

THE DAILY EXAMINER. AUGUST 20, 1887.

Intemperance.

It is but too evident that intemperance has lately been on the increase in Charlottetown. We need not multiply instances. What we see and hear every day and night is sufficient to convince anyone who has eyes to see and ears to hear. Nor is the intemperance confined to the old toppers trained under a licensed law. Young men and even boys are being brought under the influence of the curse. The brood of drunkards bids fair to be as large as it was in the olden time.

Such a result, after several years' experience of the Scott Act, must give us pause. At the last election it was pleaded, with good reason, that the Act was rendered inoperative by reason of the doubts concerning it, and the consequent appeals and laws delay. But the Act has been sustained at every point; and still, at the end of another term it, is inoperative. Though we now have an inspector who occasionally obtains a conviction, and a Magistrate who almost invariably sustains the Act, liquor is openly sold and men are openly drunk; and the law exercises no restraining influence over those who wish to sell or those who desire to drink.

At a meeting of temperance men, held on Thursday evening, it was decided to stand by the law. Well, we hope those who came to this decision will be able to meet the issue squarely, and to show that the law, as at present administered, is better than the license law at present on the statute book of the Province. They certainly have a very difficult task before them.

If they wish to succeed, if they desire to obtain the votes of intelligent citizens, they will have to fall back on something more to the point than platitudes about "the Christian duty of supporting the Scott Act," and "giving the sanction of law to an evil." The duty of a Christian is to be temperate in all things; to promote temperance by example as well as precept; to partake of nothing calculated to make a brother to offend. Christian duty does not bind a man to support the Scott Act, if the Scott Act does not practically promote true temperance in the use of alcohol, if it fail to keep men from taking strong drink when they do not really require it as a medicine. If adherence to the Scott Act be a Christian duty, the Rev. Principal Grant and many others who stand very high among Christians, are sadly lacking in respect to it.

The proposition that by accepting a license law we sanction an evil is, at least, doubtful. It is, indeed, true that by passing a license law the Legislature recognizes the evil—it also recognizes an evil by the passage of a prohibitory law. But it does not sanction the evil by either. On the contrary, it condemns the evil by both. The difference between the two is not as to the evil,—but as to the mode of suppressing it. The first is passed for the purpose of restraining and abating the evil; the second for the purpose of stamping it out. And if it appear that a prohibitory law cannot be enforced, if it appear that public opinion does not uphold a prohibitory law, if it appear that the law is daily and hourly, openly and glaringly, violated, if it appear that the authority and sanctity of law is impaired by reason of it, Christian temperance men may, without sacrificing their principles or sanctioning the evil of the liquor traffic, fall back upon a license law.

We are in favor of total prohibition; but we do not want to see "a prohibitory law passed if it cannot be enforced; and we do not want to see the Scott Act continued if it be treated with contempt. Rather let us have a license law or no law, than free rum in violation and defiance of the law. The community is, in our opinion, just as culpable in permitting the law to be ignored, as it would be if—admitting the correctness of the proposition of some of the temperance men—they actually sanctioned the evil it was enacted to suppress.

If the upholders of the Scott Act wish to succeed in the approaching contest between the Scott Act and Free Rum, they must, in the first place, afford a more substantial and satisfactory guarantee that the law will, in future, be enforced, than they gave at the last Scott Act election. What are they going to do about it?

The following section of the Provincial Law—known as the Shaw Act—seems to imply that, so soon as the second part of the Canada Temperance Act shall cease to be in force, it shall again be applied as before the Canada Temperance Act was adopted:—

"From the time on which the second part of 'The Canada Temperance Act, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight,' shall be brought into force in any County or City in this Island, the operation of all Acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of this Island, regulating the sale of spirituous liquors in Prince Edward Island, shall as regards such County or City, be suspended, and no license for the sale of spirituous liquors shall therefore be granted in and for such County or City, during so long as 'The Canada Temperance Act one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight' shall be in force in such County or City.

The St. John Sun says: The Transcript is for commercial union. Commercial union would give Canada the United States tariff on sugar. The United States tariff on the best refined sugar would be about one-half higher than the present rate.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Opening Exercises.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS.

Appointments for Sunday.

Prof. Jones, President.

THE Maritime Baptist Publishing Company held its annual meeting last evening. The President Thomas R. Black, M. P. P., of Nova Scotia was absent, and Prof. Kierstead, of Acadia College, was called to the chair.

