelve times more wine, the evils are also assuming alarming proportions. In 1880 no fewer than 6103 persons

were arrested in Vienna alone for being drunk; and in the lunatic asylums in that city, of the patients in the years from 1871 to 1882, the proportion who had lost their reason through drink was 25.3 per cent. males, and 2.3 per cent. females. The paper gives us not only the statistics but also the means taken to repress the evil. In Austria, Holland and Switzerland, temperance societies have been formed to struggle with it; but in their number and enthusiasm are far behind ourselves.

In Norway and Sweden legislation and private efforts have greatly reduced intemperance. Germany has done little or nothing, and Denmark has done less.

On these figures no comment is needed beyond this, that they show the drink question to be one pressing everywhere for immediate settlement; and that an effective means of dealing with it is the education of the people to that standard in which they will not only see the evil but be able to deal directly with it.

The Subway Scheme.

MR. PHILLIPS IRVING'S SURVEY.

SENATOR HOWLAN received to-day a chart prepared by Mr. McKinlay, of the Public Lands Department—showing the results of the soundings lately made by Phillips Irving, Esq., in the Strait between Capes Jourmain and Traverse. It appears that soundings were taken on four different lines. (a) From Cape Jourmain to the pier at Cape Traverse, on which the deepest water (for about 200 feet) is thirteen fathoms, very gradually lessening in depth towards each shore; (b) between the same points, but crossing the reef at Jourmain to the westward—the deepest water being 15 1/2 fathoms deep (which bears west by north from Jourmain reef), and thence to Cape Jourmain; (c) direct from Cape Traverse to the end of Jourmain reef—the soundings being the same as on the line marked (a).

According to the soundings made by Mr. Irving, the bottom of the Strait is neither very rough nor rocky, but sinks by regular gradations to the deepest point, and then rises again in the same way towards the opposite shore; and Senator Howlan is satisfied that it is eminently favorable for the carrying out of his great idea.

Senator Howlan leaves Charlottetown in a short time, for the purpose of explaining the features of his scheme to the people in the various sections of the Province.

"Seven Modern Wonders of the World."

This was the subject of the lecture delivered by Joseph Cook last evening.

Rapid communication is the first wonder to which Mr. Cook called attention. A man can now, by steamer and by rail, travel round the globe in eighty days, or in about the same space of time that Cesar could, under the best management and with the fleetest horses, travel round his dominions; and by telegraph he can communicate with his friend in the Antipodes six times within an hour. This great rapidity of communication is calculated to burst the cocoons of selfishness and insularity in which nations and men are too apt to wrap themselves, and to make the whole world kin.

The next wonder was the opening up of the Hermit Nations. Mr. Cook called attention to the wonderful efforts put forth by Japan to throw off her old Eastern customs and to obtain the brighter light of Western Civilization, with its free schools, free thought and christianity; to the movements in a similar direction which are taking place in the great Empire of China; and to the opening up of the Dark Continent.

From this wonder, Mr. Cook passed on to the prospective moral alliance of the nations. By the aid of rapid communication, closer union among the nations and a Federation of the British Empire are possible; and, under the influences of the Christian Spirit which are abroad, the time is coming when there will be no war—at least until after arbitration has failed to adjust the differences which may arise between nations; when the nations will combine to put down the slave trade and the liquor traffic; and when Great Britain and the United States will unite to prevent fighting in the North Atlantic.

Then Mr. Cook spoke of the wonderful advance of free education and democracy in our day. The tide of democracy is rising all over the world. In the great cities of the United States it has risen too high, for there mobs, invested with the right to vote, rule corruptly. But efforts are being made by means of free schools, to which children are compelled to go, to raise and enlighten even the ignominy—to educate them up to a proper appreciation of the evils of rum and tobacco, and to improve every man who is susceptible of improvement. In England the tide is now so high that the Lords have to stand on tip-toe to keep above it; and after Queen Victoria (whom may God bless) it is not likely the English people will endure a king if he be not a good man.

The fulfilment of ancient prophecy and the wonderful spread of Christianity in the Nineteenth Century were the two last wonders of Mr. Cook's lecture.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

TWO MEN KILLED.

A fatal boiler explosion occurred at Vincent's Mill, West Devon, Lot 10, on Tuesday morning, the 3rd instant, by which a young man, named Lynch, was instantly killed, and the owner of the mill, William Vincent, received injuries from which he has since died. What can be learned of the dreadful accident is as follows:—Lynch was an inexperienced hand, and undertook to run the engine. It is supposed that he had a heavy fire under the boiler, and that the boiler then only contained a small quantity of water. When it became heated he commenced to pour cold water into it. This caused a terrible explosion. The mill was completely de-

molished and Lynch's body was mashed into jelly, becoming totally unrecognizable. Mr. Vincent's shoulder, arm, upper and lower jaws, were broken, and his skull was badly fractured. He only lingered a short time after the accident. Two of Mr. Vincent's sons and another boy just left the mill about two minutes before the explosion occurred. They had a narrow escape, as the splinters of the mill flew around them in all directions. Had they been in the mill they would all have been killed. Two pieces of the boiler, weighing upwards of four hundred pounds, were carried four hundred yards from the site of the mill.

