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**THE DAILY EXAMINER.**

APRIL 21, 1879.

**THE TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.**

**Voices From the Pulpit.**

**ST. PETER'S CHURCH.**

At St. Peter's Church last evening after the sermon, the Rev. G. W. Hodgson said: I wish to say few words to you with reference to the election that is to take place on Thursday next. A matter so intimately connected with the moral welfare of the community, may well be spoken of here. Of course in the case of every election, it is the duty of a Christian man to give his vote with a grave sense of the responsibility of his action, and to act as in God's sight. I have told you this, and urged this upon you in the case of ordinary political elections. But then I went no further; and I should have felt it out of place for me to point out either side as having a special claim to your vote. But it is different at this time. An attempt will be made on Thursday to remove from amongst us one of the very greatest stumbling blocks (if not the very greatest one) which lie in our path. How great a one it is I need not say. It is too sadly evident how many have fallen upon it and been broken, some, it is to be feared, never to rise again. Look where you will, right or left, high or low, and you will see one and another character ruined and broken, through the fatal facility with which intoxicating liquors can be procured. Now, you will have an opportunity to assist in removing a temptation which has proved too much for so many a weak brother. I would earnestly press upon all who have votes to view the matter in this light, and to give their votes and influence (even though in so doing they may feel that they are to some extent sacrificing their own liberty) to assist in removing this strong temptation. To consider others, to sacrifice our own liberty for the good of others, to bear the infirmities of those that are weak—these surely are actions not unbefitting a Christian. If there should be any who see this matter in another light, and I wish to treat with all consideration and respect, those who take a different view of the question, I would urge upon them to do whatever they do about this, as in God's sight, and with a full sense of the responsibility of what they do. Let no feeling of pride or self-assertion lead them to act hastily, but I press upon them to vote against it only, if after serious and prayerful consideration, they are convinced that to do so is in accordance with the will of God, and in unison with the spirit of Christ.

Consider the matter earnestly, conscientiously, prayerfully looking to the example of Christ, and in whatever way you vote your motives will be right. If the matter is so considered I have little doubt of the result.

**ST. DUNSTAN'S CATHEDRAL.**

At High Mass in St. Dunstan's Cathedral yesterday the Rev. Ronald B. McDonald, of Misconche, ascended the pulpit and delivered a stirring and eloquent temperance sermon. He spoke of the great temperance movement which is taking place all over the world; of its extension to P. E. Island some eighteen months ago and of the happy results which it produced here. He exhorted the congregation to continue rallying around the flag of total abstinence in order that, by their united action, the monster of intemperance may disappear in the distance and leave behind the golden ray of temperance. The reverend gentleman then went on to show the bodily and spiritual evils of drunkenness; what may happen the drunkard; that while drunk he is no longer a man; how drunkenness causes the disappearance of all the glorious characteristics which make him resemble the Almighty; how he is the only sinner who cannot appeal to God for mercy—he ties the hands of God, preventing Him from exercising His mercy towards him—he appears before the Almighty, and there awakens from his stupor only to cast one glance at his outraged God, then to be hurled into an abyss of everlasting misery. He went on to deal with the salvation of the habitual drunkard—saying there was no other remedy than "TOTAL ABSTINENCE." Then, attacking the position taken by the moderate drinkers—who say they can take their glass and leave it as they please—he showed the danger of their ways, and reminded them that there was not a habitual drunkard on the face of the globe to-day who does not remember the time when he could do the same. He dwelt a short time on the question: "Why do people drink?" It was not that they require liquor for medical purposes, for out of the whole congregation in St. Dunstan's he questioned whether there were twelve persons who required liquor for such purpose. He cited eminent medical authorities, showing the constant use of liquor to be at variance with the system, and said he could see no other reason for their drinking than the "custom of treating" which now prevailed to such a great