Rev. W. J. Stewart, the Secretary of the Company, read the report of the Directors, which, with the financial statement, made an excellent showing of the year's work. In the publication of the Messenger and Visitor the best expectations of the Company have been fully met. One clause in the bye-laws of this Company obliges the management to discontinue all papers to subscribers who are two years in arrears, after they have received two notices of arrears; consequently outstanding debts can never accumulate to a great extent.

The report showed the liabilities of the Company to be nothing, and assets \$16,763. The directors declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the years work, besides a sufficient rest fund to meet emergencies.

The Company ratified the action of the Directors in purchasing from Dr. Hopper the Canadian Record, a small monthly publication.

The old Board of Directors were almost entirely re-elected and stands for this year as follows: Rev. J. W. Manning, Rev. J. B. Woodland, Rev. W. J. Stewart, Prof. H. C. Creed, T. R. Black, M. P. P., Rev. C. Goodspeed, Mont. McDonald, Esq., A. P. Shand, Esq., and H. R. Emmerson, Esq.

The Governors of Acadia College and the Board of Foreign Missions were in session until a late hour last night.

The convention opened this morning at 10 o'clock. The President, B. H. Eaton, Esq., from the chair, read the Scriptures, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Bill, of St. Martin's, N. E.

The President then, according to usual custom, read his retiring address, and aptly suggested that as the President of last year had chosen for his subject "The duties of church members to their pastors," he thought it fitting that his subject for the present year should be "The duties of pastors to their church members." It was an able and excellently written address, and eloquently and practically treated of the engagement between Pastor and People, Salary of Pastor, Length of Pastorate, Denominational Responsibilities, Pastoral Visitation, Political contests, Absent Members, Pastors' Leadership in Church Work, Sabbath Schools, Evangelists, Church Discipline, Preaching the Gospel, New Testament Doctrines, Reading Scriptures and Hymns in public Worship, The Necessity of Secret Prayer on the part of the pastor, Enterprise in Christian Work, Integrity, Moral Worth, and Common Sense in the convention.

After calling the role of delegates, the following names were announced as a committee on nominations:

Rev. J. B. Woodland, Rev. J. A. Gordon, Prof. R. V. Jones, A. Simpson, Esq., Rev. S. McC. Black, Rev. G. O. Gates, Hon. Judge Johnstone, Rev. Dr. Saunders, Rev. A. H. Lavers, Rev. J. W. Bancroft, J. J. Wallace, Esq., Mont. McDonald, Esq., J. S. Trites, Esq.

The Chairman of the committee of arrangements reported, in part, as follows: 1st. The sessions of convention open at 9.30 a. m., 2.30 p. m., 7.30 p. m., and close at 12.30 p. m., 5.30 p. m., and evening session at pleasure of conventions.

2nd. That a prayer meeting be held each morning from 6.30 to 7.30, and morning and afternoon sessions be preceded with devotional exercises for 30 minutes.

3rd. That the report on obituaries "state of religion in the denomination," and the report of the financial agent be read this forenoon.

4th. Report on foreign missions this afternoon.

5. That convention sermon be preached on Lord's Day at 3 p. m., by Rev. J. W. Stewart.

The appointment for preaching services on Sabbath are as follows:—

In Baptist Church—11 a. m., Rev. S. B. Kempton; 3 p. m., Rev. W. J. Stewart; 6.30 p. m., Rev. Dr. Hopper.

Methodist 1st—10.30 a. m., Rev. G. O. Gates; 6.30 p. m., Rev. J. B. Woodland.

Methodist 2nd—10.30 a. m., Rev. A. Cohoon; 6.30 p. m., Rev. Dr. Day.

Zion (Presbyterian)—11 a. m., Rev. C. H. Martel; 6.30 p. m., Rev. J. W. Bancroft.

St. James' (Presbyterian)—11 a. m., Rev. W. H. Cline; 7 p. m., Rev. S. McCully Black.

Church of the Disciples (city)—10.30 a. m., Rev. W. E. Hall; 6.30 p. m., Rev. L. M. Weeks.

Church of the Disciples, Lot 48,—11 a. m., Rev. E. J. Grant.

Baptist (Alexandria)—11 a. m., Rev. E. T. Miller; 3 p. m., Rev. J. I. DeWolfe.

