

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1890.

VOL. 26.—NO. 132

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 5th day, 4h., 10.5m. p. m., N., below horizon.
New Moon, 13th day, 7h., 52.5m., p. m., NW, below horizon.
First Quarter, 21st day, 1h., 24.0m. a. m., NW below horizon.
Full Moon, 27th day, 7h., 29.4m., p. m., S E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Days lenh
1 Wednesday	6 35 36	7 26	0 21	11 33		
2 Thursday	5 34 7 59	1 0	29			
3 Friday	6 32 8 37	1 42	26			
4 Saturday	8 30 9 22	2 29	22			
5 Sunday	9 28 10 17	3 25	19			
6 Monday	10 26 11 14	4 37	16			
7 Tuesday	12 24 morn	5 53	12			
8 Wednesday	14 20 1 20	7 5	9			
9 Thursday	16 18 2 25	8 44	6			
10 Friday	17 16 3 30	9 24	10 59			
11 Saturday	19 15 4 35	9 59	56			
12 Sunday	20 13 5 41	10 31	53			
13 Monday	21 11 6 48	11 3	50			
14 Tuesday	22 9 7 56	11 37	47			
15 Wednesday	24 8 9 9	morn	44			
16 Thursday	25 6 10 19	0 13	41			
17 Friday	26 4 11 29	0 52	38			
18 Saturday	28 3 aft 34	1 37	35			
19 Sunday	29 1 1 26	2 31	32			
20 Monday	31 4 59	2 16	3 28	28		
21 Tuesday	32 57	2 53	5 4	25		
22 Wednesday	33 55	3 23	6 33	22		
23 Thursday	35 54	3 49	7 47	19		
24 Friday	36 52	4 12	8 40	16		
25 Saturday	38 51	4 34	9 26	13		
26 Sunday	39 49	4 58	10 26	10		
27 Monday	40 47	5 23	10 43	7		
28 Tuesday	41 45	5 59	11 22	4		
29 Wednesday	43 44	6 29	11 59	10		
30 Thursday	45 43	7 12	aft 28	9 58		

N. Y., ME. & N. B. S. S. CO.
S. S. "WINTHROP."
\$7 New York and Return, \$7
ROUND TRIP.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS will be issued on the following dates—Leaving St. John at 9:00 a. m. on Wednesdays, Oct. 31st, 15th, 22nd and 29th, valid to return from New York, Pier 49, E. R., at 5:00 p. m. on Saturdays, Oct. 11th, 18th, 25th and Nov. 1st.

TROOP & SON, Agents.
H. D. McLEOD, Passenger and Freight Agent.
F. H. SMITH & CO., General Managers,
19 and 17 William Street, New York.

SHARP'S
TRADE MARK
BALSAM
OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED FOR
CROUP, COUGHS AND
WHOOPIING COUGH AND
COLD.
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.
PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE.
ARMSTRONG & CO. Proprietors
100 BARKER STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B.

SOURIS LOTS FOR SALE.
THOSE two beautifully situated Lots adjoining the Court House, 100x100; also two others, same size, on the hill opposite Dr. McIntyre's residence. These Lots command a beautiful view, and are desirable sites for private residences. Price low. Apply to
JOHN COOMBS,
Charlottetown,
Or to **C. C. CARLTON,**
Souris.
oct14—cod

J. H. BELL,
The Leading Custom Boot and Shoe
Maker of the Province,
IS NOW READY with a good selection of
LEATHERS and TOPS for the Fall and
Winter trade, and would respectfully invite
all who require a first-class Boot or Shoe to
inspect our stock and prices before placing
their orders.
All our goods are guaranteed not to squeak,
also to fit well and comfortable.
Orders always filled up to time. A full line
of our own make kept constantly on hand.
Quality the highest, prices the lowest.
REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attend-
ed to.
J. H. BELL,
Upper Great George Street,
Ch'town, Sept. 6, 1890—3m 2aw (thu sat)

