

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 19, 1890.

To the Proof, Mr. Mayor!

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR expressed his regret, at the meeting, last evening, that THE EXAMINER—"the leading organ of the Liberal-Conservative Party in this Province"—had become "the champion of the rum sellers." His Worship also said, in effect, that THE EXAMINER, at the beginning of the campaign, stated that the issue was between the Scott Act and Free Rum; but that now it was advocating High License as against the Scott Act.

We deny both these statements, and challenge His Worship to the proof, offering to place both the files and the columns of THE EXAMINER at his disposal, in order that he may prove them if he can.

His Worship need not go far to discover the utter falsity of the latter statement; for in the very last article which appeared in THE EXAMINER, this sentence will be found:—

"The question for the electors—at least those who are in favor of temperance—seems to be narrowed down to whether 'tis better to 'bear those ills we have than fly to others we know not of'—the choice lying between the Scott Act as it has been administered and 'free rum.'"

We presume, therefore, that His Worship will, as the first gentleman of the city, offer an explanation and apology in respect to this erroneous statement of his; and that he will prove the first or stand convicted before the public of—we put it mildly—a breach of the Ninth Commandment. We may add that his silence will be construed by THE EXAMINER and the public as tantamount to a confession of guilt.

The Meeting of Last Evening.

THE large and excellent audience present in Market Hall last evening was very gratifying to THE EXAMINER; for it was a proof of no doubtful character that the discussion carried on by THE EXAMINER has been the means of rousing public attention,—of setting the people to think about the questions in the issue which has been forced upon them. It was gratifying also, in one sense, to note that most of the speakers made THE EXAMINER the subject of their remarks. The facts and arguments advanced by THE EXAMINER are evidently to be grappled with. We regret that the spirit and tone of some of the speakers seemed to indicate that they had not yet come within the benign influences of the Christmas Festival, and that misrepresentations fell "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa."

We must compliment Mr James upon his excellent speech. If, as he says, the statistics prove that there has been a sensible increase of drunkenness in those counties of Ontario which have renounced the Scott Act, the fact may be taken as a point in favor of his contention. But it is rather unfortunate that the Rev. James Carruthers has taught us doubt the reliability of even "the official figures." Apropos of his somewhat labored attempt to explain away our importations of liquor, duty paid, we submit the following: Two active supporters of the Scott Act were on their rounds a few days ago. One of them, meeting a Government official, asked him, "Is it true that the quantity of liquors imported duty paid equals or exceeds the quantity entered for duty?" Turning to the other seeker after truth (a merchant) the official said, "Do not you import some of your goods, duty paid?" "Yes," was the reply, "the greatest part." "Then," said the official, "if you import most all your goods of which you are not ashamed, duty paid, when you might import them in bond, and then enter at the Customs counter openly and without shame, how much more than the half must the liquor dealer import duty paid when he knows that his acts are watched, and that he is condemned?"

We like to hear the Rev. Mr. Sutherland speak, for he tells a good Scotch story in a good Scotch way. But it wasn't necessary for him to go to "license" and the Old Country for something pathetic to tell as a result of the use of strong drink. If he had told about the young man who, under the influence of liquor, laid upon a street of Charlottetown throughout the terrible night of Saturday last; if he had pictured that young man upon his bed at the hospital awaiting the amputating knife of the surgeon; if he had gone to that young man's home and heard his mother's wail about the Scott Act houses, he would probably have drawn the sympathetic tear just as freely as he did by his Scotch story,—and much more to the point and purpose. Mr. Sutherland was justly severe concerning those who are "neither cold nor hot." But it seems to us that there was some confusion of thought in his application of the parable. The duty of the community, individually and collectively, is to be hot at all times for the Christian virtue of temperance. But the community, both individually and collectively, may be either hot or cold for an instrument (such as the Scott Act) used for the restriction of drunkenness, according as it proves to be good or bad, successful or unsuccessful. For instance, we know men who have never paid a single red cent to any liquor dealer in this city, men who are in the strictest sense "total abstainers," men who do not tolerate drink or drunkards about their

premises, men hot for temperance,—who are yet "neither cold nor hot" for the Scott Act, and are waiting the end of the discussion to make up their minds how they will vote on the 8th of January. Are these men to be "spewed out" as "neither cold nor hot." On the other hand, we know men who are very active about the promotion of the Scott Act, who speak in favor of it at public meetings, and have no trouble in making up their minds concerning it,—who, yet, did not let the wine pass them by at recent public dinners, and who have occasionally purchased a "black duck" from those who violate the law. Are these men "hot" in the estimation of the Rev. Mr. Sutherland? His Worship the Mayor was very lively at the meeting of last evening. He has been a blue ribbon man and a Scott Act man; and he appears triennially to preside over a Scott Act meeting. Yet, when he was Lieutenant Governor of the Province, he hadn't the courage of the Honorable A. A. Macdonald; he hadn't the backbone to act according to his principles, and to set a noble example of consistency; but he dispensed the gubernatorial hospitality "after the custom of the country." Is the Mayor to be classed among those who are "hot" for temperance; while the man who acts out his principles in his life but yet hesitates as to how he had better vote in respect to the most intricate and difficult question ever submitted to a community, is accounted as "neither cold nor hot" and to be "spewed out." A little reflection will, we think, convince the Rev. Mr. Sutherland that he "barked up the wrong tree."

