

The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Buripides

VOL. XXII.1

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871.

NO. 32.

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or Colonial Publications, at the lowest cash
rates.
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Business Cards.
Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.

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Surveyor of Lumber,
Hillsborough Square,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
June 9, 1871.

WILLIAM JAMES HENRY,
AUCTIONEER,
and
COMMISSION AGENT.
WATER STREET,
Summerside, P. E. Island. 1y.

COLFORD BROS.,
Importers and Dealers in
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
and Smokers Articles,
HARPER'S N. S.
May 1, 1871. 1y

HENRY J. GAFFNEY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE IN
North American Hotel,
KENT STREET.
Charlottetown, Aug. 3, 1870.

Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.
CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

A. McNEILL,
READING ROOM PROPRIETOR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
AUCTIONEER.
CHARLOTTETOWN.
March 21, 1870. 1y

H. HAZARD,
Commission Merchant,
GENERAL AGENT,
AND
AUCTIONEER
Upper Queen Street,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
N. B.—Orders from abroad, and the country
will receive prompt attention.
April 25, 1869.

AGENCY OFFICE!
THE SUBSCRIBER will attend to all or-
ders for the selling, letting, purchasing,
leasing, &c., of Dwelling Houses, Business
Establishments, and lands both in City and
Country.
Parties wishing to dispose of or purchase
Property of any description, to let or lease
Houses, Stores, &c., will please apply by let-
ter stating particulars.
For SECRECY, when required, strictly
observed.
A. McNEILL.
Exchange Buildings, Ch'town, }
May 15, 1871. } 1y

FARM FOR SALE,
At St. Peter's.
THE Subscribers offer for Sale a Valuable
FARM of 84 Acres, 45 of which are un-
der Cultivation. The remainder is covered with
a good supply of Soft and Hard Wood.
There are on the Farm a Comfortable
Dwelling-house, and commodious Barns and
Out-buildings.
The Land is in good condition, and is well wa-
tered. It is situated on the Main Road leading to
St. Peter's, and is a most desirable property.
For further particulars, enquire at the EX-
AMINER'S Office or of the Subscriber.
JAMES PHELAN.
St. Peter's, Lot 39, July 3, 1871.

Business Cards.
CAS FITTING,
in all its branches, done at JOHN H
TORREY'S, Kent Street.
Gasaliers, Cleaned & Repaired,
at JOHN H. TORREY'S, Kent Street.

ALE PUMPS,
always on hand at
JOHN H. TORREY'S,
Opposite Rockin House, Kent Street,
Ch'town, July 24, 1871. 1y

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant and
AUCTIONEER
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

CITY LUMBER DEPOT,
FOR SALE AT THE
CITY LUMBER DEPOT.
ALL KINDS
OF LUMBER!

Pine and Spruce Boards, and Plank, Sawed
and Split Shingles (Cedar, Pine & Fir), Cedar
Posts and Fence Rails, Scantling, Sudding
and Laths.
Enquire at Mr. James Barrett's, Block-
maker, Dorchester Street, near the R. C.
Chapel, or of the Subscriber.

BRICK AND STONE
FOR SALE AT THE
LUMBER DEPOT.
BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,
Hillsboro' Square, Ch'town, }
June 19, 1871. } p i t f

Apothecaries' Hall,
The Old Stand, West Corner of Queen
Square.
ESTABLISHED, 1810.

By Steamer City of Cork from ENGLAND,
Brigantine James from MONTREAL,
and other recent arrivals, the undersigned
has completed his importations for the winter,
consisting of
GENUINE DRUGS & CHEMICALS,
Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Paints,
Oils, Colors, &c.
PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY
TOILET ARTICLES, &c., &c.

The whole of which will be sold at a small ad-
vance on cost.
Special attention, by an experienced hand, to
the preparation by day and night of Physicians'
prescriptions and private recipes.
T. DESBRISAY.
Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1871.