St. Peter's Road (Presbyterian)—11 a. m., Rev. J. L. Read.

St. Peter's Road (Baptist)—3 p. m., Rev. Joseph Murray.

North River—11 a. m., Rev. T. A. Blackadar; 7 p. m., Rev. J. E. Hill, Jr.

West River—3 p. m., Rev. L. J. Skinner.

Clyde River—7 p. m., Rev. J. R. Skinner.

Kingston—7 p. m., Rev. J. Kempton.

and submitted their recommendations for officers of the Convention as follows:—

President—Prof. R. V. Jones, Ph. D. Wolfville.

1st Vice-President—Mont. McDonald, Esq., St. John.

2nd Vice-President—Rev. I. J. Skinner, Tryon.

Assistant Sec'y—Prof. F. H. Eaton, Truro, N. S.

Treasurer—James DesBrisay, Esq., Ch'town.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted and Prof. Jones was led to the chair and received by the retiring President amid much applause.

The newly elected President addressed the Convention in an impromptu but eloquent address.

The reports of Committees on Obituaries and the State of Religion in the Denomination were read and will be summarized in our next issue.

In our notes yesterday referring to the chair in Acadia College occupied by Prof. Jones—instead of the most important chair, it should have read, an important chair.

Varia.

Two European politicians of note have passed away, viz., Signor Depretis and M. Katkoff. Signor Agostino Depretis, who was in the seventy-fifth year of his age, was the veteran statesman of Italy. He was associated with Count Cavour and Garibaldi in the unification of Italy, and first held office twenty-five years ago. At the time of his death he was Prime Minister, and his colleagues have accordingly tendered their resignations to King Humbert, who has requested them to remain in office for the present. Throughout his life Signor Depretis was a constant Liberal, and he has been likened to Mr. Gladstone, since he leaves behind no statesman *similis aut secundus* to him in the art of Parliamentary warfare. M. Katkoff was the editor of the powerful *Moscow Gazette*, or perhaps we should rather say the powerful editor of the *Moscow Gazette*, for it was entirely owing to him that the paper in question obtained the vast political influence it has hitherto obtained. It is a profound act of homage to his greatness that since his death the paper has appeared without any leading articles at all. So great was the respect paid to M. Katkoff's opinions by the Czar, that in a country in which the press is censor-ridden the deceased editor wielded a power inferior only to that of the Autocrat himself. The secret of his success lay not only in the skill with which he used the pen, but in the intense devotion with which he upheld his country and all its institutions. He would have no Germanising in Russia, and his views as to the foreign policy of the Muscovite Empire procured for him the hearty detestation of Prince Bismarck, while his support of the absolute monarchy earned for him an equal hatred from Nihilists and other revolutionists.

I hope it may not be considered outside of the scope of the various matters to which I call the attention of your readers under the heading of "Varia," occasionally to direct their attention to works of interest lately issued by the English press. We have no bookstore in Charlottetown deserving the name, and in fact, I cannot hear that we ever had; but it is only fair to state that our enterprising townsman, Mr. Theophilus Chappelle, procures books ordered through him with commendable despatch. I can thoroughly recommend *Sketches from my Life* by the late Admiral Hobart Pasha, (Longman's, London.) It is an autobiography, a very amusing book, but in one respect a little disappointing by being somewhat fragmentary. Hobart Pasha was a keen sportsman, and a few months only before his death some friends asked him to put on paper some account of his sporting adventures. He did so, but in doing so was led to interweave other reminiscences, until the work grew so nearly into a continual narrative of his life as to make one regret that he did not live long enough to fill up the gaps and make it complete. For Hobart Pasha was not only a remarkable man in himself, he also filled a conspicuous place in modern history. During the last Russo-Turkish war he commanded the Turkish fleet, and all the successes gained by it—which were not inconsiderable—were due to his skill and daring. He was a sailor of the traditional type, bold even to rashness, ready for any perilous adventure, but with a skill and coolness that justified his rashness, and brought him safe out of every danger. The education which brought about these results was of the roughest. His first experience as a midshipman was of the sort that Capt. Marryat delineated in "Peter Simple," or "Midshipman Easy." After his first voyage he was appointed to the Naval Brigade, acting in concert with the volunteers under Sir De Lacy Evans, in the somewhat questionable aid which we were thus giving to Queen Christina in Spain, against Don Carlos. There he encountered his first battle under Sir John Hay, and he can afford to confess that he was dreadfully frightened when a shell dropped at his feet, and he fell flat down on his face:—

"Lord John, who was close to me and looking as cool as a cucumber, gave me a severe kick, saying: 'Get up you cowardly young rascal; are you not ashamed of yourself?'"