Miss Earle's contribution of sweetness and light was highly appreciated by the audience and heartily applauded, and the Rev. Messrs. Brewer and Cahill both made many good points which we have neither time nor space to bring out.

What About "License"?

OUR correspondent, "Taxpayer," has directed attention to an important point in the issue. THE EXAMINER referred to this point some time ago, and would ere this have expressed its opinion concerning it, if it were not for the friendly, useful, and "very interesting discussion"—we quote the *Guardian*—which has resulted from the Rev. James Carruthers' demand for facts and figures. "Taxpayer" is undoubtedly right in his contention that the Scott Act will, in the event of the petition being sustained by a majority of the electors, continue to be law in Charlottetown for a specified period of time. We believe that he is wrong in his statement that the period is sixty days. The period is, if we mistake not, thirty days. At the expiration of thirty days after an adverse vote of the majority, the operation of the Act in Charlottetown will be stayed. But it matters little, in our opinion, whether the period be the longer or the shorter one. It is not likely that an Act which is, admittedly, not well enforced while the majority is in its favor—except when a petition is in circulation and an election pending—will be enforced at all after the majority has declared against it. The moment the Scott Act is condemned by the electors of Charlottetown, that moment it will, in our opinion—we may be wrong—become a dead letter as far as Charlottetown is concerned. If this opinion be right, the promoters of the petition should either have secured the passage of a license law before they began their campaign, or they should have waited until the moral sense of the community had been roused to demand the passage of such a law as would be backed up by public opinion and enforced. With a divided Legislature, and public opinion throughout the country strong against the licensing of the liquor evil, the prospect of obtaining a good working license law under any circumstances is not, at the present time, good. Then, there is the question of the power of the Provincial Legislature to pass a "local option law." It is safe to say that unless the principle of "local option" can be incorporated in it, the people will not give their support to a license act. A tavern, however, well kept, is necessarily a nuisance. There will always be arrivals late at night and knockings, the ringing of bells in winter and the rattle of wheels in summer, to disturb the quiet and comfort of the neighborhood. Therefore, the neighborhood is entitled to a governing voice in a question whether a tavern shall or shall not exist? We hoped that the lawyers of the town would have volunteered some information upon this point. But they have not done so. We are yet in the dark in respect to it. Until light be afforded the people will not, probably, concur in any change which will necessitate the passage of a license law.

Personal.

The New York Herald says that Charles Coghlan, the actor, has been declared a bankrupt.

Mr. Herbert Henderson, Manager of the Anglo-American telegraph office at Sackville, is spending a few days in the city. His place at Sackville is being filled by Mr. A. Saunders of the Company's office in this city.

Chief Justice Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan are in Georgetown, en route to Montreal, where they will spend the Christmas holidays.

We regret to have to record the death of George R. Montgomery's only child—a promising boy—which took place at his home, Alberton, on Tuesday. The cause of death was scarlet fever.

The Scott Act Meeting.

The Scott Act rally in the Market Hall last night was largely attended; by eight o'clock the building was crowded to the door. His Worship Mayor Haviland occupied the chair. The meeting was opened with music by the choir, after which Rev. Mr. Archibald offered prayer.

The chairman, in his opening remarks, referred to the pleasure it gave him to have the honor of presiding over such a large and respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen, and counselled all to be careful how they voted in the forthcoming contest, as the welfare of the province depended upon the result of the election on the 8th of January next. After reading from the Stipendiary Magistrate's report for the year 1877 to show the amount of drunkenness under the license law, he proceeded to take THE EXAMINER to task for the course it had adopted. When the movement for the repeal of the Act was begun THE EXAMINER took exception to it on the ground that if the Act were repealed there was no law to take its place—that the issue was between the Scott Act and free rum. But a change has taken place, and he was sorry to see that now THE EXAMINER, the leading organ of the Conservative party—a party to which he had been unwavering in his allegiance—was now championing the cause of the rum-sellers. Proceeding, he referred to some of the great theologians of the day who were pronounced temperance advocates, and after touching upon the evils of the licensed saloon, he spoke of what a correspondent of THE EXAMINER had to say as to the law in the matter of the repeal of the Act. The correspondent in question had stated that should the Act be repealed on the 8th of January, it must remain in force for sixty days thereafter, at the expiration of which time the Act may be repealed by order of the Governor-General-in-Council; but should a license law not be passed by that time, the Governor-General can withhold his proclamation for some time longer. He did not believe any such thing. "May," in legal documents, often meant "shall," and he thought that at the end of sixty days the Governor-General would be bound to issue the order for the revocation of the Act. In his opinion it would be utterly useless to attempt to continue the Act after public opinion had pronounced against it. There was no law to take the place of the Scott Act should it unfortunately be repealed; and he thought that those asking for the repeal of the Act should have had a license law passed at the last session of the Legislature when all was quiet. The Scott Act, notwithstanding the many ordeals through which it had passed, was a good Act, and he was prepared to stand or fall by it.