A. HERMANS,
Bell-Hanger, Gun and Tin-Smith,
Dorchester Street,
(Next to "Examiner" Office.)

BEGS to return his thanks to the general
public for the liberal patronage extended to
him since his commencement in business,
and asks for a continuance of the same. He
keeps constantly on hand
A most Assortment of
TINWARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS
&c., &c., &c.
ALL ORDERS in the above BUSINESS
will be punctually attended to.
Having lately made large purchases in the
Cheapest Markets, intended for House Builders,
such as
Gas Fitting, Water Closets,
Bell Fittings, &c., &c.

I am prepared to SELL THEM AT RATES
AS LOW AS CAN BE HAD IN THE CITY,
and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.
To a generous public, I would say, that all
orders in THIS BRANCH OF MY BUSI-
NESS will be attended to with Despatch.
A Lot of First Class WATER COOLERS on
hand.
SAYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE,
Sold Cheaper than ever
July 12, 1869

ROOFING GRAVEL,
For Sale!
A quantity of the best kind of Roofing
Gravel.
Queen's Wharf,
May 8, 1871. }

WM. KOUGHAN
CARRIAGE BUILDERS
WILL FIND AT THE
"City Hardware Store,"
SPOKES, Rims, Carriage Bands, Dasher
Leather, Embossed Duck and Drill, Maltese
Castings, Bolts and Nuts, Patent Axes, and every
other article in their line.
As we have the Agency of the above
articles, we will guarantee to sell at a lower rate
than they can be purchased elsewhere.
BOURKE GILLAN & Co.
Aug. 22, 1870

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-
Partnership heretofore existing between
the Subscribers, under the Style or Firm of
PROUD & McCOURBEY, has been dissolved from
the day of the date of this notice, by mutual con-
sent.
JOHN HENRY PROUD,
ANDREW C. McCOURBEY.

All persons having claims against the said
Firm are requested to furnish their Accounts to
said Firm, either by note of Hand or Book Ac-
count, as requested to settle the same immedi-
ately, as no further notice will be given.
ANDREW C. McCOURBEY.
Ch'town, July 10, 1871. 4in

WANTED—Two Compositors,
To whom constant employment, and the high-
est inland Wages will be given at EXAMINER
Office

Insurance, &c.
The Travellers' Insurance Comp'y,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Assets - - - - \$1,600,000.
Grants everything desirable in
LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Accident Department.
THE Travellers' Insurance Company, in its
Accident Department, is a General Accident
Insurance Company, granting policies of Insurance
against Death or wholly disabling Injury by Ac-
cident to men of all trades, professions, and occu-
pations, at rates within the reach of all. It in-
sures against accidents by machinery, accidents
from the use of tools and implements, accidents
that occur in the usual and lawful avocations of
life, as well as accidents by travel.

General Accident Policies are written for a term
of one to twelve months each, and insure a sum of
\$500 to \$10,000 against Death by Accident, and \$2
to \$10 weekly indemnity for wholly disabling In-
jury by accident, not to exceed twenty-six weeks
for any accident, at an annual cost of \$2 to
\$10 per thousand for occupations not specially
hazardous. Hazardous risks taken at higher rates.

Life Department.
In its Life Department, the Travellers' grants
full Life and Endowment Policies, embracing the
best features of the best companies, but without
the complications or the uncertainties of the vote
system. It sells Insurance rather than future
"dividends." Its contract is a plain one, its se-
curity is ample and unquestioned, and its rates of
premium are exceedingly low. It prefers to do
business on a cash basis, and thus gives its policy-
holders advantages not attainable under the credit
system.
Premium system, the favorite low rate cash
plan.
All policies non-forfeitable. Its ten, fifteen and
twenty year policies can be converted into Endow-
ments, at the option of the insured. This feature
is original with this Company.

