

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1887.

VOL. 22.—NO. 1.

The Daily Examiner

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The Examiner Publishing Co

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One month 50

Advertising at moderate rates.

Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR NOVEMBER, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Least Quarter 8th day, 0h., 49.5m., p.m., W.
New Moon 15th day, 4h., 55.9m., a.m., N.W.
(below horizon.)
First Quarter 22nd day, 6h., 30.5m., a.m.,
(below horizon.)
Full Moon 30th day, 11h., 7.6m., a.m., South.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's length
1 Tuesday	6 47	4 41	5 34	10 44	9 54
2 Wednesday	48	39	6 6	11 20	51
3 Thursday	50	38	6 43	11 55	48
4 Friday	51	36	7 27	12 30	45
5 Saturday	52	35	8 17	1 8	42
6 Sunday	54	34	9 15	1 51	40
7 Monday	56	33	10 19	2 41	37
8 Tuesday	57	31	11 27	3 42	34
9 Wednesday	59	29	12 39	4 59	31
10 Thursday	7 0	28	0 38	6 23	28
11 Friday	1 27	1 53	7 36	7 26	26
12 Saturday	3 26	3 9	8 34	8 24	23
13 Sunday	4 25	4 27	9 24	9 21	21
14 Monday	6 24	5 45	10 9	10 18	18
15 Tuesday	7 22	7 2	10 53	11 15	15
16 Wednesday	8 21	8 17	11 36	12 13	13
17 Thursday	10 20	9 25	12 19	1 10	10
18 Friday	11 19	10 26	0 18	2 8	8
19 Saturday	13 19	11 17	1 2	3 6	6
20 Sunday	14 18	11 55	1 48	4 4	4
21 Monday	16 17	12 35	2 42	1 1	1
22 Tuesday	17 16	1 6	3 33	2 59	59
23 Wednesday	18 15	1 33	4 38	3 57	57
24 Thursday	20 14	1 57	5 45	4 54	54
25 Friday	21 13	2 22	6 52	5 52	52
26 Saturday	23 13	2 44	7 45	6 50	50
27 Sunday	24 12	3 9	8 30	7 48	48
28 Monday	25 11	3 36	9 10	8 47	47
29 Tuesday	26 11	4 6	9 47	9 45	45
30 Wednesday	7 27	4 0	4 41	10 33	43

GREAT DRY GOODS SALE

STANLEY BROTHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

We don't believe in Clearance Sales at this busy season of the year; its not business and its not right. But to meet those who have started it, we will offer our whole stock at Large Reductions for Cash, as we are bound not to be undersold.

Our Goods are all maked in plain figures, so that you can see for yourselves the regular price and the marked down price. This is a bona fide Clearance Sale. Come and get Bargains.

ANY GOODS THAT ARE CHARGED MUST BE ENTERED AT THE REGULAR PRICE.

STANLEY BROS.

GREAT DRY GOODS SALE.

BIG DISCOUNTS.
TREMENDOUS STOCK.

J. B. MACDONALD will offer his entire stock of Dry Goods and Clothing at a Great Sacrifice, bound not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

Come right along; you will find that no one can attempt to undersell us.

J. B. MACDONALD.

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.

GREAT DRY GOODS SALE

AND OPENING OF THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

We find our premises are at present entirely too small for our increasing trade, and contemplate adding to the rear of our large store a two-storey brick building

In order to do this it is not necessary to advertise such enormous discounts off our already very Low Prices, as the public are well aware that our prices are away below those who are continually advertising 20, 30 and 40 per cent discount.

FOR CASH

We guarantee as much Dry Goods for one dollar as any store in the city.

JAMES PATON & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 19, 1887.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Last Oar.

Sir,—I think the advocates of the Scott Act must have put out their last oar when they suffered to be published the correspondence headed the "Bishop's Views." The first communication is addressed to yourself, and signed T. C. James, Secretary (he does not tell the public what he is Secretary of), and expresses the gratification of the writer that Bishop McIntyre is in full sympathy with the friends of temperance "in this important issue."

The Secretary's communication to you is dated yesterday, but the Bishop's reply, dated 19th inst., acknowledges the Secretary's communication of same date, and the letter which brought forth the snub which the Secretary received is suppressed, which course, I hold is atrocious in controversy.

The good bishop says that his sympathies are in full with the temperance people and their cause (and so say we all of us) but when the distinguished prelate declined the proffered interview, the dullest intellect must see that he had no lot or part with the Scott Act men who would try to make an instrument of him for their own purposes.

Yours,
ISLANDER.

November 22nd, 1887.

The Scott Act.

Sir,—Our friends, the repealers, have evidently made a mistake in bringing on an election at the present time, and, if possible, a greater mistake in bringing or trying to bring E. King Dodds, Esq., to Charlottetown. They have, however, unwittingly roused up such a public sentiment in favor of temperance, that I have every hope that the Act will be better enforced in time to come. When the people of Charlottetown and of Prince Edward Island shall have something better than free rum or license to fall back upon, will they be ready for repeal. Then and not till then will they seriously entertain the question.