CAPTAINS or Owners of Vessels wishing to
charter, and parties wanting to buy
or sell Cargoes of Produce, can apply to the
undersigned at his desk in the hall of the
Custom House, or apply by letter to P. O.
Box 274.
J. W. HODGSON,
Customs Broker.
Ch'town, Sept. 26, 1890—1m cod

READY-CLOTHING. MADE

Men's Overcoats,
Men's Overcoats,
Men's Overcoats.
Boys' Overcoats,
Boys' Overcoats,
Boys' Overcoats.
Men's Reefing Jackets,
Men's Reefing Jackets,
Men's Reefing Jackets.

MEN'S SUITS! BOYS' SUITS!
We are showing a large stock of
Clothing at moderate prices.

HARRIS & STEWART,
LONDON HOUSE.
Charlottetown, Oct. 23, 1890—5i

Local Exhibition.

THE FURTHER NOTICE the Exhibition of HOME-MANUFACTURED CLOTHING will be continued at 140 QUEEN STREET.

The articles displayed to which your special attention is directed are READY-MADE OVERCOATS, in Melton, Nap, Worsteds, Beavers and Tweeds; Blue and Black Nap REEFERS; Scotch and Canadian Tweed SUITS; TROUSERS of Domestic and Imported Cloths.

In CUSTOM TAILORING we are prepared to make up the best-fitting garments at living profits. Here will be shown you Pilot Cloths, Worsteds, Chinchillas, Scotch Tweeds, Fine Beaver Cloths, Fine Trousers, Canadian Tweeds.

In GENTS' FURNISHINGS, we have Fine Neckwear, Lambs' Wool Underwear, Top Shirts, White Shirts, Cloth Gloves, Knitted Gloves, Kid Gloves, Waterproof Coats, Woolen Underwear in Scotch and Canadian make, Umbrellas, Silk Handkerchiefs, Collars, etc., etc.

Courteous attendants will be at your command. Doors open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission Free.
D. A. BRUCE,
Charlottetown, Sept. 30, 1890. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

FIRE INSURANCE.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.,
OF GREAT BRITAIN.
ASSETS OVER FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS!
The Strongest British Insurance Company Without Exception.

THIS COMPANY has transacted business in P. E. Island for over Thirty Years, and has always paid its honest losses with promptness and liberality.
FRED W. HYNDMAN, Agent.
Charlottetown, Oct. 21, 1890—1m cod

Look Here!

BEFORE ORDERING YOUR FALL SUIT, OVERCOAT or ULSTER, call and examine our immense stock of NEW CLOTHS, in
Tweed and Worsteds Suitings, Beavers, Meltons, Naps, Friezes, etc.
A full line of Latest Designs and Patterns of TROUSERS. Our stock excels in quality and variety anything we have heretofore shown.
We offer you the Largest Assortment of Cloths in the City to select from. Call and see them.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,
ROGERS' BUILDING, UPPER QUEEN STREET.
Charlottetown, Sept. 26, 1890.

TEN POUNDS
IN
TWO WEEKS
THINK OF IT!
As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that
SCOTT'S EMULSION
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites
Of Lime and Soda
is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures
CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. AS PALATABLE AS MILK.
Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmon Wrapper; at all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

If If If
—YOU WOULD SAVE—
Time,
Trouble,
Expense,
—ASK YOUR GROCER FOR—
Woodill's Baking
German Powder,
PURE AND WHOLESOME.
oct3

Army and Navy Depot.
JAMES COTT & CO.,
Grocers and Wine Merchants,
117 & 118 GRANVILLE STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