The Travellers' furnish everything desirable in
either Life or Accident Insurance. It has issued
215,000 general accident policies and Paid Four-
teen Thousand Claims for death or injury by ac-
cident; the amount thus returned to policy holders
amounting to over \$1,000,000. It has also issued
over 100,000 policies for life, and has paid over
seven million dollars during the past seven years.
In its Life Department it has written 11,300 poli-
cies, and its Low Rate Cash Plan is steadily
growing in favor with the insuring public.

Example of Life Rates.
The holder of a policy for \$1000 will pay an
annual premium of \$10.00, and will receive at
other companies very nearly \$90. Hence the ac-
cident can secure in the Travellers a Life Policy
for over \$5000 for the same annual premium as
charged by other companies for only \$1000, and
the insurance take effect from date of policy with-
out waiting for bonus additions, which are neces-
sary, and at best require the insured to have a
guarantee of life for a number of years in order to
realize.

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A. Unice, Esq. Mayor,
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H. W. Clark, Esq. Mayor,
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Co., Montreal.
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Montreal.
James Johnson, Esq., Ex-President Provincial
Exhibition, London.
Applications for Life or Accident Insurance are
respectfully solicited.

J. D. WELLS,
General Agent for Maritime Provinces,
Office in McLeod's Buildings,
No. 114 Hollis Street, Halifax. 3 m.

Weeks & Co.
offer an
ATTRACTIVE STOCK
of
NEW CLOTHS
and
READY-MADE
Clothing,
at the
Lowest Prices.
Please call and get
SUITED.



Notice to Country Merchants!
A LARGE LOT OF
HAYING TOOLS,
COMPRISING:
NASH'S PRUNE SCYTHES,
SNEATH'S (different kinds),
SCYTHES STONES,
HAY RAKES,
HAY FORKS,
Will be Sold very low to the Trade. Apply
early at
STONE'S
"HARDWARE STORE."
Ch'town, July 3, 1871.

WOOL. WOOL.
Stanfield Woolen Mills.
1871.
THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, would
inform the public that he continues to
MANUFACTURE CLOTH
FROM CUSTOM WOOL as heretofore, and at pre-
ferred rates.
WOOL, clean-washed, free of mats and hip-
locks, may be left at H. H. GALLAGHER'S Char-
lottetown, or at Messrs. J. D. BIRD & BROS.,
Summerside, being a most extensive supply of
CLOTH will be found.
S. E. DAWSON, JUN
Tryon, May 22, 1871. 1y
200 Dozen Hay Rakes.
FOR SALE very low, by
CARVELL BROS.
July 10, 1871. 4w

Miscellany.
Address of Hon. Neal Dow before
the Temperance Convention,
held in the Athenaeum,
July 27th.

