

THE CAMPAIGN!

Shall we Legalize the Liquor Traffic?

THE ANSWER IN THE CHURCHES.

Summary Reports of Addresses Delivered on Sunday.

MR. FOSTER, M. P., IN MARKET HALL.

An Immense Meeting and a Telling Speech.

His Lordship Bishop McIntyre made a powerful appeal to his congregation in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, on Sunday last, in support of the Canada Temperance Act.

He told them that what he was about to say might hurt the feelings of some of his hearers, but they were well aware that when he had a duty to perform with regard to the welfare of his congregation, he would perform it, even though it would not be pleasing to all.

He then referred to the election which will take place on Thursday next, for the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act, and pointed out the benefits resulting from the Act in different parts of the Island where it had been properly enforced.

He admitted that the Act, from the manner in which it had been carried out in Charlottetown, had not done as much good as it should have done. But for all that he was certain that it did a great deal towards lessening the sin of drunkenness in our midst, and, therefore, he held that this was a good reason why it should not be repealed.

He contrasted the misery, and sin, and woe which were constant dwellers in the abode of the drunkard and his family, with the peace and happiness which reigned in the household of the sober, upright man, and would leave his hearers to judge which was the better law to uphold—the law which made it lawful to manufacture drunkards, or the one which made it a crime? He pictured the drunkard in all his hideousness, showed what an example he was to his children, and asked was it any wonder that his sons grew up ignorant and debauched, or that his daughters left home as soon as they were able to earn their livelihood abroad.

The Canada Temperance Act, he said, had many powerful influences at work against it during the past three years. Every obstacle was thrown in its way by the tavern keepers, and those interested in the liquor traffic; but in the face of all this, it had accomplished an immense amount of good in the community. It will be more beneficial still when these obstacles are removed, and the Act carried out strictly, as he was sure it would be if sustained on Thursday next.

He dwelt at some length on the harm that was being done by those who were engaged in selling liquor illicitly, and earnestly entreated every man in the congregation to assist him in carrying on the good work of stamping out liquor selling and liquor drinking; and he knew of no better way they could do it than by going to the polls on Thursday next and recording their votes in favor of the Canada Temperance Act.

REV. DR. FITZGERALD said this was a time in which those who wish well to the country should speak and act. There are three parties interested in the settlement of the question now at issue. The first is the seller of ardent spirits, who wishes to get the sanction of law (which at present he has not) for the carrying on of his traffic.

Whoreon is excess; but be ye filled with the spirit.

Rev. J. BURWASH, of Prince Street Methodist Church, spoke very forcibly on the question at issue from the text, Proverbs xv. 3, 4. Righteousness in its widest sense we take to be Christianity in the example, precept, and practical Christian work of godly people.

1st. By educating the conscience, and so cultivating the moral sense. This moral sense is the foundation of law and jurisprudence. Behind British law is the British conscience.

2nd. By teaching the obligations of universal brotherhood, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." From this spring our political liberty, and our benevolent and charitable institutions.

3rd. "By knowledge," by encouraging general education, including instruction in the different branches of industrial science, thus laying the foundation of the highest material prosperity. All evil doing, but especially the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquor, is directly opposed to this.

Every minister and religious teacher finds this traffic to be the most dreaded enemy of his work. It never has led men to a better life; but in numberless instances, been the means of their spiritual ruin. It opposes the work of religion in educating the moral sense by searing the conscience and sapping the foundations of honor and integrity.

For proof, see the perjured testimony of both buyers and sellers in the Police Court in Scott Act cases. It is the opponent of Christianity in its benevolent and philanthropic work. It is the source of most of the pauperism and crime. It fills jails, almshouses, and lunatic asylums.

It is the greatest drawback to the material prosperity of the country. It has been estimated that in most communities the drink bill would be equal in eighteen years to the value of all the real and personal estate. It is the greatest enemy of education. This is the pronounced opinion of the people of Prince Edward Island, shown by the Act prohibiting teachers of schools from engaging in the traffic.

It is most dreaded by the faculties of colleges and higher schools as the greatest enemy of their efforts to maintain a healthy moral tone among the young men committed to their charge. It has been the enemy of knowledge by cutting short the career of some of the most gifted workers in science, art and literature. This sin is a reproach. To whom?

1. At present, to those who will sell in spite of the law. 2. To those who aid and abet them by obstructing the working of the law. 3. To those who endeavor by constant faultfinding to bring the law into discredit, and thus countenance its violation. 4. To those who do not actively assist in enforcing the law. An effort is being made to bring us, as a community, under the reproach of having on the Statute Book a sanction of this nefarious traffic. Vice, evil-doing, according to Lord Chesterfield, and every common sense right thinking man—should not be sanctioned or licensed, but prohibited.

REV. EDWARD WHITMAN, of the Baptist Church, Prince Street, opened his address by saying that intemperance as an evil has been too often discussed—is too generally admitted—to demand more than a passing notice. The evil still exists—blighting everything it touches—a source of sorrow and of woe. How to get rid of this destructive force has been and is the burning question. Two answers have been given:

1st. Try moral suasion. Bring the principles and inducements of morality to bear on the victim of the intoxicating habit. This has been done, and has succeeded in a few instances. But a reformed drunkard stands a poor chance while the temptations of the tavern beset him. Bring the principles and inducements of morality to bear on the conscience of the tavern keeper, and persuade him to abandon the business. You might as well apply the principles of morality to the ears of a hungry hog, to induce him to leave the trough with its bucket full of slops!

ance. Here are the parties in battle array—the illicit rum-sellers and their customers against the Churches, the Temperance Societies, the Bible, and God. On the 16th day of this month it will be proved to a demonstration whether the low, lurking, rum-selling drunkard producing elements of our community, are in the majority or in the minority. If the Scott Act is sustained, as I believe it will be by an overwhelming majority, it will be to our honor, but if through the indifference of many, the Scott should be repealed, it will be not dishonor, but disgrace.

