

THE DAILY EXAMINER.
NOVEMBER 13, 1883.

Steam Communication with the Mainland.

ANYTHING and everything calculated to annoy the public and occasion loss and discontent in the country—no matter what the cause—the Opposition and their unscrupulous organs regard, as proper to be used in the vain effort to run down and hunt out of office the men who now, subject to the law of the land, manage public business in Canada. So we have the *Patriot* striving to make a political capital out of the fact that the "St. Lawrence" and "Princess of Wales" have been detained in port at the instance of the Inspector of Steamboats.

It will not be difficult to demonstrate clearly to everyone who is not completely blinded by party prejudice, that the Government is entirely blameless in this matter, that had they interfered with the arrangements of the Inspector they would have done so, not only in opposition to the ordinary reasonable procedure in cases where professional men are employed, but in direct violation of the law; and that their action in the premises, instead of being blame-worthy, is commendable.

The argument contained in our remarks on the letter of Dr. Jenkins, as to the principle on which the action is based, cannot be successfully assailed; and here is the law in which the principle is crystallized and on which the steamers are detained:—

any Inspector of Steamboats is hereby empowered to detain any steamboat on board or in respect of which the provisions of this Act have not been fully complied with, or of which the boilers or machinery or the hull, by reason of any injury or other cause, have, in his opinion, become unsafe; and in case any such Inspector gives notice in writing to any chief officer of Customs that any of the provisions of this Act have not been fully complied with in respect to any steamboat, such chief officer of Customs shall not grant any clearance, coasting licence or other document for such steamboat, unless nor until he receives the certificate in writing of such Inspector, to the effect that such provisions have been fully complied with in respect to such steamboat.

This is conclusive. The withdrawal of the steamers was the action of the Inspector under the authority of the law; and this being so, there is no ground for the *Patriot's* denunciation of the Government on account of that action.

Of this fact the *Patriot* is evidently well aware; for it takes new ground, and urges that the Government is guilty of a grave offence in having refused to enter into "another contract with the Company for a term of years." We ask the public of this Province to read the following explanation, made in Parliament by Sir Charles Tupper, before they come to a decision on this point:

Sir Charles Tupper—"I may say, with reference to this matter, that we have already stated to the House that, pending the construction of the railway connecting the two capes on both sides, the contract has been extended, or the existing contract continued, for steam communication with Prince Edward Island, and it was not proposed to interfere with that communication until we are in a position to take up the whole question in connection with the new and altered circumstances under which the Government will find themselves after we have these means of communication with the island."

We feel assured that all fair-minded and candid persons will admit that this explanation is reasonable and sufficient. The Government has adopted a definite plan, according to which they hope to be able to meet as far as possible their engagement to provide "efficient Steam Service for the conveyance of mails and passengers" between the Island and the Mainland; this plan is being carried out; and until the work is completed the Government decline to make a contract extending over a term of years, but retain the steamers of the Steam Navigation Company under the terms of their old contract.

It is to be noted that under the terms of union provision is not made for the carriage of freight. Nor is the carriage of freight a function of Government. Certainly, freight is carried on the P. E. Island and Intercolonial railways which belong to Government, but that is a measure of expediency, not of obligation, and is no reason why the Government should, as the *Patriot* assumes, afford the means of carrying freight across the straits. The Government are not bound to carry a dollar's worth of freight, between the Island and the mainland. If they do it as an encouragement to trade and subsidiary to the contract to afford means of carrying "mails and passengers." So that instead of heaping abuse upon the Government because they have not provided all the means necessary to carry all the freight which offers at this season of the year, the *Patriot* should rather thank the Government for promptly placing at our disposal in this emergency, the best means at their command.

As we have shown, the emergency was not created by their act; but by the act of an inspector, who under the law, arbitrarily exercises independent powers. That the action was unexpected, extraordinary harsh, ill-timed and outrageous—a fit subject for investigation and Parliamentary enquiry—is undoubtedly true. But the Government could not be justified had they interfered with it. And in voluntarily sending the "Napoleon III" here to assist the "Summerside" and the "Northern Light" in the carriage of mails, passengers and freight, the Government have done that for which they deserve the thanks of the community and not the vituperation of the *Patriot*.