He never flinched again but he was soon appointed to another ship on the North American station, where he met with various love adventures, one of which ended tragically. Our business there was hunting slaves and Hobart made himself so useful in this work that his captain put him in command of a captured Portuguese vessel to take to the Cape of Good Hope for adjudication. The Portuguese captain was a man of gentlemanly manners, and Hobart treated him as a friend, and put him under no constraint. One night he was awakened by the flash of a knife over his head. It was the work of a second to draw a pistol from under his pillow and fire it, and the next moment he saw his friend the captain on the floor. A short fight with the other prisoners finished the matter, and the prize was safely taken to the Cape. The distinguished service which Hobart had performed, procured him, on his return home, the coveted appointment of an officer on board the Queen's yacht. His reminiscences of this time were agreeable:—

"I shall never forget the condescending kindness of Her Majesty and Prince Albert to all on board the royal yacht. As to the Prince Consort he treated the officers more in the light of companions than subordinates, always ready to join us in a cigar and its accompanying friendly conversation."

The Queen, however, did not approve of smoking, and the cigar had to be taken in

the cow-house, where a couple of Alderney cows were kept to supply the Royal table with milk and butter:—

"Her Majesty was very fond of these animals, and had the habit of visiting them every day, and the young Princes used to be held up to look in at the window, out of which there was room for the favored cows to stretch their heads. One evening we were smoking as usual, when I espied a pot of blue paint on the deck of the cow-house with—as bad luck would have it—a brush in the pot. I cannot say what induced me, but I deliberately took the brush and painted the tips of their noses, and the horns of both animals a pretty light blue. Having done this I thought no more of the matter. The next morning Her Majesty—well, I think I had better say no more about it, I, the culprit, was denounced, and had to keep out of the way for a day or two. Then it was that the good natured Prince proved himself a friend and got me out of my scrape."

From this pleasant berth Hobart was transferred as a Lieutenant to a ship of the Mediterranean fleet, where he had the satisfaction of taking some part in the startling events of 1849. He carried despatches to Rome which he refused to give up to Cardinal Antonelli, and insisted on placing personally in the hands of his Holiness. He galloped between General Oudinot's camp and Garibaldi's headquarters, bearing communications from one to the other, with a red scarf on his arm to show that he was not a belligerent, which, however, did not secure him from being fired at by both armies; and finally he saw Pio Nino arrive at Civita Vecchia wrapped in the cloak of an English coachman. His next experience was the glorious campaign in the Baltic under Sir Charles Napier, after which his promotion to post-captain shelved him for four years. Four years of inactivity was, however, an impossible thing for Hobart, and he utilized the first part of his leisure by taking to blockade running on the American coast. This was a sport entirely to his mind. He dwells upon it with evident delight, gives minutest descriptions of the details of equipment, and several stirring narratives of hair-breadth escapes. He was never caught, but on the first voyage his ship made after he left her, it had the ill luck to fall into the hands of the enemy. When the American war ended he had still a year to spare, and a continental tour brought him to Constantinople. A chronic insurrection was going on in Crete, which the Porte was vainly endeavoring to starve into submission by a blockade. Hobart had not been engaged so long in running a blockade without also finding out how blockade running could be stopped. He dropped a hint to the Grand Vizier, Fuad Pasha, to whom he had brought letters of introduction. Fuad considered it and a few days after offered him the post, just vacated by Sir Adolphus Slade, of naval Adviser to the Turkish Government. Practically that meant Lord High Admiral of the Turkish fleet. Hobart accepted it and thereupon threw in his fortunes with the Turk. In this capacity he rendered good service in the Russian war, and would have rendered much better if he had not been thwarted by the jealousy and incompetence of the generals with whom he had to co-operate. But for all this we must refer our readers to the book itself. They will find it full of dashing adventures, vigorously related, and they will learn from it that Hobart Pasha must be added to the list of brilliant Englishmen who are ready to undertake any business that comes to hand, however perilous or novel, with nothing else to rely on but their own courage, energy and resource.

P-I-C-N-I-C

Liberal Demonstration

CAPE TRAVERSE.