extent, and which should be immediately done away with. He drew the attention of the congregation to the enormous amount of money spent yearly in the different countries of the globe for liquor, and—coming to P. E. Island—stated that the amount paid for liquor for one year before the temperance movement commenced, was \$400,000, or at the rate of \$4.00 a year for every man, woman and child in the Province. He suggested that it would be much better if those who spent this amount would assemble semi-annually, divide the money, and go to the tavern-keeper and say, "Here, Mr. Tavern-keeper is the amount which I would spend with you for the next six months." After showing plainly that liquor was a luxury which none but the rich could afford, and turned his attention to the movement now taking place. He appealed to them in strong language, asking were they going to submit any longer to this scourge of drunkenness which is rapidly spreading its ravages through the land. Thursday next, he said, will show whether the congregation are sincere or hypocritical in their temperance professions; whether the people will allow taverns to exist in their midst, for as long as they do, there will, certainly, be drunkenness. After making a strong appeal regarding their duties on Thursday next, the Rev. gentleman quit the pulpit.

**METHODIST BRICK CHURCH.**

The discussion of such aspects of the temperance cause, as were fitting to the time and place, in the Methodist Church last evening, occupying nearly one hour, and listened to by a large and thoughtful congregation, by Rev. John Lathern, was altogether reasonable, and with other efforts of a similar kind will, doubtless, contribute to a satisfactory settlement of the important question now pending in this community. The text selected for the occasion was from the Book of Proverbs:—

"And thou mourn at the last, when thy flesh and thy body are consumed, and say, how have I hated instruction and my heart despised reproof; and have not obeyed the voice of my teachers, nor inclined mine ear to them that instructed me! I was almost in all evil, &c."—5: 11, 12, 13, 14.

We had in the graphic description of the Hebrew prince and preacher, a representation of temptation and its power, of transgression and its penalties. What these were three thousand years ago, in the days of the royal teacher, who could speak to us from observation and experience, they were to-day. Temptation was a condition of our probationary existence. There was, and always would be, active solicitation to evil, frequent and pressing, suited to the occasion, fascinating to the sense, searching the soul, relaxing and polluting in tendency, and only to be resisted and conquered by the exercise of stern and high resolve. In this Book of Proverbs the perils of life were very clearly indicated. If there were young men present tempted and seduced, drawn into scenes of impurity, vicious indulgence, and of unhalloved passion and gratification of which they would be ashamed to speak to their mothers and sisters at home, he would advise them to ponder the monitions and counsels of this chapter. Whatever might be the allurements of sin, it would in the end, be "bitter as worm wood; sharp as a two-edged sword." Their feet went down to death, and steps went down to hell. In the first chapter of this book, which had been read, there was a passage beginning: "If sinners entice thee consent thou not," in which all the worst and most repulsive feelings of the tempter and his hard dark lineaments, in which the lapse of time could work no change, were distinctly revealed. In a later chapter, we had temptation in another form, that with which unhappily, we were most familiar, the fatal cup and the purple wine—the wine when it was red: at the least it biteth like a serpent and it stingeth like an adder. In Dante's Comedia there was an allegorical description of life. The ideal was a steep, cloud-crested mountain, the summit of which, in search of highest achievement and excellence, must be gained. Scarcely was the ascent begun when a panther came against him, and strove to check his onward going, then a lion with head erect and hunger-mad, and following close behind a lean and shaggy she wolf. Formidable were all those foes, symbolical of seductive vice, of ravening ambition and of cruel avarice. But perhaps still more subtle, more cruel and more fatal was intemperance, with its head erect and cruel fangs, biting like a serpent. The consequences of sin were clearly depicted. There was unavailing regret and thou mourn at the last—mourn when the time of probation and the day of grace were past—mourn as men have mourned when they have felt powerless in the presence of temptation—when habits of sin which once seemed as a slender thread have become as links of steel—when they feel that they are on the down grade, and that they are going with open eye and passive will—mourn as Byron and Burns mourned—who if their genius had been consecrated might have soared to the heights of immortality and have poured forth melodies of song worthy of seraphs' lips; but who grovelled in the dust. Sin oft they mourned and yet to temptation ran. There was waste and wreck of life; and then mourn at the last, when thy flesh and thy body are consumed. Consumption, under any circumstances, was a painful thing to witness. There was the hectic cheek and light blue eye, lit by the baleful fires of decline, the rapid progress of disease, failing strength, sunken eye and emaciated form, and then the premature grave. But when consumption was the consequence of dissoluteness and of early habitual sin, the direct penalty of transgression, the infringement of laws impressed by the Creator upon the physical constitution, and which with impunity could not be violated, it was still a more painful and appalling fact to contemplate. There was, as another consequence of transgression, the penalty of conscience. What was conscience? Was it intellectual or emotional?

