

The Daily Examiner

OCTOBER 22, 1884.

Editorial Notes.

The report about an Indian rising in the Northwest and the killing of Louis Riel, is authoritatively denied. An Ottawa despatch to the St. John Sun says: "The Indians have nearly all received their annual payments and are as peaceable as possible."

The Dominion Government are not charging wharfrage in this Province this year, though the Grit Adullamites predicted that they would charge double as much as the local Government did! It has already been noted that anything a prophetic Grit says will be bad, is sure to prove to be good.

Laclede—the Montreal Gazette's versatile correspondent has read that at Lullington Castle, in Kent, the seat of the Hart-Dyke family, there is a distich carved about a rose on the ceiling of the great hall:—

Kentish true blue,  
Take this as a token,  
That which is said here  
Under the rose is spoken.

This, "Laclede" thinks a capital hint for Club men.

The Bank statement for September, just issued, is regarded by the Montreal Gazette as very favorable and reassuring, showing (1) an expansion of currency, (2) a contraction of discounts, (3) an increase in the balance due from foreign agents, (4) a tendency to the enlargement of public deposits, and (5) the maintenance of a strong reserve—features all indicative of a healthy basis of trade and full of promise of improvement in the future.

The Duke of Brunswick, recently deceased, was one of the richest princes of Europe, and it is, as an exchange remarks, this fact which gives so much interest to the question of the succession. The direct heir of the dead prince is Ernest Auguste, Duke of Cumberland, and by courtesy King of Hanover. The duke, however, has inherited his father's hatred for the King of Prussia, who annexed Hanover in punishment for siding with Austria in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866. The King of Prussia is now Emperor of Germany, and the arbiter of the Brunswick succession. It is stated that he will never consent to the Duke of Cumberland's accession to the throne unless the latter formally renounces his anti-Prussian sentiments. This may prove an effectual bar to Duke Ernest's hopes, and in that case a curious complication will arise. The nearest relative of the dead prince, upon whom by Brunswick law the regency can devolve, is the Duke of Cambridge. It is a serious question whether English law would permit the Duke of Cambridge to reign in a German duchy, and the fact that he is the commander-in-chief of the British forces tends still further to complicate affairs. Meanwhile, the council of regency will carry on the government provisionally. The Diet will soon assemble. A majority of the German papers express the opinion that Bismarck desires the absorption of the dukedom by Prussia. The principality of Oels, belonging to the late duke, will be forthwith attached to Prussia as crown estate. Emperor William has conferred the command of the troops in Brunswick upon Gen. Hilgers, who has issued an address calling upon the people to await with confidence, the decision of the imperial government.

The Dominion Alliance at Work.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Alliance was held last evening. The members were fully resolved to redouble their two previous efforts before the election, namely: (1st) To assist by all means in their power in carrying out the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act; and (2nd) To move in the direction of complete prohibition.

It was felt that the first thing to be done was to obtain funds, and a number of volunteers undertook to make a thorough canvass for subscriptions. Also a committee was appointed to make arrangements for sending a petition from all parts of Prince Edward Island to Parliament at its next session, asking for complete prohibition. It is intended to make provision for giving every elector in the Island an opportunity to sign the petition, and also to send a petition from the women of the Province at the same time.

The steps necessary to be taken in various legal matters were fully discussed and decided upon, it being resolved to push on cases where an information can be obtained. Various details on these points were decided, but it would not be expedient to publish them at this time.

The General Committee adjourned at 10 o'clock, and at once the Sub-Committees met and continued in session for some time.

Church Dedication.

The new Baptist Church at East Point, one of the handsomest churches on the Island—a description of which appeared, not long since, in the columns of THE EXAMINER—was formally opened on Sunday last, the 19th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Knox, who preached an eloquent discourse on the occasion, from the 68th Psalm, 18th Verse. The Rev. Messrs. Kinley and Ghent were also present, and took part in the services. The congregation deserve to be congratulated, not only upon their handsome and well-furnished church, which cost in the vicinity of \$1600, but also upon the fact that there are no debts standing against it. It was, we have no doubt, a source of gratification to the people worshipping there, to have the learned and venerable Dr. Knox dedicate their new church on Sunday last, as he did their old one, 38 years ago.