—There was an inaccuracy in our statement of the 10th respecting the movements of the Government's steamers. According to the advertisement "Napoleon III" leaves Charlottetown on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings. We inadvertently omitted the word "Thursday."

Another letter from Dr. Jenkins is at hand—too late for insertion to-day. It will appear to-morrow. Dr. Jenkins says he did not "assume that the Dominion Government were to be blamed," and had no intention of conveying any such impression. We are pleased to have this assurance, and regret that we misinterpreted the tenor of his first communication.

The City Council Meeting.

The meeting of the City Council held last evening was attended by all the members of the Board.

The usual amount of monthly bills were read and ordered to be paid. A letter was read from His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, asking permission to erect telephons posts on Great George and King Streets. Permission was granted, and the City Surveyor was instructed to mark the part of the streets on which the poles are to be erected.

A letter was read from John Hatch stating that he had been a servant of the city for the past forty years, that he was now aged and unable to work, and asking for a small support. The letter was laid on the table.

COUNCILLOR CRABBE asked what license the City charged those peddlers or gamblers who were cheating people on the public square.

The Mayor said \$10.00.

COUNCILLOR DAVY said they had orders to discontinue.

COUNCILLOR CRABBE said the City had no right to give a license to a man for gambling, and cheating people. No man could afford to pay \$10 a day license, and do a legitimate business.

The Recorder said he had no doubt the peddler was obtaining money under false pretences, and if complaint were made, and he were brought before the Court he would give him imprisonment.

COUNCILLOR MURPHY asked whether the Woollen Factory could be compelled to remedy the nuisance at Spring Park Brook? He thought according to the evidence, they could not be compelled to do so, as the evidence did not prove that they polluted the water. This being the case, he thought a judgment against them would not be worth a brass button. He, therefore, moved the following resolution, seconded by Councillor Koughan:

Whereas, It is generally supposed that Spring Park water is contaminated and rendered unfit for domestic use in consequence of impurities flowing into the said water.

And Whereas, It is necessary to ascertain the kind of impurities, and thereby be able to trace their origin, so as to be the better able to know where and what remedy to apply.

Therefore Resolved, That a sample of Spring Park water be sent to a competent chemist to be analyzed and reported upon.

Without a proper analysis, Councillor Murphy said it was impossible to tell whether it was the Woollen Factory or the neighboring privies contaminated the brook.

COUNCILLOR LADNER believed there was no analysis needed. Spring Park water was good, and was used by all the citizens. As a proof of this he said the death rate was smaller in comparison to other cities where they had water works.

COUNCILLOR MURPHY remarked that there was no registration of deaths, therefore neither Councillor Ladner nor anyone else knew the death rate of Charlottetown.

COUNCILLOR MORRIS held that the City had nothing to do with the Brook. The prosecution was by private parties.

COUNCILLOR McRAE said the City pumps required attention. To his knowledge twelve wells in the City were used as privies, and they contaminated all the other City pumps.

An irregular discussion having arisen regarding the injury done our city wells by using wells and deep vaults for privies, the Recorder said as matters stood at present it was a disgrace to the city, and he recommended the city to have a law enforcing the dry earth system put in force as soon as possible.

COUNCILLOR TANTON spoke against the resolution, and moved that Councillor Murphy have leave to withdraw it.

The amendment was put and carried, only Councillors Murphy, Koughan and Crabbe voting against it.

The meeting then adjourned.

Items from Souris.

Again we have the pleasure of recording an enthusiastic temperance meeting in Souris. The gathering at Morrow's Hall on last Wednesday evening was a thoroughly successful one, and there could be no mistaking the genuine ring of the sentiments given utterance to on the occasion. It was quite evident that public interest in the good cause is growing more healthy in tone, and that the people are becoming more fully alive to the fact that the liquor traffic and its misbegotten offspring, intemperance, are unmitigated evils which the country would be well rid of.

