

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 18, 1887.

The United States Press on the Annexation of Canada.

The following interesting summary of the comments of United States journals upon the proposal for Commercial Union with Canada has been tabulated by a writer in the Canadian Gazette. It shows that annexation is looked upon as the practical outcome of Commercial Union:—

Buffalo Commercial:—"By Commercial Union United States tariff regulations will be shut out, and, so far as all practical trade relations are concerned, Canada would become a State of the American Union."

Buffalo Courier:—"Since the Canadians show so much favour to the project of Commercial Union, it seems reasonable to assume that the idea of political union will soon cease to be obnoxious to them."

Buffalo News:—"The Tories are in control of the government of Canada, and the keeping up of a close British connection is one of the prime articles of their faith. Between that and their dread of political annexation to the United States they will find it very hard to adopt Mr. Wiman's views."

Syracuse Standard:—"Mr. Butterworth scorns the idea that Commercial Union means political union. It means nothing else. We want no Commercial Union without political union."

Chicago Times:—"Neither of them (the Commercial Unionists) explains how the kind of Commercial Union they advocate is compatible with the maintenance of the existing political status of the two countries."

Philadelphia Record:—"No scheme which would give to Canada an equal voice in the determination of federal taxation could be considered. She would have to accept the position of a State in the Union, with only such power in the determination of the tax rate as her comparative population would entitle her to. How this could be effected without representation in Congress is a matter hard to determine."

St. Paul Pioneer Press: (one of the ablest journals in the North-Western States) finds in what it erroneously believes to be the present feeling of Canadians indications of the beginning of United States rule in the Dominion, which leads it to observe that "the development of a new era in Canada, which may be fraught with wonderful consequences to our own country, if our legislators are wise enough to see their opportunity, is one of the most interesting movements of the day."

The Scott Act.

The following remarks of the St. John Globe are, we think, well worthy of consideration:—

"Possibly there are circumstances in which the Scott Act will do a great deal of good; that there are others in which it will do no good. Temperance men have set up prohibition and legislative enactments, and have established a kind of worship of them, but they do not appear to have taken into consideration the question whether or not the enactments were advancing the cause of morality. They have assumed that temperance is advanced by the passage of some favorite measure, but on securing that they have very often taken the shallow and abandoned substance. Temperance is a personal virtue, and its practice depends so much on personal effort, self-denial and determination to walk in the right way, that the statute law has very little to do with its practice. Every man who has the welfare of the State at heart is, we should think, bound to give consideration to the question to what the law is effecting. Is it on the whole, in its operations, effecting a good work, and raising the general level of the community? Undoubtedly this may be a hard question to answer, and can only be answered by a fair consideration, unprejudiced and unbiased, of all the facts, after patient and impartial enquiry. The facts stated by the EXAMINER are certainly worthy of examination by all men who are earnest in the cause. Those persons who vote for prohibitory laws of this kind should make a reasonable effort to enforce them, for if the laws are not enforced their existence, in a state of persistent and continued violation, is an injury to public morality. On the other hand, too much should not be expected from any enactment, no matter how rigidly it may be enforced. Morality is not created by legislative enactments, nor are men made good by penal laws, helpful as these may be in some cases."

Fiscal Returns.

The following are the details of revenue for the month of October:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Customs (\$1,879,056), Excise (307,222), Post Office (265,361), Public Works, including Railways (645,816), Miscellaneous (328,047), Total (\$3,625,502).

For the first four months of the fiscal year the receipts have been as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Customs (\$7,618,803), Excise (1,828,272), Post Office (1,850,112), Public Works (1,032,635), Miscellaneous (487,079), Total (\$11,797,951).

The revenue shows the following increases over the first four months of the last year: Excise, \$182,396; Post Office, \$65,642; miscellaneous, \$27,747. The decreases are: Customs, \$48,763; public works, \$184,153.

The Department of Customs has published the October rulings on the tariff as a guide to collectors, as follows:—

- Baked beans in cans, not over one pound—two cents per can.
Black book muslin—32 1/2 per cent.
Drop black, ground in Japan—20 cents per gallon, and 25 per cent.
Earthenware tiles—35 per cent.
Gold leaf, imitation—30 per cent.
Glacier Window decorations—six cents per pound and 20 per cent.
Gongs for doors—30 per cent.
Iron or steel, not rolled, double or triple rolled, should be charged one sixth cent per pound in addition to other duty.
Kites—20 per cent.
Oxide—30 per cent.
Pails manufactured in the United States, in which oysters are imported, are liable to duty each time they are brought to Canada, but if wholly manufactured in Canada and properly branded they may be sent to the United States and on return entered free.
State flagging for walks—\$2 per ton.
Stave 1 1/2 and 2 1/2—30 per cent.
Saw planks—25 per cent.
Tins and glass jars containing desiccated cocoanut are dutiable.
Wool waste—20 per cent.
Copper bath—30 per cent.