The explosion is the worst that ever took place in the west end of the Island.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.]

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Last Spike—Smallpox—Terrible Murder, etc.

OTTAWA, Nov. 5. Mr. Van Horne drove the last spike of the C. P. R. to-day a short distance east of Kamloops.

There were forty-seven deaths from smallpox in Montreal yesterday. The meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon lasted till nearly seven o'clock.

TORONTO, Nov. 5.

The Anglican Church is following the example of the Presbyterians regarding the augmentation of ministers' stipends. A committee of the Anglican Synod of Toronto Diocese have just issued a circular, appealing for subscriptions for that object, the amount required being \$16,000. The standard is to be raised as follows:—Clergymen who have ministered in the Diocese for fifteen years and upwards, \$1,200; ten years and upwards, \$1,000; five years and upwards, \$800—in addition to parsonages, if any.

A young German farm hand employed by Levi Weber, farmer, near Galt, was murdered this afternoon. The murderer is supposed to be a young Englishman, John Calvin Ravier, who used to work on the same farm. Ravier has been arrested. No motive can be assigned for the crime.

Continued War Preparations.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Turkish Government have contracted for a supply of white head torpedoes with which its ironclad squadron will be equipped at an early date.

Strength of the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 5.

The total strength of the Turkish troops, now mobilized, is 350,000 men. Great camps are being formed on the Bulgarian, Servian and Greek frontiers.

The Balkan Conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 5.

The first meeting of the Balkan Conference took place to-day.

Servia Preparing.

VIENNA, Nov. 5.

King Milan continues to prepare for war.

The Cholera.

MADRID, Nov. 5.

The cholera has nearly died out here. One death reported from Bilbao yesterday.

Aquatic.

WORCESTER, MASS., Nov. 5.

Conley won the race with McKay to-day by two boat lengths.

An Artist Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Robert Thorburn, A. R. A., the noted miniature painter is dead.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, Nov. 6.—10 a. m.

Southwest and southeast winds; partly cloudy weather, no decided change in temperature.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

Charlottetown, Nov. 6, 1885.

Highest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight).....42.2

Lowest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight).....35.0

Lowest Temperature this morning.....32.9

Temperature this morning, at 8 o'clock.....37.1

Temperature this afternoon at 1 o'clock.....41.8

PIANO TUNING.

MR. WM. C. HAWLEY, late of Boston, has arrived in Charlottetown, and begs leave to solicit patronage. Added to considerable outside experience, Mr. Hawley has had the advantage of several months' work in the extensive manufactory of Messrs. Vose & Sons, of Boston, where he studied carefully, Tuning and the details of Piano Construction, and is prepared to execute orders for Tuning, Regulating, Voicing, Repairing, &c. His terms will be found reasonable, and he guarantees his work. The following extract speaks for itself: "We can safely recommend him to parties wanting a first-class man and one who can safely be entrusted with the various branches of piano tuning.—Vose & Sons."

AUCTION.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of NOVEMBER, at the hour of 3 o'clock, p. m., the old schoolhouse and land at Southport, adjoining the English Church. Terms at Sale. BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES. Southport, Oct. 31—21 sat fri

Big Clothing Sale

—AT— L. E. PROWSE'S.

CHEAPEST CLOTHING ever shown in Charlottetown at

Seven Thousand Dollars' (\$7,000) worth of CLOTHING, selling from 25 to 75 per cent less than regular prices, at

1,200 Suits UNDERCLOTHING, selling very fast at

FUR CAPS! FUR CAPS! in great variety, selling from \$1.15 up, at

Blankets, Comfortables, Wincey, Flannels, Fleecy Cottons, &c., offered at very low figures, at

Dress Goods, Black Cashmeres, Merinoes, Wool Squares, Muffs, Gloves, Hata, &c., as cheap as can be found in the city.

ALL ARE REQUESTED TO CALL and see my stock of CHEAP GOODS, before buying elsewhere.

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Nov. 6th, 1885.

LADIES!

Ladies' and Misses' Lambswool Underclothing, Scotch Hosiery for Boys, Girls, Misses & Ladies.

WEEKS & CO.

Flannels, Blankets, Comfortables, a splendid range for Winter, at

WEEKS & CO.

CORSETS! CORSETS!

Best American Corsets 1000 pairs now showing. New makes, wonderful prices! Every lady ought to see them.

WEEKS & CO.

Ch'town, Oct. 31, 1885.

TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THIS COMPANY is now ready to transmit written and verbal messages, by Telephone, between Charlottetown, Hunter River, County Line, Freetown, Kensington, Summerside and St. Eleanor's, at the following Rates:—

From Station to Station, when the distance is 5 miles or under, for each five minutes' conversation, or part thereof..... 10 Cents

do do do 5 to 10 miles..... 20 "

do do do over 10 miles..... 25 "

Written messages, subject to Company's conditions, will be sent from Station to Station at following Rates:—

When distance does not exceed 10 miles, for twenty words or under..... 15 Cents

When distance is greater than 10 miles..... 25 "

For each additional word one cent extra.