The Canada Temperance Act.

(St. John Sun).

It is not uninteresting just now, after the polling in Charlotte town, and the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, to review the remarkable history of the above act, and to state the present condition of the canvass throughout the Dominion.

The act, as our readers know, was framed in 1878, in partial response to the earnest and widely expressed desire of the temperance people of the Dominion for the enactment of a total prohibitory law. It goes into force upon a majority vote in its favor in any county or city. The first poll under the act was in Fredericton in 1878, and the last recorded polls took place in the capital of P. E. Island, and the three counties of Ontario above named.

The following table shows the votes adverse to the Act, and those which have resulted favorably, the latter under the two heads of first adoption of the Act and its maintenance on a vote for repeal:

Place	For.	Against.	Date.
Megantic, Que.	372	841	Sep 11, 79
Stanstead, Que.	709	941	June 21, 80
Hamilton, Ont.	1666	2811	April 13, 81
Wentworth, Ont.	1611	2202	April 22, 81
Welland, Ont.	1610	2378	Nov 10, 81
Lambton, Ont.	2988	3073	Nov 29, 81
St. John, N.B.	1074	1074	Feb 23, 82
Favorable Votes (adoption)			
Fredericton, (city) N.B.	403	203	Oct 31, 78
York, N.B.	1229	214	Dec 28, 78
Prince, P.E.I.	2062	271	Dec 28, 78
Charlotte, N.B.	567	119	Mar 14, 79
Carleton, N.B.	1215	16	Apr 21, 79
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	87	253	Apr 22, 79
Albert, N.B.	718	114	Apr 21, 79
King's, P.E.I.	1076	59	May 29, 79
Lambton, Ont.	2567	2352	May 29, 79
King's, N.B.	793	245	June 23, 79
Queen's, N.B.	600	315	July 3, 79
Westmoreland, N.B.	10	299	Sept 11, 79
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673	Sept 2, 80
Queen's, P.E.I.	1317	99	Sept 22, 80
Marquette, Manitoba.	612	195	Sept 27, 80
Dgby, N.B.	944	42	Nov 8, 80
Queen's, N.B.	763	82	Jan 3, 81
usbury, N.B.	176	41	Feb 17, 81
Smithburg, N.S.	80	154	Mar 17, 81
Lisgar, Man.	247	120	April 7, 81
King's, N.S.	1477	108	April 14, 81
Halton, Ont.	1483	1402	April 19, 81
Annapolis, N.S.	1111	114	April 19, 81
Colchester, N.S.	1418	181	May 13, 81
Cape Breton, N.S.	739	216	Aug 11, 81
Hants, N.S.	1028	92	Sep 15, 81
Inverness, N.S.	960	106	Jan 6, 82
Pictou, N.S.	1555	453	Jan 9, 82
Cumberland, N.S.	1560	262	Oct 25, 83
Yarmouth, N.S.	1300	96	Mar 7, 84
Oxford, Ont.	4073	3298	Mar 20, 84
Arthabaska, Que.	1487	255	July 17, 84
Stanstead, Que.	1134	9	Oct 9, 84
Simcoe, Ont. major	254		Oct 9, 84
Dundas, Ont.			Oct 16, 84
Storaent, "	1700		Oct 16, 84
Glengary, "			Oct 16, 84
Favorable votes (Repeal)			
Fredericton, N.B.	293	252	Oct 26, 82
Prince Co., P.E.I.	2939	1065	Feb 7, 84
West Co., N.B.	1774	1701	Aug 14, 84
Halton Co., Ont.	1947	1757	Sep 9, 84
Ch'town, P.E.I.	755	715	Oct 16, 84

From the above it will be seen that there have been in all up to date 47 votes taken upon the act. Of these but 7 have proved adverse to the act, two in Quebec, four in Ontario, and one in New Brunswick, while in 40 contests the act has been sustained. These contests were distributed as follows: 12 in Nova Scotia, 12 in New Brunswick, 16 in P. E. Island, 2 in Quebec, 6 in Ontario and 2 in Manitoba. Five of these 40 have been upon the repeal of the act, and in no case has the repeal vote succeeded. Forty-seven contests, forty victories and no repeals afford a remarkable index of the prohibition sentiment of the people of Canada.

