

THE DAILY EXAMINER. DECEMBER 18, 1886.

The Temperance Movement.

BISHOP MEDLEY is the Patron of the Church of England Temperance Society in Fredericton, and an ardent advocate of Temperance. But he advises against taking the total abstinence pledge, and he announces that he is opposed to prohibition. If the liquor traffic were kept within such bounds of moderation as the venerable Metropolitan prescribes, there would be no occupation for the temperance reformer, no need for total abstinence on the part of any man, no necessity for the enactment of a prohibitory law.

The Bishop is, however, a very old man. His views were formed at a time when good wine was not made poisonous by the adulterator, and he has evidently failed to appreciate fully the enormous evils of the liquor traffic as it exists to-day. With liquor deliberately poisoned, liquor sellers who know no bounds at which to stop, and men whose depraved appetites are never satisfied until they drop into the drunkard's grave,—the traffic has developed, since His Lordship was a boy, to such an extent that it is, here and now, the most terrible evil of the age.

Bishop Medley says it is not by total abstinence pledges and prohibition, but only by humiliation and prayer, that this evil can be overcome; and the work of reform can, he says, "be accomplished by the Church alone." To a certain extent His Lordship is right. Without humiliation and prayer, and without the aid of the Church, every attempt to cope with so gigantic a moral evil must fail. But prayers which are not followed up by acts are useless, just as faith without works is dead. Can the Church abate the evil of the liquor traffic while the State licenses taverns? The Church has egregiously failed to do so; and we must conclude that she is powerless to effect the desired reform unless the taverns are closed and the traffic put under the ban of the law. The Church, alone, has failed; therefore let the Church be aided by the State. When liquor dealers find that they are outlaws, when the attractions of the open tavern are withdrawn, when liquor selling and liquor drinking are branded as disreputable and illegal throughout the land,—then the Church may hope, by means of humiliation and prayer and moral suasion, to operate with success upon the weak wills and consciences of men and women, strengthening and raising them up rendering them superior to the demands of appetite, and thus placing them on the high moral and Christian plane upon which the Venerable Metropolitan would have them stand.

The experience gained under the Scott Act is, in our opinion, calculated to strengthen this position. The Act is at best only a half-measure—a tentative measure. It is weak in many points. Public opinion has not adequately sustained it. It has been vigorously opposed. The most ingenious lawyers have exhausted themselves in a succession of attempts to render it inoperative. Prosecutors have been worried and annoyed. Magistrates have been hampered by means of subtle law points. Constables have been scared. With all this the Church has not, by "humiliation and prayer," and by lifting up her voice in a cry for reform, aided the cause of Temperance as much as she might have done. And yet the liquor dealers are not now respectable as they were ten years ago. The results of elections lately held show that they do not now possess the large influence that they enjoyed when licensed by law. They are, indeed, a thoroughly discredited class. On the other hand, though too many get drunk at the hands of men who have no regard for law or public opinion, there has been in recent years comparatively few rows at the doors of taverns. The roads in the vicinity of the town are not now unsafe, as they used to be, by reason of the reckless driving of drunken men. The temperance sentiment is stronger than ever. And just in proportion as the law has been enforced, has the liquor evil abated? To any one who takes the trouble to look below the surface of the matter, it must be apparent that, notwithstanding all the hindrances placed in its way and the coldness with which it has been regarded, the Scott Act has dealt the liquor traffic, in this Province, at least, a staggering blow. Is it not reasonable to suppose that if followed by a Prohibitory Liquor law, operative throughout Canada, the great evils connected with the traffic would be almost, if not entirely, abated?

In this connection we must not forget to commend, as highly as we can, the recent efforts of the Stipendiary Magistrate and Police of this city. Undeterred by writs of certiorari and prohibition] and habeas corpus, and writs for damages, they have enforced and are enforcing the law. The result is that the traffic has received a decided check, and the best men in the town—those whose commendation is most worth having—are praising them. Of course the liquor sellers are not to be blamed for fighting as they do. A worm will turn when trodden upon; and, from their point of view, they may be justified in employing the ablest lawyers and taking

advantage of every loophole in the law and every mistake which the administrators of the law may make. We are not of those who denounce the liquor dealers and their counsel for trying, in a legitimate way, to hamper the officers of the law. But we are of those—the great majority—who admire the pluck with which the Stipendiary Magistrate and his officers are defending their positions, and endeavoring to inflict condign punishment upon the violators of the Scott Act. Public opinion will, we believe, justify us in saying that they will be upheld, and shielded from personal loss.