Football.

DALHOUSIE VS. ABEWEIGTS AT THE PARK YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—A LIVELY CONTEST.

A LARGE number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at Victoria Park yesterday afternoon to witness the football contest between the Dalhousie College Club and the Abegweits of this city.

Both teams were on the ground in good time, and shortly after half-past two the play began. The ball was kicked off in good style by Moore, but after some splendid field play on the part of the Dalhousie team, the ball was forced into dangerous proximity to the Abegweits goal, where a series of lively scrimmages took place. A "punt kick" by Captain Morrison sent the ball over the Abegweits goal, when a lively rush ensued and the Abegweits were compelled to "rouge." The ball was next kicked off from the twenty-five yard line, and after some hard scrimmaging the Abegweits succeeded in carrying it to the immediate neighborhood of Dalhousie's goal line. The Dalhousies claimed that a "foul" had been made, and the advantage thus secured by the Abegweits was disallowed. The ball was then taken back to centre field and ordered to be "scrimmaged." During the remainder of the first half-time no special playing was made.

After a short breathing spell play was resumed, the teams changing goals. The ball was well kicked off by Captain Morrison, but was speedily captured and returned to Dalhousie's ground, where a series of lively "scrimmages" took place. Every inch of space being stubbornly contested. The very effective playing of Johnson, Percy Macdonald, Geo. Robinson and Ings kept the ball well up towards Dalhousie's goal. The Dalhousie backs tackled gamely and prevented their opponents making any points beyond two touch-downs, which were not allowed by the referee. After some further "scrimmaging" and "tackling," which did not result in either side gaining any very material advantage, time was called, and as neither a goal or try had been made the game was declared a draw.

Hearty cheers were then given for both teams, the umpires and referee, all of whom, as well as the large number of spectators present, were well pleased with the afternoon's sport.

The following are the names of the Dalhousie team:—

Back—J. McKinnon.
Half Backs—A. Morrison (Captain), D. R. Grant, Geo. Patterson, W. Brown.
Quarter Backs—A. A. McKay, J. Creel, H. ton.

Forwards—A. H. McNeill, E. H. Armstrong, Geo. Miller, J. N. McLean, F. Stewart, F. Campbell, J. Logan, Chas. Freeman.

The Abegweits team was made up as follows:—

Back—Ernest Ings.
Half Backs—George E. Robinson (Captain), Percy Macdonald, W. A. Weeks, D. H. Robinson.

Quarter Backs—J. F. Wheat, Dr. H. D. Johnson.
Forwards—F. W. L. Moore, Kenneth Martin, D. J. Macdonald, A. A. Macdonald, John Macdonald, George Gordon, H. Shaw, Chas. Leigh, Jr.

Umpires—For Dalhousie, Mr. Esson, of Halifax; for Abegweits, Rev. J. A. Macdonald, St. Dunstan's College.

Referee—Mr. Harrison, St. John.

In the evening the Abegweits entertained the visiting team to a banquet at the Rankin House. Mr. W. A. Weeks presided. On his right sat Captain Morrison, of the Dalhousie Club; and on his left, Captain George Robinson of the Abegweits. Mr. D. J. Macdonald acted as vice-chairman, with Mr. J. A. Logan, of the Dalhousie Club on his right and Rev. J. A. Macdonald, of St. Dunstan's College, on his left. About fifty guests were present. Shortly before ten o'clock the chairman "kicked off," and both teams entered into a lively "scrimmage" with the excellent viands provided by their good host and hostess. After the wants of the "inner man" had been duly attended to the intellectual portion of the programme was proceeded with.

The toasts were honored and responded to as follows:—

The Queen—"God Save the Queen."

The Lieutenant-Governor—Percy Macdonald.

The Visiting Team—Captain Morrison, Dalhousie Club.

The Abegweits Football Club—F. W. L. Moore.

Our Sister Clubs—Rev. J. A. Macdonald, St. Dunstan's College; Mr. Martin, Toronto University Club.

Dalhousie College—George Patterson, J. A. McKinnon.

Our Athletic Sports—E. H. Armstrong, D. J. Macdonald.

The Bench and Bar—A. McKay, A. H. McNeill, F. W. L. Moore.

The Learned Professions—Rev. J. A. Macdonald, W. A. Weeks, Dr. H. Johnson.

The Press—H. McInnis, of THE EXAMINER, F. J. Nash, of the Patriot, and J. McLean, of the Dalhousie Gazette.

The Ladies—H. Murray, J. Creighton, J. A. Logan, H. C. Shaw.

Our Host and Hostess.

Our Next Merry Meeting—"Auld Lang Syne."

