

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 23, 1887.

The Canvass.

In the past month there have been several meetings, several sermons, a flood of letters and articles in the newspapers, a lot of talk on the streets, and much quiet discussion at table and fireside.

The causes of the admitted failure of the Scott Act in the past are not far to seek. In the main they are (1) the strength of men's appetites for stimulants, (2) the practical weakness and practical insincerity of Scott Act sentiment in Charlottetown.

Some persons see, or affect to see, as a result of the canvass, a prospect that the Act will be substantially supported by public sentiment in the future. But looking to tangible results, we must confess that we, at least, can see no good or sufficient ground for arriving at that conclusion.

Now, we say that, as public sentiment is not strong enough to uphold the Scott Act, the right, the honorable, the manly and reasonable course to pursue is to fall back upon a law which public sentiment will uphold.

The Rev. Mr. Whitman, the only clergyman in the city who has spoken out against the false morality and hypocrisy which has been made apparent in the conduct of this community respecting the Scott Act, hesitates to go back to the License system.

"If our citizens are not satisfied with the present law, and are unwilling to make the necessary effort to enforce it, and it seems to me that five years' trial is long enough for them to arrive at some conclusion, then, in the name of justice get some law that you will enforce, and if you cannot prohibit the traffic, at least bring it under some lawful restraint!"

But it is not strange that, from the same facts, as to the Scott Act, other clergymen as well as laymen, have arrived at a different opinion,—when we hear the widely different interpretations placed upon the Bishop's letter.

We shall not, at the close of this canvass, make any strong appeal to the electors, or presume to tell them how they should vote. Let every man vote, to-morrow, according to the dictates of his own reason and his own conscience.

which pronounces a woe alike upon those who tarry long at the wine and upon those who put the bottle to their neighbors lips to make them drunk.

One word more—a word of gentle protest. We protest against the idea that a Christian gentleman—we beg His Worship's pardon—Christian man, cannot vote for the repeal of the Scott Act.

It is stated that Scott Act fines go into the City Treasury, and that "the city loses little or nothing—because nearly as much money is taken by the city for fines as would be taken for licenses."

Commercial Union.

SENATOR HAYTHORNE'S SPEECH BEFORE THE BOARD OF TRADE—SUMMARY REPORT.

HON. SENATOR HAYTHORNE said that it might be deemed somewhat presumptuous in him, who had never engaged in trade, to venture to address the Board on a question of this kind. But he had lived long and been a close observer.

Remember how they contrived to outwit Great Britain in respect to the Maine boundary, the Oregon boundary, the San Juan difficulty and the Newfoundland fisheries difficulty. Their Alabama Claim resulted in the award to them of so large a sum of money that they did not know what to do with it.

It is to be feared that Canada would suffer in the proposed union with the United States much in the same way that Prince Edward Island suffered in her union with Canada.

capita in 1860, increased to \$11.21 in 1870, and to \$13.36 in 1880. Who paid for all these goods? Clearly the agriculturist. No one else but the farmers, with their corn, meat, tobacco, cotton, etc., paid for the bulk of the goods imported into the United States.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letter from Rev. E. Whitman.

Sir,—It was my privilege a few weeks ago to deliver a discourse on "Temperance" to the young men of my congregation, and in the course of the discussion I employed every argument, rational, moral and evangelistic, to persuade them to take the safe and manly course of teetotalism.

Scott Act Defenders.

We publish the following correspondence by special request:— CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov. 23, 1887. TO CHARLES A. HYNDMAN, ESQ., Dear Sir,—As it has been currently reported that you have stated publicly that a short time ago you were present when four men, who are active members of Orient Division, and who are chief movers of the agitation against the repeal of the Scott Act, in your presence and with your assistance, drank a bottle of Scotch Whisky, specially blended, this is to request you to answer whether the above statements are true.

Opinions Differ.

Sir,—True, some zealots in their canvass in favor of the Scott Act utter uncharitable things against all temperance men and women in this city to-day who do not see eye to eye with them as to the best and most practical means for the suppression of intemperance.

in full sympathy with the friends of temperance in this important issue. There are also hundreds of Protestants in this city who are in "full sympathy with the temperance cause," but who differ with Mr. James and his new temperance platform friends.

Liquor Licenses.

Sir,—I am somewhat surprised at the position taken by THE EXAMINER for some time past upon what, perhaps, is the most important question ever submitted to the electors of this city, and the result of which may tell, for weal or woe, upon the next generation.

It is but a few months ago since you very truly described the rumrunner as "Cursed of God, and all good men, who put the bottle to their neighbor's lips, making them drunken wretches, and sending their souls to damnation!"

The plea that the Scott Act, as such, leads to perjury and illicit selling is worthless. Do you never hear of illicit selling and false swearing under the License Law? Do you never hear of selling to a minor, to an Indian, or on the Sabbath Day, and of fines for violation in these respects?

I am no temperance fanatic, but I have had opportunities of watching the working of, and enforcing a license law, and my deliberate conviction is that you cannot regulate the traffic in intoxicating drinks; the man who will sell either at the bar or store cannot be regulated, he has no regard for any law, human or divine, he recognizes no law beyond that of selling all he possibly can, in any way and manner and to anybody and at any time.

Nov. 20th, 1887. A PARENT.

Intolerance.

Sir,—Do you think it possible for a Scott Act devotee to act courteously towards any one unless a slave to his hobby? The hasty, sneering abuse indulged in by these "only and original" temperance men is intolerable.

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B. S. DAVIES & CO., CAMERON BLOCK.

Ch'town, Nov. 22, 1887—dy & wy 3mos

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In Meltons, Naps, Worsteds, Cassimeres, &c. A splendid range of Trousers, latest patterns, at prices that are sure to please. Full line of Fur Caps, Cloth Caps, Fur Coats, in Goat and Persian Lamb, Sleigh Robes.

D. A. BRUCE, CUSTOM TAILOR.

Ch'town, Oct. 20, 1887—eod & wky

Charlottetown Boot & Shoe Factory

BETTER THAN EVER.

Old Lasts Thrown Away; New Lasts Received.

The Long-Looked for Boot at Last.

Great Comfort. Great Wear. Best Value.

GOFF BROS.

Ch'town, Nov. 14, 1887—eod & wky

In the Estate of Clark & Robblee, INSOLVENTS.

J. W. MULLALLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

OFFICE: Next Door to Diamond Book Store, Queen Square. Ch'town, Nov. 23, 1887—6i eod

D. A. MCKINNON, L.L.B., Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.

School of Art and Design (Halifax) (Intended for the Benefit of the Maritime Provinces.)

MRS. LEONOWENS will deliver a Lecture in the Y. M. C. A. Hall here, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, on Siam—Its Court & Customs, illustrated with numerous representations of the peoples, pagodas, great sleeping idols, and other remarkable views of Siamese Life.

Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had at Reddin's, Rankin's and Doid's Drug Stores; also at The L. Chappelle's. Nov. 18, 1887.