Was it a single faculty or a combination of faculties? Was it a monitor implanted in the soul, or simply a moral sense, a perception of good and evil? The complex human constitution, corporeal, mental and spiritual, might defy any close conclusive analysis; but of the power of conscience all were cognizant. It was conscience which shook the soul of Belshazzar in the midst of his revelry—conscience which caused Felix to tremble when Paul the apostle of Jesus Christ, reasoned of righteousness, temperance and a judgment to come. Conscience was like the scorpion girt with fire; and, by an eternal law of our being, would become an undying worm and a quenchless flame. Amongst the surest and saddest consequences of sin, as set forth in this passage before us, was that of remorseful memories, the accusation of a guilty conscience: I hated instruction, despised reproof, was almost in all evil. Then, in view of danger, there was duty imperatively pressing its claims. As Christian men and women there was a clearly defined obligation. We could not have to do with that which, by possibility, led to such consequences. For our own safety, for the sake of influence and example, we should, in accordance with Apostolic precepts, abstain from the very appearance of evil. At the present time there was a question of civic duty. The responsibility of citizenship should be solemnly recognized. There was before us an opportunity which might be turned to good account for the future welfare and prosperity and virtue, social peace and security of this city; and one, which if suffered to pass might not, for long years, return. Recently in the city of Philadelphia, the manager of a theatre, which had been charged with the ruin of a large number of young men, was arrested and brought to trial. The indictment was fully sustained. Amongst those who appeared against him in the trial was a prominent politician. His son, a promising young man, had been thoroughly demoralized. In consequence of frequenting that place of moral pollution, he had become utterly dissolute. That father would have been an object of deeper sympathy, had it not been for shameful compromise of principle. Some years ago a Bill for the suppression of such houses had been introduced into the public Legislature. It had passed the Senate, and in the other Assembly had been defeated by his single vote. He was now reaping as he had sown. Would any one present take the same responsibility? Would you, if you could, defeat this movement by your single vote? He hoped and believed that the strength, sobriety and christianity of this community, and of all our churches, would stand forth in a united, decisive and overwhelming vote for the law.

**ST. PATRICK'S HALL.**

St. Patrick's Hall was closely packed last evening, it having been announced that the Rev. R. B. MacDonald would address the members of St. Patrick's and St. Joseph's Temperance Societies on the "Remedy for drunkenness—Prohibition." After the regular business of the society was transacted, His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, Rev. R. B. MacDonald, Robert Shaw, Esq., P. R. Bowers, Esq., and Hon. A. A. MacDonald, addressed the Meeting. Much enthusiasm was evinced throughout, and it is the general opinion that the Act will be carried by an overwhelming majority.

In St. Paul's, Rev. D. FitzGerald discoursed at length upon the Temperance Act, and Rev. D. G. McDonald, of the Baptist Church, chose the same topic for his sermon. We have no space for the reports to-day.

**Rattlesnakes in a Ball.**

(From the Oil City Derrick.)

Zebulon Martin and son, who live at Henry's Bend, about six miles from Oil City, Pa., while removing stones on their farm the other day, discovered a ball as large as a bushel basket, which appeared to be a coil of black rope, knotted and curiously interlaced. The warm sunshine fell upon the ball, which soon seemed to move in its many coils, and the men saw that the ball was a mass of snakes. The warmth revived the dormant reptiles, and the surface of the ball was soon covered with rattles, which swayed to and fro with a sound resembling the blowing of wind through the dead leaves of a tree. What seemed at first to be a gordian knot began to unravel. The tails protruded more and more, and as the snakes unlocked their intricate coils they appeared to be packed with their heads in the centre of this living ball. The snakes soon completely uncoiled themselves and showed fight, whereupon the men set to the work of slaughtering the reptiles. Fifty-six snakes were killed. The largest reptile possessed seventeen rattles.