A Full Stock Now Landing of Superior Goods.
300 CASES CHOICE WINES—Champagne, Hock and Moselle, 250 cases Fine Claret and Sauterne, 300 " Hennessy's Brandy, X, XX, XXX, 400 " Fine Old Scotch Whisky—Royal Blend, Islay Blend and Williams, 100 " Old Irish Whisky—Jameson and Kinahan LL, 100 " Fine Old English Rumm, 100 " Holland, Old Tom and Plymouth Gin, 250 dozen Fine Sherry and Port Wine, 200 barrels Ale and Porter, quarts and pints, 300 dozen Apollinaris Water, 10 barrels Belfast Ginger Ale, And a full stock of FINEST GROCERIES, including Tea, Coffee, Sugar, etc.
sept27—1m

Art Studio.
MISSES JOHNSON and DOULL have opened a Studio at No. 307 Kent Street (one door East of Dr. Johnson's), where instructions will be given in the various branches of DRAWING and PAINTING. The Studio will be open to visitors every Thursday afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock. Terms, etc., on application.
MAUD H. JOHNSON,
MARY A. DOULL.
oct15—2w 2aw (w s)

MR. H. L. HEARTZ,
Organist of the Methodist Brick Church,
WILL take a few pupils in the art of Singing. Those desirous of taking lessons may ascertain terms, etc., at the residence of Mrs. William Kennedy, Hillsborough Square. 1m cod—oct10

New Tannery.
LONG BROS.,
Tanners and Curriers,
—DEALERS IN—
Hides, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Horse Hides, Tail-Hair, etc.
Market Rates paid for Hides, etc.
MALPEQUE ROAD,
Opposite Ch'town Woolen Mills.
oct5—3m cod

CH'TOWN MUTUAL
THE ABOVE COMPANY is taking risks on Dwellings, Furniture, Stocks, etc., at very low rates. Citizens can get insurance at the actual cost, instead of paying exorbitant premiums to foreign corporations. The undersigned has been appointed Secretary, and can be seen at his residence, Lower Great George Street.
B. BALDERSTON.
aug22—3m 2aw

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Temperance and the Scott Act.

SIR,—My letters, which you have so kindly done me the favor of publishing, have elicited, so far as I have seen, three communications bearing upon the use and abuse of intoxicating liquors from "A Reformer," "A Roman Catholic Citizen," and "An English Catholic." The first raises the question: "Is drunkenness a vice or a disease?" Although I have given a good deal of thought to the subject, and have had excellent opportunities of forming conclusions, it is one foreign to the matter I treated of, and for the present, at least, I dismiss it. "A Roman Catholic Citizen" comes to the rescue of Father Strubbe, denounces the Scott Act, and upholds the moderate use and the sale of intoxicants; while "An English Catholic," who has anticipated me with some vigorous and highly appropriate utterances of Archbishop Ireland, supports the Scott Act.

I had intended steering clear of this Act, which is a troublesome factor in the temperance controversy, but I find that I cannot avoid it; and, considering that an election is imminent in Charlottetown, it behoves every man, having the public interest at heart, to deal with the Act according to his honest convictions. I may as well be plain and say at once that I am not a supporter of the Scott Act. On the contrary, I have always opposed it, have voted against it, and have done as much as, if not more than, any other man to defeat it in Charlottetown. I do not believe that this Act can ever be an effective measure, and in this opinion I am sustained by many thousands of Canadians who, having tested its merits, have abandoned it in despair, if not in disgust. Since its enactment it has been submitted to public opinion in 82 cities and counties; seventeen of these rejected it promptly, while 55 adopted it. Of these 55, 28 abrogated it on the first opportunity, while two others gave it two chances before rejecting it, so that now it is in operation—as feebly, no doubt, as in Charlottetown—in only two cities and 33 counties of Canada. These two cities are Charlottetown and Fredericton, N. B. How it works in Charlottetown we all know, and I have only to refer to the New Brunswick papers for proof that, in the election which took place in York County in that Province, its existence was wholly ignored in Fredericton, where drunkenness held high carnival. Says the St. John Gazette: "Liquor was as free as water, and this in a city that has on four occasions cast majorities in favor of the Scott Act."