In the earlier history of the act it is noticeable that the voting was done mostly in the maritime provinces, while in Ontario and Quebec but little movement was made in the way of bringing the act to a vote, and what was made proved mostly adverse to it.

Now, however, these provinces, having waited until the constitutionality of the act has been fully determined, have set to work, and so far have surprised the country with uniform success and immense majorities. Oxford led in March with a majority of 775, Arthabaska, a French county in Quebec, followed in July with a majority of 1,252, Halton reaffirmed the act in September by nearly three times the majority originally given. Simcoe came next with 1,134 majority, Stanstead, in Quebec, with over 200 majority, and now, latest of all, the three united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengary sweep the field with 1,700 majority.

The next six months will see a poll taken in about 30 more counties in Ontario, in a large number of counties in Quebec, and in every constituency of Manitoba. The indications are now that an almost clean sweep will be made by the act in all the counties in which the vote is soon to be taken.

The Toronto Mail, by far the most influential paper in Canada to-day, says in a recent editorial:—

"There has been nothing more wonderful in the social history of Canada than the growth of public sentiment in favor of prohibition. For many years teetotalism, like vegetarianism, was regarded as a harmless craze, and its devotees put down as an erratic sort of people. By-and-by it attained the dignity of a doctrine, but even then it appeared almost exclusively to the rugged morality of the rural districts. It was not until the churches had identified themselves with the movement that it rose to the height of a crusade and began to make conquests of towns. It now promises to sweep from victory to victory, and to force at no distant day a general prohibitory law."

The occupants of a New York tenement experienced a severe electric shock every time they attempted to draw water from a certain faucet. It was found that the house was connected with a neighbouring hotel by a "dead" private telegraph wire. The wire had been crossed with the electric light wire. The "dead" wire was connected with the metallic roof on the tenement house, which in turn was connected by a tin water conductor with the water pipe leading to the sink. When the dynamo machine of the electric light company was in operation the current passed over the "dead" wire to the tin roof and thence to the water pipe.

The Committee for the Bazaar, in aid of the Prince Edward Island Hospital, are requested to meet in the basement parlor of the Y. M. C. A., on Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 4 o'clock, p. m.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Questionable!

SIR,—A matter of interest to the community, and on which different opinions prevail, is the relation that lawyers hold towards their clients in this country.

Is a lawyer, or a firm of lawyers, who are retained by one client, and empowered by him to act on his behalf before the courts, justified, if he can get more money from the other side, in selling the case and interests of his first client for a consideration, if the opposing party is willing to pay larger fees than the client he was acting for first?

If he or they are not so justified, has the client who has been so betrayed any practical means of redress or satisfaction (Judge Lynch not holding court here), especially, if the victim is poor and not able to employ eminent counsel from abroad?

I presume no member of our Bar Society could be found who would prosecute any case in our courts against any other member of the same society.

Perhaps some of our eminent Barristers would answer these questions, as they are of public importance.

Yours, etc.,  
GEORGE HOWATT.

Charlottetown, Oct. 22, 1884.

Treating during an Election.

SIR,—In the suit against White, tried the other day at Summerside before a jury, Chief Justice Palmer presiding, it was decided that to give liquor on the day, and where a Scott Act election is being held, is a violation of the law. This verdict, whether viewed from as strictly legal or a common sense standpoint, seems just and reasonable. But it is not very long since it was decided in the Muttart-McIntyre case, that it is not unlawful for agents of candidates and others, to give liquor to electors at the time of an election, so long as it is the custom of the country. In both these cases, the evident design of those who gave the liquor was to influence the voters, and unfortunately, it is only too well known, that giving liquor freely immediately before or on the day of an election, has a most potent influence over the minds of some electors. It is, therefore, important that everybody should know what corrupt treating during an election really means.