In Montreal on the 15th, in broad daylight, at between four and five o'clock, Marshall Murray was crossing McGee's bridge, with his wife and a little boy, when he was accosted by three roughs, one of whom claimed to be a Glasgow man, and asked for money. Mr. Murray offered to assist him if he was a Scotchman in distress, but having found him to be an impostor refused, whereupon the trio set upon him and beat him in a manner so badly that he could not go to work the following day. "Throw him over the bridge," said one, and they were proceeding to do so when his wife's screams so startled the ruffians that they cleared out, after giving her a parting kick. Mr. Murray believes his assailants to be a gang of tramps.

**IRON BEDSTEADS.**

SINGLE & DOUBLE—Best kinds—Cheap. JOHN NEWSON. April 1, 1879—3m

**UPHOLSTERY WORK.**

MODERN STYLES—Best Finish—Cheap. est—Promptly delivered. JOHN NEWSON. Ch town, April 21, 1879—

**"WESTBOURNE."**

**Desirable West End Residence.**

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES, On Monday, the 5th of May, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

That Handsome New Dwelling House, situated on West Street, commanding a lovely and extensive view of the harbor and surrounding river scenery, and at present occupied by J. S. CARVELL, Esq. The house contains Fifteen Rooms, besides Kitchen, Scullery, Pantries, Bath Rooms, Closets, and all modern conveniences. It is heated by hot air throughout, and has hot and cold water in the principal bedrooms. There are Verandahs on the south and west sides. A stable fitted for two horses and two cows, Harness Room, Coach House, Ice House and Wood Shed, Water fit for all purposes is to be had from a Well sunk in the cellar and connected with a brick tank. The land measures 125 feet on West Street, and extends back 290 feet to the River (with water privileges) and is tastefully laid out with Walks, Lawn, and Ornamental Trees. This Property is most eligibly situated in a good neighborhood, is in close proximity to Government House and Victoria Park, and is unrivalled in its appointments as a Gentleman's Private residence.

TERMS—Twenty-five per cent. cash down, and the balance to be secured on the premises, payable in 4 years with Interest at 6 per cent., payable half-yearly. Immediate possession given.

For further information apply to WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Charlottetown, April 19, 1879.

**Household Furniture.**

I will Sell at Auction.

AT THE Residence of G. C. Cunningham, Esq., CRAFTON STREET, (Opposite Prince of Wales College.)

**THURSDAY, 1st MAY NEXT,**

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

**All the Household Furniture.**

CONSISTING OF 1 American Piano ("Hardman"), 7 Octave (nearly new); 1 Piano Stool and Cover, 1 Wal. Fender Stool (emb.), 1 Kettle Drum Table, 1 Wal. and Crimson Repp Drawing Room Suite, Ladies, and Pae Disu, and Folding Chairs, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, Pictures, Lace and Damask Curtains, Poles and Rings, What-not, Ormolu Clock, Register Grates, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Ext. Dining Table, Wal. Side Board, Wal. Book Case, Wal. and C. S. Dining Chairs, Arm and Smoking Chairs, Window Blinds, 1 Dinner Set (Blue and Gold) 75 pieces, 1 Dessert Set, lot (Glassware, Kerosene and Silver Lamps, Flower Stand and Pots, Hall Stove (Base Burner), Pipes and Drum, Oil Cloth, Stair and Hall Carpets, Hat and Umbrella Stand, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Hair, Flock and Straw Mattresses, Chests-of-Drawers, Looking Glasses, Toilet Sets, Wash Stands, Towel Horse, Sponge Bath, Clothes Baskets, Magician Cook-stove and Pipe, Kitchen Tables, Dresser, Chairs, Benches, Clock, Crockery, Tinware, Clothes Wringer, Scales and Weights, Tubs, Pails, Crocks and Jars, etc., etc. 1 Cow, 1 Water Cart, 3 Water Casks, Hoes, Rake, Pitch Forks, etc., etc.