The toasts were interspersed with rollicking songs and choruses, rendered in true college style. The speeches were short and witty, and were well received. Shortly before one o'clock the happy party broke up, all well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

After the Dalhousie boys had given George Robinson and W. A. Weeks, of the Abegweits, the regulation "College bounce," and a considerable amount of "farewelling" had taken place, the Abegweits and their guests repaired to their respective homes, and the Dalhousie boys retired to rest to dream of "trys," "touch downs," "hands off," etc., etc.

The Dalhousie Club, left in the steamer for Pictou this morning. Before their arrival home they will probably play with teams from Pictou and New Glasgow. During their brief stay in this city the visiting team conducted themselves in a gentlemanly manner, and it will afford us much pleasure to have them visit Charlottetown again.

Captain Morrison requests us to say that himself and the gentlemen composing the team are well pleased, in fact delighted, with the treatment they have received at the hands of the Abegweits, and shall look forward to their next meeting with much pleasure.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letter from Rev. George Steel.

SIR,—If there is any disgrace in being known as a believer in, and advocate of the Scott Act, I wish to share that disgrace along with other temperance workers in Charlottetown. Some time after it was adopted I should not have been sorry to see it repealed; but when every conceivable legal point in the way of objection, was settled in favor of the Act, and it began to be fairly well administered in many parts of the island, I became, and still remain a convert to an Act which is rapidly paving the way for the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic. Since the middle of the year 1877, (beyond which date my personal knowledge of Island affairs does not extend) I have had fairly good opportunities of forming a correct opinion on questions of practical morality, both in town and country; and I cheerfully admit that the progress of temperance principles during that time has been something to be profoundly thankful for, and something sufficient to encourage every temperance worker. Charlottetown market days are not now disgraced to anything like the extent they were in 1877-8 by quarrelling drunken men. On the second day of the Exhibition this year I drove from Pownal to Southport Ferry, right in the middle of the afternoon, and I met a constant stream of teams. A few of the men were evidently not sober—but they were not driving recklessly; they were not beating their horses, and they certainly were not loudly cursing and blaspheming. The behaviour of the people was admirable. Very different was it in 1877-8. In the latter named year, I drove into town on the afternoon of a market day. Within five or six miles, the gentleman who drove me, who was not a "bigotted teetotaler," but nevertheless a "temperance man," had great difficulty in avoiding many teams, because of careless, reckless drivers; and our ears were often, in that distance, assaulted with blasphemous oaths. When I asked him what it meant he said, "Oh, it is market day, and people must have something to drink." Drunkenness, I am sorry to say, does still exist, but I often thank God that it does not exist to anything like the extent that it did ten years ago. And I believe that to the Scott Act mainly must be attributed this nothing less than marvellous change for the better. Defective as its best friends admit it to be, its opponents have not yet told us what greater good we are to receive in lieu of it. On one point only are they agreed, and that is its repeal. The liquor sellers and drinkers, and a very insignificant handful of temperance men, say that the Act promotes drunkenness; while the churches, and nearly every one who has ever been active in temperance work, say that it promotes sobriety. This passing strange that the publican's opinion should be accepted rather than that of the churches. The repeal of the Scott Act at the present time would be nothing less than a Provincial calamity, the widespread, evil effects of which no one can foretell. Hold, then, to what you have until either Prohibition or something nearer to it than you have at present takes its place.

A Hard Law.

SIR,—There are many sections of the Scott Act repugnant to justice, none perhaps more so than section 1140. This section not only tramples on the principles of justice but also on the laws of domestic affection. It compels the wife to give evidence against the husband and the husband against the wife. What can be more repugnant than a law that requires a tender and affectionate wife, the loving mother to appear in a court of justice and give testimony against her husband, he whom she regards with anxious solicitude and tender affection. Is it possible the Reverend Gentlemen who supported the Act consider the section consistent with christianity? It is not consistent with right and justice. How then can it be consistent with Christianity? Nov. 16, '87. A CANVASSER.

Correction.

SIR,—In the very curtailed report of the proceedings of the Scott Act public meeting held in the Market Hall on Tuesday evening last, published in THE EXAMINER of Wednesday, I am erroneously reported as stating that I could not, as a "Christian gentleman," vote for its repeal. The words I gave utterance to were "Christian man," and not "Christian gentleman."

Yours, &c., T. HEATH HAVILAND. Alma Cottage, Nov. 18, 1887.

Unprejudiced Testimony.

SIR,—Kindly insert the following, which has recently been issued by clergymen at Richibucto, N. B., who have doubtless been convinced of the weakness of the Scott Act and its utter inability to cure the evils of intemperance. I would respectfully invite the "high pressure" advocates of the Canada Temperance Act to read it in a liberal and dispassionate manner. It is to be hoped that the same safeguard will, at the ensuing election, be accepted by our people—and that abortion known as the Scott Act be stamped out.