The principal speakers were the Rev. D. F. McDonald, P. P.; Rev. Mr. Kinley, Baptist; Rev. Mr. Colter, Methodist; Dr. Muttart, and Rev. Mr. Cameron, Presbyterian. Little Harbor was ably represented by Mr. Hooney, and Hickman Lodge of Good Templars spoke in the person of their W. C. T. Each speaker introduced some new point in an earnest and stirring manner, and they were listened to by an audience evidently sympathetic and delighted. It is impossible in limited space to give a report of all, however worthy, suffice to say that many present said that it was one of the finest meetings they had attended, and characterized the addresses as among the best temperance speeches they had heard.

The opening address by the esteemed President, the Rev. D. F. McDonald, was a well prepared and able digest of the Temperance movement at home and abroad. The sad fact that among professing Christians of the Saxon and Celtic races, the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors had become a prevalent evil, was strongly contrasted with the conduct of Pagans and semi-Pagans, whose religion, however wrong in other respects, educated the people against the use of in-

toxicants such as had become a curse among the people in England, Ireland and Scotland, the different other Saxon and Celtic people of Europe, and the same races in this continent of America. He pointed out the fact that among the Chinese, Hindus and Mohammedans, who made no acknowledgment of the Son of God, and no profession of true Christian doctrine, that among them drunkenness was prohibited and unknown, or only to be seen in seaports or commercial centres, to which professing Christians had access. This was a lamentable state of affairs of which we who profess Christianity ought to be ashamed, and it behooved us to wipe such a charge out, by advocating and adhering to temperance. The hard and unpleasant battle which temperance people had to sustain, in presence of those who would persist in defying the law by dealing out intoxicating liquors, against the interests of true religion and the public welfare, was noticed next, and the cold indifference to temperance work, which was too plainly shown by those who ought to take a leading position along with the movement—men of wealth or standing in the community, who never, by their presence, showed any sympathy with the temperance cause, and seemed to care whether liquor was sold or not. The various excuses which men made for the manufacture and use of intoxicating liquors were next ably handled, and shown to be utter fallacies. The inconsistency of people who professed to have a certain sympathy with temperance, and said, why doesn't the Government prohibit the manufacture and importation of liquors, and then people couldn't have it, while at the same time, these people who professed this sympathy, and could talk in this way, would render no assistance to the cause of temperance, and many of them encouraged the sale and use of strong drink, by frequenting and encouraging places where it was sold, was next pointed out. The Rev. gentleman concluded his spirited address, with an earnest appeal to all present to put temperance principles into practice, by abstaining from the use of intoxicating liquors, which has caused so much misery, poverty and crime; and keeping away from all places where they were sold. This would be true and effectual prohibition, for the people to rise in their might and refuse to sanction the sale and use of strong drink, by practising temperance, and showing those who sold it, that they could do without them. Father McDonald resumed his seat amid hearty applause.

The above is a very partial synopsis of an address, of which your correspondent is sorry he cannot give every word. It is worthy of the fullest report possible.

The Rev. Mr. Kinley spoke of the Temperance question in its religious, moral and social bearing. Rev. Mr. Colter viewed it from both a religious and political standpoint—"the question must be fought out at the polls." Dr. Muttart referred to the labors of "the House of Commons" on the Scott Act, and that "it is the duty of the authorities to see that Act put in force on this Island, as it is the law of the entire Province." He spoke of the noble way in which the clergymen led in the work, and their right to speak up for everything which tended to the religious and moral welfare of the people. The pity was, there are those who hang back from the work, under some paltry excuse or other cause, and do not come forward and help as they ought to do. Rev. Mr. Cameron referred to the difficulties temperance men had to contend with, in prosecuting their labors, and appealed for the assistance of all who believed that the cause of temperance is a righteous one, which called for all our energies to combat the traffic in liquor, and the terrible evil of drunkenness.