Terms—Under \$50, cash; over \$50, three months credit on approved joint notes. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Ch'town, April 21, 1879—eod

**Molasses and Sugar.**

TO arrive per "SIENA," due here from West Indies about 5th of May,—

- 150 puns. choice Barbadoes } MOLASSES.
- 200 do Trinidad }
- 20 hds. } BRIGHT CROCKERY SUGAR.
- 20 tierces }

Also, first open water: 20 hds Bt. English Refined } SUGAR. 40 bbls. Granulated }

Fenton T. Newbery & Co. April 21, 1879—4i

**Pownal Nursery.**

IT will pay any person best to get the most reliable Seeds, Plants and Trees. We have been in the Nursery, Seed and Market Garden Business

FOR TEN YEARS and our increasingly large sales prove that it pays to keep the best article for sale. Our Stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and also Field, Garden and Flower Seeds is the largest we ever had, and we will sell at prices to suit the times. We shall have in due time an abundance of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Tomato and other Plants. We shall offer for sale at our Horticultural Stall in the Market House, Charlottetown, on Market Days, (Tuesday and Friday) as well as at home, the above in their season. Send for Price List.

JAMES J. GAY. Pownal, April 21, 1879.—oaw

**PUBLIC Temperance Meeting**

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the MARKET HALL, on Wednesday Evening, the 23rd inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock, p. m., when addresses will be given by several gentlemen, in support of the adoption of the Dominion Temperance Act. All electors, friends of the cause, are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Committee, A. A. McDONALD, Chairman. Ch town, April 21, 1879—



**ODD FELLOWS'**

**Natal Day Celebration, 1879.**



**AN ENTERTAINMENT!**

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

**MARKET HALL,**

under the auspices of the Odd Fellows of P. E. Island.

**Saturday,**

the 26th of April, inst.,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, VOCAL MUSIC, CHARACTER SONGS, READINGS, &c., &c. BY THE BEST TALENT.

A leading feature of the Entertainment will be several Choice Musical Selections by the Charlottetown Orchestral Club;

and as the Committee have engaged the services of Professor Earle to take charge of the Vocal and Instrumental part of the programme, a good time may be expected, and they hope, as in the past, to be favored with a crowded house.

TICKETS—Reserved Seats, 50 cents; unreserved do., 25 cents—to be had the Apothecaries' Hall, Bremner Bros., T. L. Chappelle's, and from the Committee.

DOORS OPEN at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8 o'clock, sharp. T. L. CHAPPELLE, E. W. DAWSON, Chairman, Sec'y Com. April 7, 1879—eod 1 week 6i

**APRIL 18th, 1879**

**SPRING REQUIREMENTS.**

**New Worsted Cloths, NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS,**

—A PORTION OF OUR— SPRING STOCK received, which we are prepared to make up in our

**Custom Tailoring Department**

—IN THE— VERY BEST STYLES, and at right figures.

**BEER & SONS.**

April 18, 1879.—3w

**OUR STOCK OF SCHOOL BOOKS**

HAS JUST BEEN COMPLETED BY LATE ARRIVALS.

April 19, 1879—2i h BREMNER BROS.

**Wagons! Carriages! SLOVENS, Buggys, and Top Carriages!**

- 1 American BUGGY, (fold seat),
- 1 home built BUGGY (single),
- 1 Canopy Top Folding Seat CARRIAGE,
- 1 do Single do WAGON,
- 1 Canopy Folding Seat Vis-a-Vis CARRIAGE, took second prize at Summerside, 1878;
- 1 COACH with POLE (very strong),
- 2 New Crank Axel Express WAGONS, (2nd prize a Summerside, 1878)
- 1 Second-hand Express WAGON,
- 1 SLOVEN (second-hand)
- 1 Single WAGON (American build)
- Baby CARRIAGES,
- 1 SULKY,
- Lot AXLES, Cart and Wagon HUBS,
- 1 TRUCK (nearly new, very strong)
- 1 TRUCK BODY (very good, near new)
- 1 OLD TRUCK (near worn out; old price \$2.50.

Apply to H. COOMBS'S. Ch'town, April 19, 1879—a pat ne 3i

NO FURTHER CREDIT GIVEN, to town or country, until overdue accounts are settled. BREMNER BROS. April 19, 1879—2i h

KEROSENE OIL, the cheapest in the city for cash. STILL BUYING OLDIRON and JUNK. 2 WOOD PUMPS, 2 FORCE PUMPS.

Apply to H. COOMBS'S. Ch'town, April 19.—ex ar pat ne 3i

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