A LECTURE WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.
(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE EXAMINER).
On Thursday, July 27th, Hon. Neal
Dow, of Portland Maine, delivered the fol-
lowing Address before a large public meet-
ing of the Temperance Convention, held in
the Athenaeum.—J. W. Morrison, Esq., in
the Chair.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:
On Wednesday evening last, I landed upon
your shores for the first time. For many
years past I have heard your Island highly
spoken of by my countrymen, but I am
disappointed in finding it so much superior
to anything I expected. During a short
drive into the country to-day, I was remini-
scent of some of the English landscapes—the
beautiful valley of the Connecticut, and the
scenery around Springfield. I was remind-
ed of what a Paradise your Island would
be if you could get strong drink banished
out of it. Nowhere could it be more easily
done. You are cut off from the Continent,
and form a local community by yourselves;
you have a Local Parliament and Govern-
ment, and can control your own affairs, and
therefore have this matter altogether in
your own hands. You can consult your
interests, and are not under the necessity of
asking the consent of any other government—
not even that of the British Government—
to the measure passed by your Legislature.
You can promote your own interests, moral,
moral and social. There can be no mistake
in saying that the virtuous and pious part
of the people control public opinion and
sentiment among you; it is not the vicious
who lead the people. The opinions of the
wise and good prevail among you, and the
responsibility of the Liquor Traffic,
therefore, rests upon them. If that part
of the people are satisfied with the results
of the traffic, it will remain in your hands,
and expand to far greater proportions; but
if the virtuous part of the people choose to
see as they ought, the terrible mischief of
the traffic, and address them selves to the
work of emancipation, it will be easy for
them to carry it out. In the great city of
New York, the good do not control public
opinion; but it is quite different on this
Island—it is for the virtuous to say what the
interests of the people here require. The
latter have but to say what shall be done,
and it will be done. I, therefore, charge the
pious, intelligent, and educated part of the
people with the responsibility of intemper-
ance and its results. It can hardly be con-
ceived that a vast amount of ignorance
exists among multitudes of men and women,
in reference to a matter which concerns the
interests of society as no other question
does or can. Is it not astonishing that peo-
ple who do not think themselves ignorant
on social, commercial, scientific, historical
and other matters, should be so profoundly
ignorant in reference to the evils of the
Liquor Traffic which affects every man's
pocket, and the general interests of the
state to so large an extent. We have to bal-
ance the advantages and disadvantages of
the traffic in intoxicating drinks, in order
to find the real state of the matter. Some
persons cry out for changes of one kind and
some for those of another; and on the other
hand, multiplies object to those changes.
For instance, in my country there is a
movement called the Woman's Right's
movement, and many excellent people go
about agitating for a political status for
women. This is all very well; but there
are others who think there are advantages
connected with the present status of women,
under the present law; and it will be
some years before this question will be finally
settled. The disadvantages to the state
arising from the traffic in intoxicating drinks
are greater than those resulting from all
other evils combined. The good done by it
to the state and the people does not amount
to a shilling, while the mischief done by it
is greater than those arising from a lot of
evil. Does anybody deny this? Nobody.
Everybody admits it; it is a plain propo-
sition. That the liquor traffic is an evil
mischief to the state and society, is clear to
all. That being the case, is it not a little
extraordinary that a people like those I see
before me, having their own government in
their own hands, having clear convictions of
the right, is it not extraordinary that they
should allow such a trade to exist among
them. The liquor dealers make fortunes
out of the traffic, and declare that it is pro-
ductive of good. But according to the old
proverb, "Money that comes over the devil's
back is sure to go under his belly." You
have liquor dealers among you every penny
of whose fortunes represent a sigh, a groan,
or a tear of some unfortunate wife or
daughter. Every pound of those fortunes
represents the hunger, cold and suffering
of some miserable wretches, and should have
been used to supply ordinary wants. Is it
not a little extraordinary that there should
be such a difference of opinion among you on
this subject, when you see people going to
the devil before our faces, and deliberately
stepping down! down! till they are
finally ruined forever! You see that every-
where. These, therefore, no protection
for the people from this enormous evil, ex-
cept by entirely abstaining from the use of
intoxicating drinks. But many people have
not such opinions in reference to the liquor
traffic. It is very extraordinary that such
is the case. We temperance people do not
see how there can be any difference of opin-
ion about this; we cannot see how an intelli-
gent man can make a mistake about it.
We declare that these liquors are a poison
to both body and soul; but people just as
intelligent as we do not agree with us on
this matter. They tell us it is perfectly
safe and right to drink, but that we should
not drink too much. Drink moderately, say
they.