T. C. James, Esq., was the next speaker. This, contest, he said, was brought on by the liquor men. Although he would not say that every man who signed the petition was a liquor man, he would say that the liquor sellers were the power behind the scenes. They are the men who ask for the repeal of the Scott Act in the interests of temperance; the men who claim that the Act is a failure. But the Act was not a failure. The returns show that under the Act the consumption of liquor and the arrests for drunkenness have decreased. The police records show that there were three times as many persons arrested for drunkenness under the license system as there were under the Scott Act. And the scenes on Upper Queen Street and on the roads leading from the city were also changed for the better since that Act became law. The Act has been repealed in several counties of Ontario, but the change was for the worse; that the repeal was a retrograde movement is now generally conceded. He took exception to THE EXAMINER's statement, that one-half the liquors imported to this Province were duty paid. It is true, he said, that some did come in in this way, but the quantity was small. High License had been tried in Chicago, Boston, Glasgow and other cities, and found wanting. He thought the people were thoroughly alive to the evils of the liquor traffic, and were not going to legalize the saloon. In conclusion, he strongly urged upon the people the great necessity there was for doing all in their power to stamp the traffic out of this fair city.

Rev. Messrs. Sutherland, Brewer and Cahill were the other speakers. They dealt at length with the evils of the liquor traffic, and appealed to those present to stand by the Scott Act in the forthcoming contest.

Miss Earle sang "Where is my Wandering Boy To-night" in fine form; and the meeting closed with the National Anthem.

A Report Asked For.

SEN.—The *Guardian*, the *Patriot* and Mr. Carruthers are endeavoring to make a strong point in favor of the Scott Act from a report sent by Mr. Fitzgerald, the Stipendiary Magistrate to the City Council in the year 1887. Mr. James, from whom I would expect better, argued on the same line last night at the temperance rally.

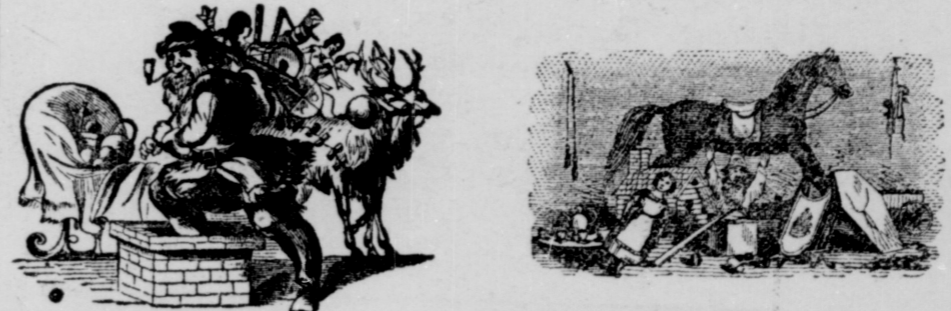
This report was submitted four years before the Scott Act was brought in force in Charlottetown, and six months before the act was passed by the House of Commons consequently it can have no bearing on the issue before the electors of Charlottetown which is, "Has the Scott Act, as a temperance measure, been a success?" That is the question before the citizens, and not whether there was drunkenness and crime in the year 1877. This is the point which the temperance speakers last night overlooked, whether through ignorance of their subject or through wilful design I leave with themselves.

But since Mr. James seems to think that Mr. Fitzgerald's opinion is important and should be considered by the electors before casting their ballots, I would ask him to obtain the report upon the Scott Act sent by Mr. Fitzgerald to Ottawa, not four years before the Act came in force, but some five or six years after it had been in practical operation backed up by Mr. Carruthers, Mr. James, the *Patriot* and *Guardian*, and all the other effervescent temperance workers in Charlottetown. This report, if published, would show a different state of things from what Mr. Carruthers and others are endeavoring to make people believe exists in Charlottetown. There ought to be no difficulty in the Scott Act advocate obtaining Mr. Fitzgerald's report. He will, no doubt, give it to them if they ask for it, as it is very much against their side, which is reason he will not give it to the anti-Scott Act people.