The Rev. G. W. Hodgson has kindly consented to address some future meeting of the Alliance here, at such time as may be mutually arranged. Our next public temperance meeting will be held on Wednesday, 21st inst., and the place of meeting will be duly announced.

Vessels are still loading produce in our harbor. Prices range low, delivery is not as brisk as higher prices would demand, and the articles, though fairly good in quality, average something lower than a good merchantable size.

Our respected ex-Postmaster, Mr. McDonald, disposed of his household goods through sale at auction by Mr. J. R. McLean, on last Saturday. There was a lively bidding and the whole of the sale was satisfactory. Mr. McDonald's friends propose a farewell supper in his honor on to-morrow evening, and he is worthy of every mark of esteem which can be shown him. As a public servant he was efficient, courteous and obliging, and as a private member of the community he is a gentleman. We all hope that "good luck" may ever attend him, whether at his Island home or away at the West of our broad Dominion.

The heaviest S. E. gale we have experienced for some years is now blowing. Out as far as the eye can reach the waters are a seething, foaming, angry mass, breaking wildly upon the shore and dashing high over the break-water. Heaven protect our Mariners!

Souris, Nov. 12th, 1883.

The Storm.

The storm which commenced yesterday evening continued with unusual severity during the night and until this evening. Reports from all parts show that considerable damage was done.

The Railway Wharf at Summerside was seriously damaged by the heavy sea. The ballast was, to a large extent, washed out, and the wharf was undermined. It sank considerably, and became unsafe for railway work. The tide, too, rose an unusual height, flooding the railway freight shed on the wharf, and damaging a quantity of flour stored there. The steamer "Summerside" left this city this morning with a special working train to report the damage done.

The steamer "Summerside" on her arrival at Summerside during the gale, had much difficulty in mooring at the wharf. She struck the head and carried away a number of the timbers.

In the country the storm was very severe. Reports received are to the effect that many barns were damaged. Hay stacks were blown down, and the hay scattered far and wide. Innumerable trees were uprooted, and other damage was done. In the city, other than the falling of an odd tree or old chimney, few disasters are reported.

Go to L. E. PROWSE for cheap ready-made Clothing. Overcoats from \$4.00 up. Reefers \$3.50. [no13]

WINTER GOODS
SELLING VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, AT THE
LONDON HOUSE.

**Men's Top Coats,
Men's Ulsters,
Men's Fur Overcoats,
Men's Reefing Jackets,
Men's Wool Underclothing,
Men's Flannel Shirts,
Men's Cardigan Jackets,
Men's Fur Caps,
Men's Gloves, Mitts & Scarfs.**

**Ladies' Cloth Sacques,
Ladies' Cloth Ulsters,
Ladies' Fur-lined Circulars,
Ladies' Astracan Jackets,
Ladies' Fur Caps and Muffs.
Buffalo Robes,
Japanese Wolf Robes,
Blankets,
Horse Rugs,
Railway Wrappers, etc.**

GEO. DAVIES & CO.
Ch'town, Nov. 13, 1883.

1883. FALL AND WINTER. 1884.

J. B. MACDONALD

HAS now completed his Fall Importations, the most extensive yet shown by him. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to buy at his store their

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING AND TEAS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. B. MACDONALD,
Ch'town, Nov. 13, 1883.—2aw wky Queen Street.

GRAND EXHIBITION

The Very Latest Novelties,

**ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN MARKETS,
FOR THE FALL OF 1883.**

In Dress Goods, Shawls, Corsets, Trimmings, Laces, Velvets, etc., Knit Wool Goods, Mantle Cloths, Kid Mitts and Gloves, Mantles, Fur Caps and Muffs, Feathers, Flowers, Hosiery, etc.

Mens' and Boys' Ready-made Clothing, at the lowest prices. Worsteds, Tweeds, Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Mens' and Boys' Hats and Caps, Underclothing, Scarfs, etc., very cheap, Parks' Warp, cheap.

Cash Buyers can depend on getting bargains in every department, wholesale and retail.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO.,
ROBERT ORR'S OLD STAND.
Ch'town, Oct. 4, 1883.—2aw wky.