al, expressed himself in favor of the moder-
ate use of intoxicating drinks, and declared
himself an example of that course of life.
He was seventy-five years of age, and ex-
hibited himself as an example of the safety
in a moderate use of spirituous liquors. I
was not present at that meeting; but in
looking over the reports of the speeches I
saw that he was not sufficiently answered—
probably out of respect to the position he oc-
cupied in the church. The Doctor said
what he, no doubt believed to be true; but
we temperance men believe, and are sure,
that he was altogether wrong. It is for
you, therefore, to judge between us, and de-
cide which is right. If you choose to fol-
low him, make up your minds to do so or
follow us. It is making a profound im-
pression upon the young, and in our opinion,
it is but right that this false impression
should be corrected. I will suppose the
Doctor present to-night, and say "Well
Doctor, you are honest in your opinions, but
we want to ascertain who is right—you, or
we. If you can persuade the people of this
Continent that you are right, how many
thousands of people will inevitably become
drunkards? I ask the Doctor how many
of the millions of people on this Continent
will become drunkards and go down to
drunkards eternally in consequence of his
teaching, if he persuades them he is correct.
I ask him to reply. He does not intend to
do so. By and by, he says "Necessity,
if all the world believe me, and follow
my advice, none of the people will be-
come drunkards." I say this statement of
the Doctor is as untrue as it would be for
a soldier to declare that there is no danger in
flying bullets and cannon balls, because he
has been in a hundred fights and never had
a scratch. Seventy-five years of age, Doc-
tor, and a moderate drinker during nearly
the whole of that period! I ask you how
many of your comrades you have seen going
down to a drunkard's grave, who began with
moderate drinking? So here is this great
Doctor of Divinity with all his experience,
still a moderate drinker. There is another
question which I would put to this great
preacher. It is this, "Doctor, you advise
the people of this country to a line of life
that involves great peril; you admit there
is danger in such a course. That many
moderate drinkers are falling into habits of
intemperance; you do not deny that there
is some danger attending it. Does a man
encounter danger without some consideration
or remuneration?" "Not generally so."
When he does so, he is a fool? On the
coast of Rhode Island there is a steep chasm,
clef or gully, wide at the mouth, but get-
ting narrower inwards—so narrow, indeed,
that boys often amuse themselves by leaping
across it from side to side. On one occa-
sion, some boys were competing with each
other in showing who could leap the furthest
out, and they went on leaping over wider
and still wider part of the deep chasm. One
of them wishing to distinguish himself, and
prove himself a hero, tried to leap over a
wider part than usual, missed, and went
down some ninety feet, and was instantly
killed. (I am not talking to the Doctor,
now.) That boy died like a fool; he merely
wanted to have it said of him that he
could jump a little farther than anybody
else. This was similar to the wish of a fat pig
who wished to get fatter than any other pig
in order that when he was killed, it might
be said of him that he was the fattest pig.
Such facts as these were just like that which
the Doctor has tried; but he succeeded in
jumping over the chasm safely and reaching
old age, while millions of his fellow men be-
came drunkards and died the drunkard's
death. Others encounter imminent danger
and great peril, in order to benefit their fel-
low-men, and save their lives.

I read a short time ago, in a newspaper
an account of the saving of a great ship
with all her crew from destruction. She
was observed off a rocky bound coast in a
position of great peril, and almost beyond
human aid by a poor fisherman, who with
some comrades, was looking after his boat.
The men were gazing at the ship and one of
them remarked that she was too near the
shore, if she kept on her present tack, to
escape being dashed to pieces. The fisher-
man, seeing her terrible position and that
his fate which awaited her, if some effort was
not made to save her, said to his compan-
ions, "Come let us try to save her." His
comrades declared that no boat could live
through such a sea, and that the ship could
not be reached by any power of theirs. No
more was said for a little while, when the
fisherman again said, "don't stand here and
see the ship go down, let us try to save her."
"Very well said the others, if you
choose, let us try." They then took a
whale-boat and made their way through the
foaming breakers which lashed each other
in tremendous fury, now sinking down into
the trough of the sea, and now rising to the
top of some crested wave, exerting all their
strength, and in the greatest danger
of being overwhelmed by the roaring sea.
The people on shore who were spectators of
the struggle, at times, when the boat de-
scended deep into the sea, believed them lost,
but they reached a ship. A rope was flung
to them from the ship, fastened round the
human aid by a poor fisherman, who with
some comrades, was looking after his boat.
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some comrades, was looking after his boat.