THE Committee have arranged for a SPECIAL PICNIC to leave Charlottetown TUESDAY MORNING, for the above Picnic, at 9 a. m. (local time); returns same evening at 5 p. m. (local time). Return Tickets from Charlottetown 85 Cents; CHILDREN HALF PRICE. Return Tickets from Intermediate Stations, SINGLE FARE.

This affords the best opportunity the citizens will have this season of visiting the beautiful shores of Cape Traverse.

On behalf of Committee, ALBERT CRAIG, Secretary.

August 20-21 pat

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS are requested for Re-slating the roof of Notre Dame Convent. Tenders to be sent in by Noon of SATURDAY, next, the 27th inst.

Plans and Specification to be seen at the office of W. C. HARRIS, Architect.

August 20—3a mo tue

Fishery for Sale.

THE subscribers, desirous to reduce the volume of their business, offer for sale their extensive Fishing Property on Indian Island, Murray Harbor, P. E. Island,

consisting of two acres of land, most of which is covered with Fish Flakes to hold 500 qts. of Fish.

One Fish House, 90x21 feet, with good dry loft for dry fish.

One Shed, 90x12 feet.

One Shed, 36x14 feet.

One Shed for Office, 15x12 feet.

One Two-Story Dry Fish House, with three good floors, size 45x28 feet.

One Lobster Factory, 90x24 feet, with a full and complete outfit for Canning and Can-making, 2,900 Lobster Traps, mostly in good condition, with backlines, buoy lines and snoods.

One Substantial Wharf, in good repair, 150 feet long, parallel with channel and 22 feet wide, one end of wharf only ten feet from end of Lobster Factory, and the side of Wharf only fifty feet from Dry Fish House.

Twenty-two Water-tight Tanks, in Fish House, to hold 500 qts. Hake.

One large Cook House to accommodate 40 hands. The buildings are so situated as to make horse power unnecessary and to reduce the expense for manual labor to a minimum. This property is most convenient to the splendid fishing grounds off Murray Harbor. Six thousand quintals of codfish and hake could easily be handled and cured here during a season, besides any quantity of lobsters and mackerel. This property presents an excellent chance to any persons wishing to do an extensive fish business. Possession can be given at any time after the first of November, 1887. For further particulars, price and terms apply to the owner. PROWSE & SONS, Murray Harbor, P. E. I., Aug. 19, 1887. —aug 20 3 wky 3 mo

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Ch'town, August 18, 1887.—wky

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BY Auction at Rooms, Queen Street, MONDAY next, August 22nd, at 2 o'clock p. m.—

A Library of about 400 Volumes of Miscellaneous Literature.

Ancient and Modern History, Biography, Physiology, Philosophy, Cyclopaedias, Dictionaries, Gazetteers, &c.

COMPRISING IN PART: Sir Walter Scott's Works, in 12 Vols.; The World and its Inhabitants, Essays on Men and Manners, Games and Sports (4 Vols.); Wonders of Nature and Art, History of the 19th Century, Sailing Over the Globe, Hudibras, Life of Bruce, Franklin's Essays, The Faith of Our Fathers, Marvels of Science, Science of my Native Land, Milton's Works, Longfellow's Works, Byron's Works, Shakespeare's Works, History of Scotland prior to Burns, Miscellany of Useful Facts (3 Vols.), Kings and Queens, Famous Men of Ancient Times, The Irish Rebellion (1798), History of the Highland Clearances, The Ocean and its Wonders, Mechanism of the Heavens, Conquest of Canada, Glimpses of Nature, The World in a Pocket Book, Life of St. Augustine, Protestantism and Infidelity, &c., &c. Also, a choice lot of Oil Paintings.

Sale Positive.—No Reserve. NO CATALOGUES.

August 17, 1887.

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About to furnish, should see our Magnificent Stock.

WE SHOW THE Largest and Most Varied Stock of CARPETS and OILCLOTHS in the Province.

Our facilities for getting all classes of merchandise, at the closest prices, enables us to give customers the Best Value.

An inspection will CONVINCe that our prices, quality considered, are below others who are everlastingly advertizing reduced prices, and even then cannot get clear of the goods.

Mr. Paton is now buying large stocks in England to fill up again for Fall and Winter.

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Ch'town, August 8, 1887.—dy & wky

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The Very Best Makes.

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Ch'town, August 11, 1887.