We cordially agree with his Lordship that all who pledge themselves to entirely abstain from the use of strong drink should be very careful how they make use of such pledges. But the fact that some persons break their pledges, and the fact that among the best temperance men are those who never formally took a total abstinence pledge, are not, it seems to us, sufficient reasons why a drinking man who feels that his power of will is being sapped by his insidious enemy, should not draw what strength he can from a pledge publicly given, and from the sympathy of friends desirous of seeing him maintain his honor unblemished. Or if a man sees his friends yielding to the seductive influences of the intoxicating cup and thinks he may save him by showing a good example, we think he should do so, even though some other persons have broken their pledges. St. Paul says, "if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth;" and the grand Christian example embodied in these words may well be applied by persons, strong themselves, who see their brothers and friends and neighbors offending because of the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

The "Patriot" and Senator Howlan.

THE Grit Party has thrown cold water upon Senator Howlan's Subway scheme, and the Patriot has deliberately insulted Senator Howlan. Neither the Party nor their organ are likely to gain much by these tactics. The people want improved means of communication with the mainland, and though some of them may, perhaps, agree with the Patriot concerning Senator Howlan,—no man, Grit or Tory, who has the interests of his country at heart, will deny that the scheme which Senator Howlan has propounded is calculated to benefit the Province. Nor will any man deny that Senator Howlan has promoted it ably and effectively—seeing that he has obtained for it the favorable consideration of some of the ablest engineers, statesmen and politicians now living. The repugnance of the editor of the Patriot to a grave digger is easily accounted for. Politically, and so far as this Province is concerned, he is in his grave. Curran, while passing the Irish Parliament Building on one occasion, met a person who had not always been true to the cause of Irish Independence. This person remarked that he always passed the building with sorrow. "Yes," quickly replied Curran, "the hangman never likes to look at a gallows." On the same principle the editor of the Patriot dislikes a grave digger. Perhaps Senator Howlan may live to dig the political graves of other Grit politicians who are not yet quite dead!

The Trainor Case.

HIS LORDSHIP CHIEF JUSTICE PALMER to-day gave his decision in this case, and decided that Trainor was illegally in prison, and ordered his discharge. Trainor was accordingly discharged this afternoon. An order was made restraining any action against the parties who made the arrest.

Prohibition in Politics.

The Toronto Mail's Ottawa correspondent telegraphs:—I had a conversation yesterday with one of the most prominent and active temperance men in the Dominion. The subject was the effect of Mr. Blake's declaration regarding prohibition upon the temperance vote. The gentleman referred to has been a life-long Reformer. He said:—"The effect of Mr. Blake's enunciation of the policy of the Reform Party on the question of prohibition will be to throw the temperance vote largely to the Conservatives, and for this reason we temperance people see that both parties now occupy about the same ground on this question, for Mr. Blake's deliverance was on the same lines as the recent announcements made by Messrs. Thompson and Foster. But we also see that the Mail, which gives a general support to the Conservative party and has a powerful influence with the party and with the public generally, has recently declared emphatically for prohibition and is working heart and soul in the cause. This shows us that the Conservative Party is progressing in the matter; for while the Mail is not the organ and cannot speak for that party, yet from past associations and present power its influence will have great weight in moulding Conservative opinions, and so, though there will be no public declaration on the subject perhaps, yet a great portion of the temperance people, in fact, all who place temperance before party, will vote Conservative where a choice has to be made between the nominees of the two old parties."

ACCORDING to a table published in London, the numerical strength of the leading religious bodies among all English-speaking people throughout the world is as follows: Congregationalists, 5,750,000; Baptists of all descriptions, 8,135,000; Presbyterians of all descriptions, 16,000,000; Episcopalianists, 21,000,000.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Prohibition Convention.

SIR,—A Convention of Temperance Delegates, representing the different temperance bodies in Queen's County, was held on Friday, the 17th inst., in the New Temperance Hall. D. W. Henderson was chosen chairman and the undersigned secretary.

After an interesting and profitable discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That this Convention pledges the Candidates of this County for the Dominion House of Commons that they support Prohibition when it is brought regularly before the House by the recognized Temperance leaders in Parliament on both sides; and that in the meantime, they vote for any improvement in the Canada Temperance Act that may be submitted, and that a committee be appointed to submit this Resolution to the respective Candidates.

Resolved, That this Convention would express its strong disapprobation of any candidate, either directly or indirectly supplying intoxicating liquor to electors during a political canvass, and that this Convention pledges itself, if possible, to have such candidates dealt with as the law directs.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that a bill should be passed in the Dominion Parliament to submit the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic to the electors of the Dominion at the earliest possible time;

Resolved, That Rev. W. R. Frame, and R. Angus and D. Henderson, Esqs., be the committee to submit the first resolution to the several candidates for Queen's County.

J. A. LAWSON, Secretary.

Justin McCarthy's Views.