Furniture.

WE have now in Stock a very complete assortment of all kinds of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

We are live men, and by close buying, hard work and a thorough knowledge of our business, assisted by first-class men and machinery, are enabled to give

Better Bargains than any other Establishment in the Province.

We direct attention to the finish and general appearance of our goods and claim for them equality with the best productions of other factories.

FACTORY—King Square Warerooms, King Square and 83 Queen Street.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.
Ch'town, Oct. 17, 1883.—2aw wky

WRECK SALE.

For the Benefit of Whom it May Concern.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the North Cape of this Island, on

Friday, the 16th day of November, instant, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, on

Hull and Materials

—OF THE—
Baque "Minnie Gordon,"

640 tons register, of Chatham, New Brunswick, as she now lies stranded

ALSO THE CARGO,
CONSISTING OF

385,711 feet Spruce Deal,
79,158 feet Scantling,
45,593 feet Boards,
25,904 feet Deal Ends.

By order of the Port Warden and Surveyors

GEO. W. POWLAN,
Agent
Tignish, P. E. I., Nov. 10, 1883.
[no12 put her ne pio ti sale]

Anthracite Coal.

Hourly Expected per Schr. "Angola."

100 TONS ANTHRACITE COAL,
Chestnut size, good quality.

C. LYONS.
Acadia Coal Depot, Peake's No. 2 Wharf,
Ch'town, Nov. 6, 1883. 61

FANCY SALE.

THE MEMBERS of St. Peter's Church Sewing Society intend holding a Sale on

Wednesday, the 12th December,

MARKET HALL.

There will be articles suitable for

XMAS GIFTS.

Cake and Refreshment Tables. Music will be provided during the evening. Doors open at 2.30. Admission, 10 cents; children, half-price. Contributions will be received by

Mrs. R. Peake, Miss Jenkins,
Mrs. Rayden, Miss Harris,
Miss Coles, Miss K. Wright.
Ch'town, Nov. 3, 1883.—2aw

WINTER Flowering Plants.

CHINESE PRIMROSE,

Red, White and Pink,
FOR SALE BY

Herbert Hazard,
Queen Square, near Post Office.

Ch'town, Nov. 7.—2aw wky 21

WANTED.

SEVERAL VESSELS, 60 to 150 tons register, to load Prince Edward Island produce for Newfoundland and West Indies.

ALSO, Two (2) Vessels, about 200 tons register, to load for England.—AND one (1) about 250 tons, for United Kingdom or Continent.

Good rates and quick despatch.

JOHN F. ROBERTSON.
Ch'town, Sept. 26, 1883.—pat eod

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

LOST—On Monday last, a WALLET, containing a sum of money in notes. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or at the Diamond Grocery. [no13 11]

WANTED—A situation in a Grocery, by a lad of seventeen, who has had one and a half years experience at the business. Apply at THE EXAMINER OFFICE. [no10 4in pg]

A DRIFT—On or about the 19th instant, a raft of Spruce Logs drifted from its moorings, three miles south-west of Cape Bear. Any parties having found the same shall be rewarded by notifying McLELLAN BROS., Murray River, King's County; or David Small, Harbor Master, Charlottetown. [no3]

SITUATION WANTED—As Auctioneer, two days in each week, and every night, for the winter, at low rates. Apply at this office. [no2]

A FEW PERMANENT and TRANSIENT BOARDERS can be accommodated in the House corner of Weymouth and Duchesne streets, on reasonable terms. Very convenient for Railway travellers.—L. B. McMILLAN. [no30]

BOARDERS.—Mrs. Robert Rodd, has removed to the house of Mr. C. Hearts, Easton Street, where she can accommodate a number of Boarders, on reasonable terms. [no30]

FOR SALE—A Stewart Cooking Range, in use one year. Good as new. Highly recommended.—H. J. CUNDALL. [no19]

TO LET and possession given immediately the two story Dwelling House, corner of Prince and Fitzroy streets. Apply on the premises to J. FRASER or W. E. DAWSON. [no2]