from the storm. That pilot risked his life
in the hope of being able to save that ship
and her crew, and had the satisfaction of
saving both.
"Now, Doctor, what do you think of that?"
But you want our people to encounter a
danger a thousand times greater than that
to which the ship and her crew were ex-
posed. I would compel him to tell me
what consideration he holds out to those
young people for the risk which he would
have them undergo, when he advises the
moderate use of intoxicating drinks. There
is but one answer the Doctor can make, and
that is,—the only consideration he can offer
is—the fun arising from the use of strong
drink. Is this not d-vilish? The only
answer moderate drinkers can give to this
question is that they indulge in moderate
drinking for the love of the fun and grati-
fication which follow it. Is it not extraor-
dinary to see intelligent people following in
the paths of tens of thousands who have
gone down to destruction by following that
line of life? Every one of you know this to
be the case. You may perhaps find it at
first difficult to decide which course of life
it is best to pursue, but it is a matter of life
and death to determine it. Examine the
results of moderate drinking and of total
abstinence and you will easily be able to
determine which is the right course to pur-
sue. If I came before the farmers of this
Island, and advised them to a different line
of farming from what they had been accus-
tomed to practice, how could they decide
whether my advice is right or wrong? I
would say to them; in such a case, a step
across to the south side of your Island and
see what Mr. so and so has accomplished
by practicing this system of farming. See
how superior it is, and at how much less
cost it is carried on. They would go and
see for themselves and ascertain whether
my advice is wise or not. Of course they
would. If they found the system superior
to their own, they would go home and ad-
opt it. It would be just the same in man-
ufacturing or any other pursuit.