WARD 3, EAST.

Questionable Policy.

Sir,—The policy of publishing His Lordship Bishop McIntyre's brief letter, and the subsequent distribution of it broadcast as doggers, is very questionable. His Lordship simply states: "My sympathies are in full with the temperance people."

Do the supporters of the Scott Act pretend to say that there are no "temperance people" not in sympathy with the Act? If they hug such a delusion I would refer them to the editorial in the Daily Patriot of the 12th inst., in which the following language is used:—

"Some supporters of the Scott Act, whose zeal outruns their discretion, lose sight of the fact, if they do not utterly deny it, that there are many warm and honest friends of the temperance cause, who are in grave doubt, from a TEMPERANCE STANDPOINT, of retaining the Act."

ONE OF THEM.

The Scott Act.

Sir,—In the letter which appeared in THE EXAMINER on Monday your correspondent promised to supply arguments in favor of a law that would better restrict the liquor traffic than the Scott Act has done, or could be expected to do, judging from experience. A variety of opinions have been given to the public; one party contending it was decidedly wrong to grant a license to sell liquor, and furnishing what they considered good reasons for this contention; while another party was just as strongly convinced that a license law was preferable to the so-called temperance law that has existed here for the past six years.

I have the sermons and addresses of many eminent authorities to quote from in favor of a License Law, but one, I think, will suffice. It is that of Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minnesota, who has been justly designated the Father Mathew of our day. His address in full would be read with pleasure and profit, but the following extract will prove interesting at the present time:

"We need, if we would do good, to be practical and to deal with problems as we find them, at hand. Certainly temperance workers, also must be practical in the means which they propose. We cannot lose time in dreaming about measures which present public opinion will not allow us to enforce. Neither must we, by remedying one evil, introduce another. Our principles of action should be always philosophically and socially correct. In dealing with the alcohol question it is of no purpose to say that the use of alcohol is always wrong, or that the selling of alcohol for drink is, also, intrinsically wrong. The propositions are not true. If no general agreement exists in favor of total prohibition, how far one portion of the population has the moral right to restrain, by law, the sale and use of liquor, is the great question in temperance politics. It must be borne in mind that under our free Government it is a very dangerous proceeding to infringe, to any considerable distance, upon private rights and liberties under the plea of public welfare. The very essence of our republican Government is, that it will respect, as far as it may be at all possible, private rights. Individual taste as to what we are to eat and drink, is one of the most personal of our national rights, one of the very last subjects, indeed, even in extreme cases, for further legislation. The first work must at all times be to appeal to the intelligence and moral nature of men. Legislation by itself will be idle speech. It has its purpose; it remove and lessens temptations; it assists and strengthens moral sentiment; but alone it neither creates nor takes the place of virtue. What is at once practicable, and would be most serviceable in diminishing the evils of intemperance, is to demand of liquor sellers high license fees. The effect of high license in its bearing upon the traffic will recommend it to all thoughtful men. High license has been put to the test and has not been found wanting. Bloomington, Ill., with a population of nearly 20,000, has 32 saloons. Four years ago, with low license, Omaha, Neb., had a population of

30,000 and 180 saloons; to-day with high license it has a population of 50,000 and 85 saloons. In both places the local papers say that drunkenness and crime have largely diminished. It is asked can a high license law be enforced? Will it not follow the lot of other liquor laws at present on the statute book, which are more dead letters? High license, I answer, is strictly enforced in Nebraska, and other places. High license invites its own enforcement, because there follows from it a pecuniary gain for the public treasury and for individual citizens the saloon keepers who do pay the license fee. It is to the interest of the latter that no competitors rise up in the business who will not be at least subject to the burthens which press upon themselves. The reason, to a great extent, why the liquor-laws are not enforced, is the exorbitant expansion of the traffic; high license will reduce this expansion and render those laws far more effectual of enforcement than they have been in the past. There are temperance workers who desire more stringent, more radical measures than high license. Need they refuse to unite in favor of a high license law? Much good, they must confess, will be accomplished, even if not as much as they desire. They will compromise no principle. Does the word license alarm them? Words are immaterial; let another word be used—special tax. They need not be supposed to authorize or to approve the traffic. Moreover the theory of the law, whatever be the practice of individuals, is that it permits liquor selling, free from all abuse and conformable to principles of morality; the law is not in itself, or in its necessary results, either wrong or a cause of wrong doing, and no principle is violated in passing or upholding it.