MODERATION.

"We, the clergymen in and around Richibucto, having taken into our serious consideration the Liquor License Act, passed in the House of Assembly in April last, and coming into operation this month, have unanimously adopted the following resolution, and direct the same to be read to our respective congregations on Sabbath first:—

Whereas, the liquor traffic too frequently proves injurious to the bodies and souls of men, and is destructive of the best interests of society; and

Whereas, the Liquor License Act is, in our opinion, calculated to lessen the evils of intemperance by restricting the number of licensed houses for supplying intoxicating liquors to any person regarding whose habits complaint has been lodged, by giving the people the power of closing up such houses in any parish or district, and by permitting an opportunity of objecting to any particular application on the ground of the personal character of the applicant, his failure to implement the conditions of his license in the state of his business premises or their locality; therefore

Resolved, Without committing ourselves to each and every one of its clauses, that the act is worthy of our careful and prayerful consideration, and that of our people, who are exhorted to use the power committed to them in such a way as to lessen the evils of intemperance, to promote habits of sobriety among the community, and to advance "that righteousness which exalteth a nation."

WILLIAM HAMILTON, Presbyterian Minister.
SILAS JAMES, Methodist Minister.
D. V. GWILYM, Rector.

Is this a Fact?

SIR,—I understand that a number of the proprietors of the lowest liquor "dives" in the city are working in favor of the Scott Act at the ensuing election. I am not surprised at this, as all thinking men know that the only chance for such illicit sellers lies in the success of the Act; but it clashes with the assurance made by the Scott Act advocates that all the liquor dealers were working for its defeat and all who signed and support the petition are "rummies."

A Common Opinion.

SIR,—In the course of my canvass yesterday for votes to sustain the Canada Temperance Act in this City, I was repeatedly

GREAT DRY GOODS SALE.

We intend to make extensive alterations in our premises next spring, and a change in our business, and to do this must clear out our entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, &c., &c

To dispose of this immense stock within so short a time, it must be sold at a sacrifice, and we shall, therefore, give discounts varying from 20 up to 30 per cent.

The stock consists of Seasonable and Fashionable Goods, which are all marked in plain figures, and at prices that are well known to be the lowest in the market.

This Sale will be for CASH ONLY.

HARRIS & STEWART

SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & CO. London House, Nov. 18, 1887.

Overcoats, Reefers and Suits. J. B. MACDONALD is now showing an Immense Stock. Every man or boy in want of an Overcoat or Suit should not buy anywhere until they see this stock. For quality and cheapness it defies competition.

J. B. MACDONALD

Ch'town, Nov. 16, 87—dy wy—pat

PENNY READINGS.

St. Peter's Boys' Schoolroom, TUESDAY, NOV. 22, INST., AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Admission, 15 cents. Programme will appear on Monday, Nov. 18-87.

RED CROSS LINE

FOR NEW YORK THE S. S. BONAVISTA

is intended to sail from CHARLOTTETOWN FOR NEW YORK, on or about WEDNESDAY, 23rd inst. For freight or passage apply to FENTON T. NEWBURY, AGENT. Ch'town, Nov. 18, 1887.

LYCEUM,

Boston Comedy Co. H. PRICE WEBBER, Manager. This (Friday) Evening, Nov. 18th, the Realistic Drama, LOST IN LONDON, and the Laughable Farce, THE SECRET.

Admission 25, 35, and 50 cents. Seats for sale at usual prices. Doors open at 7; Overture at 8 o'clock. For further particulars see bills of the day. Nov. 18, 1887.

BANK STOCK.

BY AUCTION at my Salesroom, SATURDAY, 3rd December, at 11 o'clock: 40 Shares Merchants Bank of P. E. Island Stock. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. Nov. 18, 87, fr. tr.

Perkins & Sterns

are always to the front with the Newest, Best and Cheapest Dry Goods

Their stock is new and fresh, and having been purchased from first hands for ready money, you can depend upon getting your supplies from them at VERY LOWEST PRICES.

New and Cheap Dress Goods, Cloths, Velvets, Plushes, &c. New and Cheap Jackets, Fur Capes, Fur Cloaks, Muffs, &c. Cheapest Underclothing, Cardigan Jackets and Hosiery to be found.

Flannels of all kinds very cheap. Fleecy Cottons away down low Oil Cloths, Carpets, Mattings and Room Paper.

Perkins & Sterns

Nov. 15—dy & wky

Grey Flannels

AND FLEECY COTTONS.

We invite Purchasers to Compare our Prices and our Quality with other Stocks, as we have SPECIAL VALUE IN THESE TWO LINES.

STANLEY BROS.,

BROWN'S BLOCK. Ch'town, Nov. 17, 1887—cod & wky