Believing that the verdict rendered in the White case will be generally endorsed by all law abiding citizens, from one end of the country to the other,

I remain, Yours etc.,

OSBEVER.

Prince Co., Oct. 22, 1884.

General Butler's Opinion.

SIR,—I send you a quotation from a speech delivered two days ago in Brooklyn by one of our Presidential candidates—Benjamin F. Butler. He said: "I consider all Governments corrupt and impure, but in my opinion the Government of Prince Edward Island is as near perfect as any the sun shines upon to-day." Gen. Butler has a wonderful memory; he has made three flying visits to your Province and in a conversation with him one day this week, he mentioned to me the names of all your prominent officials, and spoke very highly of them as men of education, culture, etc.

Yours, S.

P. S.—S. does not stand for spoons.  
New York, Oct. 18th, 1884.

Halliday's Wharf.

SIR,—With reference to the statement in the Patriot, about the work lately done for the Dominion Government at Halliday's Wharf, by Mr. Francis Panting, I may say that it is quite untrue, and that everyone not blinded by political prejudice, who has seen the work, will admit that the job is well done.

Yours, Mac.

Park Corner Notes.

Harvesting here is just about completed. People are now about to begin their potatoes, which are about an average crop.

The Park Corner Debating and Literary Association intend opening their debates about the first November.

William Ramsay spends these long evenings by canvassing for the Toronto Mail, a paper which is getting very thickly circulated round here. Our agent took a trip through Wilnot Valley where he obtained some ten or fifteen new subscribers.

A new store is about to be opened here under the firm of McKinnon & Campbell, merchants of Summerside, who formerly belonged here. No doubt those gentlemen will do well here, as they are moderate in their figures, and pay a good price for their produce, which is very pleasing to the farmer.

A large number of the young men here are about to leave for the States.

Fishing here has been a failure; the cause being so much windy weather.

Oct. 14, 1884.

Cured by Faith.

EFFICACY OF PRAYER IN THE CASE OF A CONSUMPTIVE.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 18.—The inhabitants of Watertown, Wis., are just at present greatly interested and excited over alleged faith cures by W. H. Buckley, harness maker, of No. 17 Quincy street, this city. Mr. Buckley has been mentioned frequently in the city papers as having performed miraculous cures by the laying on of hands and prayer. Last evening he began holding meetings in the Baptist church at Watertown, and his first meeting developed such surprise that it was made the subject of special despatches to the Chicago papers. The most noticeable instance was the cure of Miss Ellen Buehler of Watertown, Wis. Consumption had so reduced her strength that she had to be carried to the altar. The harness maker placed his hand on her head, prayed for her and with her for a few minutes, and, at the conclusion, she walked with a firm and steady step to her seat. Miss Buehler declares she is entirely cured.

MORRIS & IRELAND'S



NEW IMPROVED PATENT EIGHT-FLANGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

THE only Eight-Flange Safe in the world, and containing more improvements than ANY SAFE made, such as:

1st. THE PATENT INSIDE BOLT WORK, which is placing the bolt work with the whole of the flange (six inches) between it and the outside, that is, as far from the fire and thief as it can be.

2nd. THE PATENT HINGED CAP—the back plate of the door being on hinges, enabling the owner, by turning a thumb-screw, to have easy access to the lock and bolt-work. He can thus easily change the lock, clean, oil, and keep the bolt-work in good order.

3rd. IRON INSIDE LINING, stronger than wood, and which retains the moisture in the filling for an indefinite time. Wood is thicker and weaker, and after a few years absorbs the moisture and "requires filling over again."

4th. FOUR-WHEEL COMBINATION LOCKS, the simplest, strongest, most efficient and easiest to change of any in use.