A discount of 20 per cent from the above rates will be made to lessees of instruments.

Written messages will be delivered in Charlottetown within city limits; from all other receiving offices within a quarter of a mile from said offices.

Special rates will be made for delivering at greater distances.

All communications and messages must be prepaid.

The Company is prepared to lease Telephone Instruments in Charlottetown and Summerside at established rates, and to treat with persons requiring private or toll lines.

For further information apply to the Subscriber, at Charlottetown

ROB ANGUS,

MANAGER.

Ch'town, Oct. 19, 1885—lyer eod

THE GREAT EXHIBITION!

FREE ENTRANCE to inspect our Large Stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

Immense Bargains! Great Attractions! Largest Variety! Best Workmanship and Cheapest ever offered in the city.

My New Establishment is now complete. Has every convenience! Great Facilities! Perfect Arrangements! In fact, it is as near perfection as possible, enabling me to produce at the smallest possible expense.

JOHN NEWSON.

Ch'town, Sept. 25th, 1885.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF ENGLAND.

Capital - - - \$15,000,000

Government Deposit, \$200,000

Insurance effected in the above well-known Fire Insurance Company at lowest current rates.

Apply for quotations to

A. S. URQUHART,

Authorized AGENT for Prince Edward Island,

Office: Brown's Brick Block, Queen Square. Charlottetown P. E. I., Oct. 2—3mo eod

FOR NEW YORK

PROVIDED a sufficient quantity of potatoes offer by the 15th day of NOVEMBER, instant, the

Barque 'Lucy Pope'

will be placed on the berth at Charlottetown, for New York. Freight low.

For further particulars apply to WM. WELSH, Ch'town, Nov. 4th, 1885—4i w fri mon w

LECTURE.

REV. DR. McRAE, of St. John, N. B. will lecture under the auspices of the Young Men's Literary Association of St. James' Church, in

ST. JAMES' HALL,

—ON— Tuesday Ev'g Next, 10th inst.

—ON— "Science in Relation to Thought and Fact During the Century."

Chair taken at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.30. Admission, 15 cents.

CIGARS.

One Case (10,000) CIGARS, Fresh Stock,

Bought at a bargain. The best Cigar in the market for 5 Cents

One hundred per cent profit to Retailers. Wholesale only at

THE APOTHECARIES' HALL,

DESBRISSAY'S CORNER. Ch'town, Nov. 3—eod wky 2i

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

THANK-GIVING DAY.

EXCURSION Return Tickets, at one first-class fare, will be issued to and from all Stations on this Railway, by Afternoon Trains on Nov. 11th inst., and by all trains on THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 12th, good to return up to and on 16th Nov., 1885.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent.

Railway Office, Ch'town, Nov. 3, 1885. —pat eod till th wk prs il

TO SHOEMAKERS.

A FRESH Stock of SHOE-FINDINGS, A specially selected in England, just received, and will be sold cheap as usual.

M. McQUAD, Lower Queen Street.

Oct. 22—2wk eod wky 1m

WANZER

SEWING MACHINES

THE Latest and Most Improved Patterns

Selling at Low Prices

—AT—

MILLER BROTHERS,

QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Oct. 5, '85—1mo eod wky

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED.—A smart Chamber Maid and Cook, at the Osborne House, Good wages. nov 6i eod pd

LOST.—Yesterday, a large silver Watch, with monogram. The finder will please leave at EXAMINER office. nov 6i pd

MARE FOR SALE.—A dark Mare, 4 years old, is offered for sale by the Subscriber—ANGUS GALLANT, Upper Great George Street. nov 3i pd

FOR SALE.—Two pure young Leghorn Roosters (browns). Apply at this office. nov 5

NOTE.—For the convenience of ladies and gentlemen wearing something handsome in Xmas Gifts, I have imported samples of handsome Dressing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Gents' Shaving Cases, Ladies' Companions, &c., from which they can select for the next few days in time for the holidays.—D. O'M. REDDIN, JR. nov 4

WANTED.—A competent Workman to take charge of the woodwork in a carriage factory. Apply to Younker & Offer. nov 4

TWO or three Boarders can be accommodated at MISS STEWART'S, corner of Great George and Euston Streets. nov 2 pd

TO LET.—A House in good repair, on King Street, near Pownal. Possession given 1st of November. Apply at EXAMINER office. oct 30

BEE KARPUL.—For the next ten days I have Pipe at Auction prices at Henry D. Wadman's, 55 Pownal Street. oct 28 16i

FOR SALE.—A balance of 15 barrels of Cement, to clear, at \$3.25; general price \$4. Apply at this office. oct 19 4i

BOARDERS.—Two or three gentlemen or lady Boarders may find comfortable accommodation by applying to Mrs. William Kennedy, Brick House, Hillsborough Park. sept 9

TO LET.—A large Warehouse and Stable, in rear of the subscriber's store.—W. W. Wellner. oct 12 2w 3wks

FOR SALE.—500 loads nice dry Kindling Wood; 300 loads Hardwood, at Wood Yard, corner of Prince and Fitzroy Streets. Delivered in any part of the city.—WILLIAM BURROK. eod 1f—oct 3