Now, young people, we advise you to let
drink alone; and here is my friend the
Doctor of Divinity advising you to drink
moderately. In order that you may be
able to judge between us, we are going to
have a review of all the drunkards and all
the teetotalers in the country, to-night.
Let us suppose they are all present and that
young people are looking on. "Come
and look at us teetotalers, first. Some of
us, I am afraid are very shabby fellows;
but it is not because we are teetotalers,
some of us are no better than we ought to
be; but you do not find our wives and
children in want of the common necessaries
of law and order; you will find teetotalers
in mobs or committing crimes of any sort;
you will find that they respect property and
the rights of other people; you won't find
them in jails or houses of correction. While
in England, I was in the great jail of
Preston, and found that the average num-
ber of prisoners in it was fifteen hundred
years and had never known a teetotaler to
be imprisoned in that jail during the whole
of that period. One-third of the prisoners
had been Sabbath-School Children, but there
were no teetotalers there. Now we are
going to examine the people who drink. In
the front ranks you find no mark of strong
drink upon them, and if you ask a question
you receive a proper answer. Go a little
farther down the ranks and you find that
their topcoats are a little thick, and that
they answer rather s-l-u-d-g-y. Go farther
down still, and you will find their clothes
out at the knees and elbows, and their
countenances bloated and disfigured. These
are the persons who commit three-fourths
of all the crimes committed in this country.
These crimes may be enumerated as follows:
larceny, felony, house-breaking, house-burn-
ing, riots and murders. This class of peo-
ple pay no respect to the rights of other
people and do not recognize the principles
which govern all well-regulated communi-
ties. Now, young people judge between the
two classes, the moderate drinkers and the
teetotalers. Go to the work-houses; it is
those who use strong drink, who fill up
those places as well as the jails and houses
of correction. You see the wives and
children of those people in the gutters, in
rags, and in a half-starved state, wanting
the common necessaries of life. It is this
class of people that constitutes the mobs and
dangerous classes of all our great cities.
Are any of those the children of teetotalers?
No, not at all. Judge between those who
use strong drink and the teetotalers. No
less than 60,000 of those who indulge in
the use of strong drink, die a horrid death
every year! You find no sickness among
us teetotalers, but you find a vast deal of it
among those who drink intoxicating liquors.
You find that contagious diseases of all sorts
make terrible destruction among them.
This and a great deal more that cannot be
mentioned follows the use of strong drink.
A man in New York, who ultimately fell a
victim to the intoxicating cup, declared that
no man could write except with a pen of
fire dipped in the lava of hell, the evils that
flow from the use of intoxicating liquors.
This is the line of life that moderate drink-
ers choose to follow. I ask you what you
take this drink for? For the fun of it. A
young lady takes wine occasionally. I ask
her what she takes it for. If compelled to
answer, she says, "I take it for the fun of
it." Nobody takes strong drink for any
thing else. Is it not shocking to see an ed-
ucated and refined young gentleman take
the devil into his mouth to steal away his
brain, merely for the fun of it? One would
not think it would require a very long talk
to induce all the young people in this hall to
come to the conclusion that we teetotalers
are right, and that those who drink intoxi-
cating liquors are wrong; but that the line
of life we total abstinence pursues is right,
and that followed by the others wrong. We
want to get as much happiness as possible
out of our lives; if we believed the use of
strong drink would give us the most hap-
piness we would adopt it, but we do not
believe that; we know that the teetotaler
gets the most happiness out of his life,
and orders his life to be taken
away, according to law. The traffic in in-
toxicating liquors never had any right to
exist; it is inconsistent with the general
good. And it is on that ground that in
Maine it is put under the ban of the law.
Many of the Western States are to-day
grouping around for some means to throw
off this incubus, to get rid of that tremen-
dous evil which is to day sapping the life of
the British Nation. The abolition of the
liquor traffic is a question of life and death
to Great Britain; she must come down, and
down, and down to a half rank power, un-
less she casts off this traffic in intoxicating
liquors. It is impossible that she can hold
her own among the nations of the earth, if
the traffic in intoxicating drinks is allowed
to go on increasing as it has for some time
past. I have here a book published in Eng-
land, which reveals some startling facts on
this matter. Among other matters con-
tained in it is a return of papers in Great
Britain for 1870. It is here stated that if
all her paupers, supported entirely by the
poor rates be summed up, they will amount
to one third of the labouring classes or 25
per cent to twenty per cent of her entire popu-
lation! More than £200,000,000 sterling
are annually spent by her people on intoxi-
cating liquors! Many paupers and indus-
tries are at a dead stand in England. Is her
commerce decreasing? No. Her exports
and imports are greater than ever before;
but her home consumption is falling off con-
stantly. This £200,000,000 instead of being
spent in all sorts of domestic industry, is
spent upon what is worse than useless, and
the former languishes. The consequence
is that vast numbers of British people are

and that we, teetotalers are wrong. But
moderate drinkers are as innocuous to the
danger to which they are exposed as sol-
diers sometimes are to the dangers of the bat-
tle-field. When the battle rages fiercely,
soldiers do not mind it; they step sometimes
upon the bodies of the dead and sometimes
upon those of the living; they rush across
fields covered with living bodies, with horses
and artillery, irrespective of the bodies of
their wounded comrades; their eyes are fixed
upon gaining the battle—upon victory.
It is just so with drunkards. They see
their comrades falling all around them, and
they don't mind it. In one of our large
cities I saw a young man whom I knew,
smiling at the death of his comrade who
had just filled a drunkard's grave. A few
days afterwards, another young man said
of that same young man, "Well, Tom is dead."
"Yes," says another, "and I am glad of it;
it is such fellows as he who keep up the
price of liquor." Some two months after-
wards, I was in the same street, and heard
a young man remark: "There is a fellow
on his last leg." A few days afterwards
the man was dead. It was the same who
had been glad at the death of Tom. This
is the way in which drunkards regard the
death of their comrades. There is only one
cure for all this, and that is total abstin-
ence from all that can intoxicate. You
people of Prince Edward Island have your
Government in your own hands, you have
the regulation of your own affairs. Why
not abolish this terrible evil from your Is-
land, it is in your power to do so. The ed-
ucation of the young is the deepest interest
you have;