In demanding a reduction in the number of saloons, I am taking a most moderate view of the question—a view which, it seems to me, approves itself to all citizens interested in the public welfare. I take this view because it is eminently practical, likely to receive general support, and is one the success of which would contribute in a marked manner to the reduction of intemperance. Those who in principle go farther than we, and are convinced that nothing will be satisfactory short of absolute prohibition, ought to be glad to accomplish even the good which we propose. What measure may be adopted to effect this reduction is a secondary question, provided the measure be effective. High license, where established by law, municipal or state, answers effectually the demand.

Every elector who desires the welfare of the community should seriously consider the words of this distinguished prelate before he casts his ballot on Thursday next. In concluding, I thank you, Mr. Editor, for publishing the letters of

TEMPERANCE.

Nov. 22, 1887.

Sporting Notes.

A Boxing Club for ladies has been started in the north of England.

Yale's football eleven defeated the New York Crescents in the Polo Grounds, on the 8th inst., 70 points to 0.

A. G. LeMaitre, of Oxford University, ran 600 yards in 1m. 14s., making the best amateur record for the distance.

Ottawa College took the football championship of Canada on the 5th, in a game in which the College team scored 10 points to the 5 made by the Montrealers.

George Godfrey, the colored pugilist, formerly of this city but now of Boston, thinks himself overlooked because of his color, and wants to meet a man of money to send him to England, where he expects fair play. His chief anxiety is that he will spoil for a fight.

It is stated that G. W. Roche, of San Francisco, who holds the championship for dumb bell exercise, has put up a 12 lb. bell 3,000 times, a 20 lb. bell 1200 times, a 26½ lb. bell 480 times, a 48½ lb. bell 92 times, and a 65 lb. bell 33 times. Rendall, of Omaha, intends trying to raise a 25 lb. bell from shoulder to arm's length upwards of 500 times.

KIND FRIEND That nervous hacking cough is dragging you to consumption and the grave. Do not longer delay. Procure Adamson's Balsam at once. It is an unfailing remedy for coughs, cold and lung disease. Trial bottles 10 cents. dy wy 1w

Local Notices.

GREAT bargains in all wool tweeds only 35 cents per yard, grey flannels 13 cts per yard, grey cotton 3 cts per yard, bed tickings 8 cts; fleecy cottons 6, table linens 15 cts. We are determined to sell our goods at prices that no other stores can equal.—Jas. Paton & Co., Market Square. nov 21, 1w

FRESH BISCUIT, Figs, Cranberries and a lot prime groceries cheap, at R. K. Brace's. nov 19 1w

GET ready for winter by having your clothes cleaned and repaired at W. N. Riggs', Kent Street. nov 18 od 2w

LADIES, you can have your Saques, Ulsters, &c., cut and fitted to perfection at W. N. Riggs', Kent Street. nov 18 od 2w

THE Ready-made Clothing sold at J. B. Macdonald's is equal in every respect to custom made, and half the price. Go there and be suited. dy wy—nov 18

NEW BOOTS selling cheap at Goff Bros. nov 19 1w

GREAT rush for Overcoats at J. B. Macdonald's. dy wy—nov 16

LATEST styles in American Hat and Bonnet Shapes opened to-day at Beer Bros. nov 16—dy wy

A VERY superior lot of Rabbers at Goff Bros. oct 13 1f

CHEAP dress goods at J. B. Macdonald's. oct 13 1f

LADIES' and gents' walking boots, latest style at Goff Bros. oct 6 1f

HEARTH EGGS.—Axminster, Reversible, Antique, superior value, just received at Beer Bros. dy wy—nov 16

FIVE HUNDRED pairs Mens' Long Boots, manufactured by the Amherst Boot Company, every pair warranted to give entire satisfaction, selling low at J. B. Macdonald's Boot store. dy wy—nov 16

A HANDSOME lot of American lamps and hand painted chimneys. Also, Steel Knives and Forks and Glassware very cheap at R. K. Brace's. nov 19 1w

—FOR—

B-O-S-T-O-N

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston via Eastport and Port land, every Monday in Thursday at 8.00 a.m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$4.50, 1st class.
For tickets and other information apply to
G. A. S. HILL, P. O. W. HAILES,
P. O. 117, P. O. 1, Steam Nav. Co.
or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Nov. 12, 1887—advt wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RECEIVERS OF

Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS

Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &

Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

May 18, 1887.

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Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward
Island Steamship Line.

The Only Direct Line Without Change.

Charlottetown to Boston

THE staunch and commodious steamships Carrol and Worcester have been thoroughly refurnished and put into first-class condition in every particular.

During the season of 1887, one of these vessels will leave Pownal Street Wharf, Charlottetown, or Boston, at four o'clock, p.m., on THURSDAY of each week, and
Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY, at noon.

Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low Rates!
FARES:—Cabin, \$6.50; Stateroom Berth, \$3.50.
Lowest Rates for freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
Agents, Charlottetown.

HARRISON LORING, Managing Owner,
Lewis Wharf, Boston.

July 21, 1880.