ONE OF LAST NIGHT'S AUDIENCE.

**DIED.**  
At Alberton, on the morning of the 17th, George R. beloved son of George R. and Belle Montgomery, aged 6 years 2 months and 7 days.  
[Nova Scotia and New Brunswick papers please copy.]

**SATURDAY!**  
Special Bargains in  
Hawls and Wraps!



**GREAT SENSATION**  
AT THE  
**BAZAAR COMPANY'S STORE**

What a Tremendous Spread of Xmas Goods, selected from the Best Makers in the World!

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU with Cups and Saucers, Rose Jars, Biscuit Boxes, Cheese Dishes, Butter Dishes, Albums, imported direct from Germany; Vases, Toilet Sets, Inkstands, from Bohemia; Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Purses, Toys, from France; Leather Goods, Books and Cards from Great Britain; Plush Goods, Mirrors, Games and good Toys from the United States; and last, but not least, Presbyterian and Methodist Hymn Books, School Books and Stationery from "this Canada of Ours."

JUST OPENED—A Magnificent Stock of New Goods. BARGAINS this week and next.

**Largest Stock!**  
**Lowest Prices!**  
**Prettiest Goods!**

See our 15 cent Cup and Saucer. Get a pair of the prettiest VASES in town, only 15 cents per pair. Now, come right along to the BAZAAR STORE and get your Presents for your friends, and you may rest assured that what you have bought will please both you and the persons to whom you give it.

**BAZAAAR COMPANY.**

Charlottetown, December 19, 1890.

**Christmas, 1890.**

**HARRIS & STEWART,**  
**LONDON HOUSE.**

We are showing a Nice Assortment of Goods suitable for Xmas and New Year Presents.

Charlottetown, Dec. 12, 1890.

**Haszard & Moore.**

**OUR HOLIDAY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE,**  
—AND COMPRISES SOME OF THE—  
**Latest Novelties from the English and American Markets.**

WE CAN NAME BUT A FEW of our many nice things:—JAPANESE WARE, in Fancy Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Vases, Biscuit Jars, Trays, Baskets, Jewel Cases, etc. ZYLONITE GOODS, in Balls, Tops, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Photo Frames, etc. Photo Albums, Screen Albums, Stamp Albums, Writing Desks and Writing Pads, Card Cases. STEEL ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, ARTO-TYPES and LARGE PHOTOS—ask to see them. PHOTO FRAMES, all sizes, from Sunbeam to Cabinet. PURSES and POCKET BOOKS for Ladies, Gents and Children. CHILDREN'S BOOKS and PRESENTS without end. Books for young and old, including the works of all the best poets.

We have the LARGEST STOCK OF BIBLES in the city. XMAS BOOKLETS and CARDS from the best artists, including Prang. Come and see our goods.

**HASZARD & MOORE,**

Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1890—w f s

BROWN'S BLOCK.

**NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT**

MR. JOHN BURROWS, of Highfield, Lot 33, Blacksmith, has this day made an assignment to me for the benefit of his creditors.

The Deed of Assignment is open to inspection at my office, Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Burrows will be held at my office on THURSDAY, the Eighth day of January, 1891, at 12 o'clock, noon, when I hope to be in a position to report on the condition of the Estate.

All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to me.

JAMES H. GOOD,

Assignee.

Ch'town, Dec. 18, 1890—dy 6i wky 2i

**NO TROUBLE**

—TO CHOOSE—

**A NICE, USEFUL Xmas Present.**

**SEE PATON & CO'S.**

WONDERFUL STOCK OF

Handsome Silk Handkerchiefs.

Beaver Capes and Muffs,

Astracan Jackets,

Men's Fur Caps.

**TRY PATON & CO'S.**

—FOR—

Kid Mitts and Kid Gloves.

**DRESS GOODS.**

Don't buy Silk Handkerchiefs before seeing James Paton & Co's.

For the Largest Assortment of Silk Handkerchiefs try Jas. Paton & Co's.

Mantle and Ulster Cloths very cheap at Paton & Co's.

Wonderful Value in Reefers and Overcoats at Jas. Paton & Co's.

For Millinery, try James Paton & Co's. See their Trimmed Hats at \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.25.

Men's Fur Coats cheap at Jas. Paton & Co's.

For Ladies' Dolmans, Fur-Lined Circulars and Astracan Jackets, there is no better place in the city than James Paton & Co's.

Great Robes in great variety and lowest prices at James Paton & Co's.

Men's Fur Gloves and Mitts at James Paton & Co's.

Ladies' Lined Gloves, with Gauntlets, very nice for a Xmas Present, at James Paton & Co's.

Fur Goods in great variety at Paton & Co's.

Men's Underwear, very cheap, at Paton & Co's.

**Jas. Paton & Co.,**

MARKET SQUARE.

Charlottetown, Dec. 11, 1890.