A Buffalo, N. Y., reporter had an interesting interview with Mr. Justin McCarthy a few days ago. The cabled report that the Cabinet Council had determined to suppress intimidation meetings and probably seize the United Ireland newspaper was first discussed.

"Such action on the part of the Irish executive," said Mr. McCarthy, "would be ill advised, for they cannot win in any struggle with the National League, which stands between secret conspiracy and lawless agitation. The Tory Government would be simply dashing its head against a rock by adopting such an absurd and insane policy."

"What do you think of the prosecution of John Dillon and others?"

"Nothing will result from it but more strength to the cause. They should know by this time that coercion cannot be revived."

"Do you expect an effort will be made in that direction?"

"I think so. The Government will not attempt it alone, but will seek to pass a coercion bill along with a sham Home Rule bill. At least I conjecture so."

Mr. McCarthy said it was possible that Home Rule might be achieved by the Tories, who had before fought reform until it was inevitable. Lord Randolph Churchill, he said, was clever, audacious and had a schoolboy's courage. He might educate his party up to Home Rule.

"How long before you expect Home Rule to be brought about?"

"I hope to see it within two or three years."

What O'Donovan Rossa Says.

O'Donovan Rossa was seen a few days ago agent the sweeping charges published from the Executive Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, wherein he is accused of appropriating the Fenian funds and inducing traitors like McDermott and Phelan. He, of course, flatly denied all the charges, and said they were the outcome of a conspiracy. Phelan was an English agent who engaged with them to do certain work in America. It strikes me that there is another Phelan in America now, who has taken a similar contract from England, and my best and shrewdest advisers tell me that it is so. Major P. H. Horgan, of the Irish brigade, is on his way to California. He sailed on the Acapulca on November 24, and his last words to me when speaking to him at his home in Brooklyn the Sunday before were, "Rossa beware!" "You don't think," said I, "there is any danger of any more Phelan's or Dudley's?" "No," no said he; "but to kill you another way is what England would pay thousands for." I had a narrow escape from that Dudley woman—not the virtuous reputation. But the Dudley woman has been cared for by those who employed her. She has been in the Middle-ton asylum, but has been stolen out of it. Probably she is in England, but I know nothing about her. In conclusion, I will say I settled my account with the Fenian Brotherhood, and I go to work with the United Irishmen who are helping our brethren in Ireland to destroy the tyranny of England."

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Boschee's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size.

The August Flower for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c., &c.

AT Auction, at Rooms, on TUESDAY, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.—An assortment of Furniture, large lot second-hand Books.—ALSO—2 Stewart Cooking Ranges. A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer. Dec 18—21

Wholesale and Retail.

I HAVE on hand the very best lot of

Confectionery, Pastry Cake & Fruit in the City.

I have from the

Finest Lily Chocolate and

French Cream Candies,

down to the old-fashioned Molasses Candy. Try our Caramels, Molasses Chewing Gums, Fig Cream and Chewing Candies—they are new and fine.

Pastry, Fruit and Plum Cake, Cookies and Pies

FRUIT,

in Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Grapes, Pears and Cranberries.

NUTS—Assorted kinds. Barley Sugar Toys in great variety, at

W. F. CARTER'S.

Dec. 18—sat to th pat 21 tu & thur

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at City Clerk's office, up to 4 o'clock, p. m., on MONDAY, 21st inst., for making and furnishing seven Overcoats, for policemen, from sample to be seen at the office of the undersigned. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. H. MACPHERSON, City Clerk.

Dec. 18, 1886—11

Flour, Cornmeal, &c.

WE have just laid in Store the following Stock, and will sell Cheap for Cash:

125 bbls. FLOUR, "Stockwell Patent,"

125 " " " " "Beaver,"

125 " " " " "Kent,"

100 " K. D. CORNMEAL,

100 bags SALT.

Also—A Full line of General Groceries.

A. HORNE & CO., Upper Queen Street.

Ch'town, Dec. 16, 1886—dy 4 wky

NOTICE.

I HEREBY certify that Rev. W. R. Frame and J. W. Mitchell are the only persons authorized to receive subscriptions for the Protestant Union and grant receipts for the same.

JOSEPH WISE.

Dec 18, 1886.

PURE CANDY

MADE on the premises, from the Best Sugar and Finest Flavorings obtainable.

Don't run the risk of eating poisonous, adulterated candy, when you can be sure of getting it pure from us. Our

TABLETS AND DROPS

are equal to the finest English Confectionery, and have the advantage of being Fresh.

Our Caramels are very nice; our Chocolate Creams are delicious; our Brown Cream is the kind Ben Butler likes; our Cherry Candy and Chock Sticks are what the boys like.

Come and we will suit your taste and your purse.