While I do not concur in the views of "A Roman Catholic Citizen," who evidently thinks that all prohibitory measures are of themselves wrong, as they interfere with an inalienable right of man, I am of the opinion that no such law can be effective unless adopted by a two-third vote of the municipality, which will materially assist to ensure its efficient working. The Scott Act, however, is not supported by public opinion in Charlottetown or elsewhere. At the first election, held in your city in 1879, only 1,090 votes were polled—about one-half the electorate—and 839 were for the Act. At the second election, in 1884, 1,470 votes were polled—about two-thirds of the electorate. 755 of these were in favor of the Act, which was carried by a majority of 40. At third election, in 1887, 1,358 votes were polled, and the Act sustained by 689 to 669, a majority of 20! It will be observed that the supporters of the Act decreased from 839 in 1879 to 735 in 1884, and to 689 in 1887. It was carried at the first submission by a minority vote, and at the last two elections by less than a third of the electorate. A law which is not sustained by public opinion cannot be successful, and the Scott Act will never attract public sympathy or support. Charlottetown is not a lawless community—neither are the other cities of Canada, nor its citizens generally; yet, am I going too far when I say that the Scott Act has been a universal failure wherever tested? Show me where it has been successful. I know the reply will be made that the Scott Act has never been administered properly, and that it has not had a fair chance. In the name of common sense, what better chance does it want than that afforded by the past eleven years during which it has been the law of your city? Governments guilty of malfeasance in office are promptly displaced, and not given second and third terms. Your citizens have the administration of the laws in their own hands, and have alternately had Scott Act and anti-Scott Act Councils, paid prosecutors and no prosecutors, with invariably the same result—drunkenness abounding, the liquor traffic extending, and the majesty of the law not only set at defiance, but brought into contempt. Would that it were only the Scott Act—the law of man—that was broken. But is it not a fact that since the operation of that measure the false oath is a very common one in our courts? I have high authority for saying that this is so. I have no doubt that, on the eve of the approaching election, parties will be again found to pledge themselves to a personal enforcement of the Act, but how have these pledges been fulfilled in the past? Your citizens can answer each for himself.

The Scott Act does not make the use of intoxicants illegal; it allows their wholesale importation but forbids their sale; it pointedly says to the day laborer: "You cannot have your glass of beer without breaking the law," and, as you cannot afford to import it like the "big bugs," you must do without it. What is this but one law for the rich and another for the poor? And the rich take advantage of it. I remember seeing on Pownall Wharf, some years ago, a number of empty beer casks awaiting shipment to Montreal; they were being returned by one of our judges. He certainly imported wholesale, and I have no doubt still continues to do so. The magistrate who fines Brown for having sold Smith a glass of beer, can himself drink all he wants because he can afford to import it, and is not under the necessity, like Smith,

of buying by the glass. Is it surprising that the laboring man—the working classes—have no respect for the Scott Act? The people of Prince County in 1878, and the people of Queen's County and of Charlottetown in 1879, adopted the Scott Act, thus declaring the sale of liquors unnecessary, hurtful and illegal. With this verdict of the majority of their constituents ringing in their ears, we find the Local Government of that day giving a banquet to the Governor-General, and filling up a select crowd of nabobs and tuft-hunters with choice wines at the public expense! What sort of example is this to be set by those who are charged with the conduct of public affairs? (I do not know that any liquors were used at the banquet to Lord Stanley, but there should have been none). The Scott Act practically says to the working classes: "You shall not drink, because I can prevent you; but the rich can drink all they like, because I can't help it." The law which deprives the poor man of what it allows to his rich neighbor, introduces into society a state of things which renders its successful operation impossible.