5th. SOLID ANGLE IRON FRONTS, BACKS AND CORNERS, which prevents warping or injury to safe from falling, or falling walls or timbers.

5th. EIGHT FLANGES—the most important improvement ever made in fire-proof safes, providing eight laps, thus preventing the passage of heat, it having to pass over twelve inches, no injury arises from this source, as in other safes containing one, two or three flanges. THESE SAFES have stood the test of years, and the greatest fires on this continent, and have the CHAMPION RECORD in the Boston, Chicago and Haverhill Fires.

We are selling these safes as low as any good safe, and are disposing of large numbers throughout the Dominion.

BANK WORK AND VAULT DOORS are specialties of our firm. For prices, testimonials and information, address,

MORRIS & IRELAND,  
GENERAL AGENTS,  
150 South Street, Boston, Mass.

CLEARANCE SALE!

—OF—

NEW FALL GOODS,

Regardless of Profits.

Having in view a change in business, we intend to sell our

ENTIRE STOCK BEFORE Feb 1st,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

4,200 Yards Suitings & Overcoatings

(ONE OF THE BEST SELECTIONS IN THE PROVINCE.)

UNDERCLOTHING (a large variety.)

OVER 1000 WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS,

(AT A SACRIFICE.)

Flannels and Flannel Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Umbrellas,

Waterproof and Fur Coats, Overcoats and Suits, Children's

Jersey Suits, Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps, Sleigh Robes,

Gloves and Mitts (all kinds); Silk Handkerchiefs, Mufflers,

Collars and Cuffs, and one of the finest selections of NECK-

WEAR in the Dominion.

Intending buyers will find that there is no place in P. E. Island where they can get such bargains as we offer for the coming three months, as a GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE is intended.

D. A. BRUCE,

Merchant Tailor.

Charlottetown, Oct. 18, 1884—3m eod wkly.

NOTICE.

DR. BENNET

WILL BE

IN CHARLOTTETOWN,

AT THE

"RANKIN HOUSE,"

ON THE 23rd AND 29th.

Ch'town, Oct. 18, 1884.

City of Charlottetown.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's Office, until noon of Saturday, the 1st day of November next, from parties willing to contract to Light the Streets of the City of Charlottetown, for the term of 5 years or more.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,  
A. H. MACPHERSON,  
City Clerk.

Ch'town, Oct. 15, 1884—ts.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE DAILY EXAMINER, if you want the latest news.

ROUND COAL.

BY Auction, to-morrow (Thursday) Oct. 23rd, at 11 o'clock, on Lord's Wharf, 125 tons Round Coal, Ex. Sch. Maxwell, from Ontario Mines, Glace Bay, C. B.

This coal gives excellent satisfaction, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A. McNEILL,

AUCTIONEER,  
Ch'town, Oct. 22, 1884—li

Sons of Temperance.

THE Thirty-sixth Annual Session of the Grand Division S. of T. of P. E. I. will be held at Hamilton, on Thursday, 30th inst., at 10.30 a. m.

Return Tickets at one first-class fare will be issued from all stations on P. E. I. Railway to Kensington, on 29th and 30th inst., good to return up to and including the 31st inst.

J. S. BURNS, G. S.  
Lower Freetown, Oct. 22, 1884—wkly li

COAL.

COAL. COAL.

HOURLY expected, per Sch. Lizzie:

150 Tons SYDNEY COAL (old mines.)

Also, per Sch. Bounty, 100 Tons ALBION MINE-NUT COAL, which is giving such good satisfaction.

Capt. John Hughes,

Ch'town, Oct. 20, 1884—3i Water Street.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the late Francis Doucette are hereby notified to send all accounts of amounts due them by the deceased to the Subscriber, at McPhail's Carriage Factory.

MAURICE DOUCETTE,  
Ch'town, Oct. 20, 1884—3i pd

Dr. Toombs,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Mount Stewart.

Charlottetown, Oct. 20—1m wkly 6m

New Watches,

New Clocks,

New Barometers,

New Thermometers,