FRUITS AND NUTS

in great variety. Choice GROCERIES, Colgate's Toilet Soaps and Perfumery.

B. BALDERSTON.

Ch'town, Dec. 16—3 wks 2 aw wky 11

NEW GOODS!

—FOR—

XMAS

—AT—

G. H. TAYLOR'S

JEWELRY, in Gold and Silver.

FANCY CLOCKS, in Plush, &c.

SILVERWARE, in Useful and Fancy Articles.

Everything LOW during the holiday season.

North Side Queen Square.

Dec. 11—cod wky 21

Closing-Out Sale.

BY Auction, MONDAY, December 20th, at 11 o'clock—

10 Barrels choice Winter-keeping APPLES, in Baldwin's, Russets, Nonpareil, Sp. Soltz, Pippin, Greenings, Sweet's, &c.,—ordered for positive sale to close consignments.

—ALSO—

Raisins, Grapes, Lemons, Oranges, Onions, &c.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Dec. 14, 1886.

Auction—Stock, &c.

AT Auction, at residence of MR. FRANK FERGUSON, lot 18, on

Wednesday, 22nd Dec., inst.,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

1 Mare, 5 years old in foal; 1 Mare, 10 years old; 1 Heavy Cart Horse, 10 years old; 1 Milch Cow, 4-year old Heifer, 1 Bull, 3 years old; lot of Sheep, 3 Pigs, Threshing Mill (complete); Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, Harness and complete Farming Plant, in Machinery, &c., &c.

Lot of Good Hay, Straw, Seed Wheat and Seed Oats.

TERMS—\$15 and under, cash; over \$15, ten months credit on approved joint notes.

If weather is unfavorable on 22nd, sale will be on first following day.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer.

Dec. 17, 1886—wky 11 Aly 18 & 20

APRON FAIR.

THE Ladies of St. Joseph's Society intend holding an Apron Fair in the

MARKET HALL,

ON

Monday, December 20th,

when the articles remaining unsold from the Bazaar, will be disposed of

Amusements of all kinds will be provided

Ch'town, Nov. 27, 1886—cod.

MERRY XMAS.

Feather Fire Screens, Feather Mats, Plush and Leather Satchels, Fur Muffs and Capes, Fur Gauntlets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Handkerchiefs—all kinds, Lined Kid Gloves and Mitts, Cushions, Slippers, Fender-Stools, Banners, Brackets, Footstools, Etc., Etc., Etc.

USEFUL PRESENTS, JUST THE THING FOR CHRISTMAS.

BEER BROS.

OLD FATHER CHRISTMAS

Grand HOLIDAY SALE at Morris' Book Store.

Big Bargains in every line, Christmas Cards, Holiday Books, Leather and Plush Cases, Albums, Work Boxes, Glass and China Ware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware, Toys and Games in variety.

The Cheapest Holiday Goods on the Island. Give us a call.

LEONARD MORRIS, MORRIS' BOOK STORE.

LONDON HOUSE.

DECEMBER.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, CHEAP.

Two hundred Ladies' FUR CAPES. The balance of our splendid stock of Ladies' MANTLES and ULSTERS.

Eleven hundred yards MANTLE and ULSTER CLOTHS. Fifteen thousand yards DRESS GOODS.

Forty-two hundred yards FLANNEL—Scarlet, White and Grey, from 16cts, up

A large and valuable assortment of Men's and Boys' READY-MADE CLOTHING, OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, &c.

Ladies' FUR MANTLES, JACKETS, GLOVES, &c. Men's FUR COATS, CAPS, GLOVES, &c.

Beaver, Astracum, Persian Lamb, and other FURS. SLEIGH ROBES, &c.

One hundred and fifty pairs of BLANKETS, very low. Three hundred half-chests splendid TEA, at 25 cts.

TEA, in packages of five, ten, and twenty pounds

HARRIS & STEWART, SUCCESSORS TO Geo. Davies & Co.

ALWAYS TO THE FRONT

Best Goods and Lowest Prices.

FROM this Fall's Importations we are showing some of the VERY BEST CLOTHS manufactured, in Meltons, Beavers, Worsted, Vicuna and Tweed

OVERCOATINGS,

SUITINGS & TROUSERS in all the leading patterns. We are making NAP CLOTH REEFERS FOR \$7.00.

READY MADE OVERCOATS

(OUR OWN MAKE) FROM \$3.00, UP.

We sell Imported Clothing with HAZZING for coat canvass. A very large stock of Fur Coats, Fur Caps, Sleigh Robes, Driving Gloves, in Persian Lamb and other kinds, at prices lower than we ever before offered. Don't buy till you see our stock. We are determined to give our customers the Best Value for their money.

D. A. BRUCE. Ch'town, Nov. 20, 1886