It must be admitted that restricting the poor man would not, under certain circumstances, be a legitimate argument against the Scott Act, because the state, in the interest of the common weal, has the right to enact a law which may press hardly on a few, for our whole system consists in the abrogation of certain individual rights in order to the attainment of greater advantages. Therefore, if it were at all evident that the working class alone abused liquor, and that the other classes of society rarely, if ever, did so, it would be proper to enforce such a law as the Scott Act, in like manner as it is penal to furnish intoxicants to Indians. But this state of things does not exist.

The sale of intoxicants in se is not immoral; it is the drinking habit which is hurtful, because it leads to the acquisition of an appetite, the gratification of which is sinful. It is this drinking habit we should seek to destroy. It is the frequenting of saloons, with its attendant train of evils, we should endeavor to stop; and the restriction or prohibition of the sale of intoxicants is only a means to this end. It seems to me that very many good people are content to stop at passing the Scott Act, satisfying themselves with the vain excuse that, having voted for the Act, their duty is done. These are the persons who thank God that a glass of liquor cannot be obtained in Charlottetown without a breach of the law, while they know all the time that, in spite of the law, the traffic goes on week after week, and that bodies and souls are being ruined. Yet they mock God by thanking Him for a state of things which is most grievous in His eyes. Our duty is to make men sober, and keep them sober; and with this object in view, to restrict, if we cannot wholly restrain, the traffic in intoxicants. If we can do this under a license law more efficiently than under the Scott Act, under which all attempts hitherto have failed, then let us have a license law. But no matter what law we have, we must work, and that work must originate with the clergy, and upon the lines laid down by Father Elliott. We shall always have need and use for temperance societies, and the more of them the better. I do not believe that intoxicants should form any part of "our daily bread." I believe that men and women are far better and healthier, morally and physically, without them, believe in preventing their abuse and discouraging their use by all legitimate means. But I do not believe in the Scott Act as a remedy, and I have given some of my reasons.

Having presumed to speak on the temperance question, I have found it necessary to place myself on record on the Scott Act. I am one with Father Strubbe in his opinion of that measure, and I would here call the attention of "A Roman Catholic Citizen" to the fact that I never found fault with Father Strubbe's remarks regarding its worthlessness; on the contrary, I said "Those who do not approve of the Scott Act should not be considered as inimical to the cause of temperance, and those who deride Father Strubbe for what we are bound to believe his honest convictions are themselves to be blamed." The points at issue between the rev. gentleman and myself I clearly defined in my first letter.

Before I close I think it well to correct a prevalent misapprehension, that if the Scott Act be defeated, your city will have no law of any kind until the legislature makes a new enactment. This is a device of the supporters of that measure which was used at the last election. The Scott Act is not abrogated by the simple vote of the citizens, but only by a proclamation by the Governor-General in Council declaring that from and after a certain date, its provisions will no longer be in force. There is no fear of the Minister of Justice advising the issue of such a proclamation until a law has been provided to take the place of that defeated. The press should make this plain, and not allow the people to be deceived by such plausible subtleties.

I have not yet finished with my subject, but only with the Scott Act branch of it. I shall therefore trouble you again in a few days.
A ROMAN CATHOLIC.
Feast of S. S. Simon and Jude, 1890.

Two-Rowed Barley Tests.
Prof. Saunders was asked by the Empire for some information in reference to the two-rowed barley tests this year. Mr. Saunders said that the samples that had been received at the Experimental Farm from Ontario points were very good, considering the season. They ranged from 52 lbs. to 55 lbs. to the bushel. Some of the samples were of very good color, others were more or less so, dependent on the character of the season where they had been grown. Messrs. Tuckett, of Hamilton, who cropped ten acres of two-rowed this year, are very well pleased with the results they have attained, the crop averaging 34.25 bushels of barley of first-class quality to the acre. Prof. Saunders thinks that for the first year the experiment is of a most encouraging nature. Parties who have grown six-rowed along side of the two-rowed have in every instance reported that relatively the two-rowed made the better showing both in quality and crop.