THE REV. J. NICHOLS, of Montreal, officiated in St. James' church, on Sabbath last. After the sermon, he read the resolution of the Alliance, requesting the clergymen of the city, to make an appeal on behalf of the Scott Act. He then spoke as follows:—All that is necessary for me to say on this subject, may be stated in a few words. Every Christian is bound, by apostolic injunction, to "abstain from all appearance of evil."

On this passage, I base the duty of total abstinence, not only from all things confessedly evil in themselves, but also, from all things which are evil in appearance only. Now, all thoughtful men, and all the best members of society, pronounce the liquor traffic to be evil in appearance, evil in itself—and tremendously evil in its results. Grant this, and you have no discretion in the matter. You are bound by all the authority of a Divine mandate, not only to leave the evil untouched, but to vigorously vote it down. The mandate is enough for all Christians. You profess to be Christians, and, I am confident that next Thursday will find you ranged upon the right side. The Bible is against the traffic, and you will obey the Bible.

THE REV. G. W. HODGSON, began by saying that, in his opinion, it is the duty of every elector to vote. How he should vote was a question which each one should decide for himself. We must, however, carefully remember that we cannot repeal the present law without licensing taverns, saloons, etc. All our experience shows that it is chiefly in taverns and saloons that drunkards are made. Probably there was not one present who had not directly or indirectly, suffered from the licensed tavern. Who has not had a father, brother, son, or some other near and dear relative, a victim to the vice of intemperance contracted in taverns?

Who is now asking that the liquor traffic may again be legalized? Mothers, are you? Should you like to see your sons frequenters of respectable drinking houses? Fathers are you? Would you take your sons to spend their evenings in respectable liquor shops? Young men are you? Would it make your chances of obtaining a situation any better? Would your employers have more confidence in you if it were known that you frequent the licensed tavern? But it is said the present law has, to some extent, failed. I believe that statements as to the failure of the law have been greatly exaggerated. But suppose these statements are true, what is the wise course to pursue? If you saw a man grappling with a wild beast—with a firm hold upon the beast's throat—the beast wounded, but not fully subdued, and still making a desperate struggle—would you say "let go your hold." No. You would say, "hold him tight, and do not flinch, you will overcome him by and by." And this should be your course of action, with respect to the liquor traffic. You should keep the hold that you now have upon the throat of the liquor traffic. The very struggle that it is making, cries that it is uttering, proves that it feels that grasp—do not let go—hold on till you strangle it.

Most of those who say that the Act has failed admit that the principles of prohibition are good. Well, you will assist in bringing into force a prohibitory law by voting against the petition. If you do this, the law breakers, not you, will continue to be the ones responsible for its violation. Should you not much rather be in this position than in the position of one who had taken upon himself the terrible responsibility of sanctioning the licensing of taverns—in order that law breakers shall not have a law to break? Weigh the matter well. You are responsible before God for your vote. Ask him to guide you. Consider what is best for the highest interests of yourself and your children, and the safety and welfare of the community, and I believe you will mark your ballots against the petition. Women, you cannot vote, but you can—and I trust will—pray that God will make the right to prosper on Thursday next.

REV. S. H. RICE, of Upper Prince Street Church, delivered a temperance sermon before a large congregation, from the text, "Abhor that which is evil," and closed with an exhortation to the voters present to cast in their ballots to sustain the Scott Act.

MR. FOSTER, M. P., last evening addressed one of the largest and best audiences ever assembled in Market Hall; and it is good proof of his power as an orator that he held the attention of his hearers for well nigh two hours. He argued that electors should be governed by right principles—not by the measure of success which at first attended the working out of right principles. By patient and persevering effort those who act on right principles will assuredly triumph in the end. The Canada Temperance Act is based on a right principle; therefore, though it has not worked so well as was anticipated by its friends, it should be sustained on the 16th. The principle of prohibition is being asserted and established all over the Anglo-Saxon world. Within the past three or four years it has made wonderful progress in Great Britain, in the United States, and in Canada. In 1883 it was endorsed by a majority of 87 in the British House of Commons. The people of the State of Maine have, after twenty years trial, made it a part of the Constitution by a majority of 50,000. Kansas, Iowa, Ohio, and other States, are working it out. The sentiment of the Anglo-Saxon people is everywhere in its favor. And the voters of Charlottetown will not go back on their judgment of three years ago, but will stand by the prohibitory principle contained in the Scott Act.

Charlottetown is the keystone of the province, which, from end to end, has adopted the Canada Temperance Act; and if Charlottetown, legalizes the liquor traffic, the Counties will necessarily be affected. Electors of Charlottetown should remember

that they cannot vote independently of the rest of the Island. It is said that drunkenness should be put down by law; moral suasion cannot be used. Who says this?—the liquor dealers and those who are not susceptible of moral suasion! As a matter of fact, all temperance workers use moral suasion, though they do not prate about it. But they need also the aid of the law. Laws are made against tramps, burglars and highwaymen; why not against rum-sellers, who are more harmful and dangerous to the community than either of the others.

Some object to piecemeal legislation and want prohibition right off; others object to the Canada Temperance Act, because it makes drinking places disreputable. The sincerity of the first is to be doubted; and as for the second, the best answer to them is, "the more disreputable drinking places are made the better." There are, however, in Toronto, where they have the license system, 1,000 unlicensed and disreputable taverns, and there are many disreputable taverns in St. John and Halifax.

The Scott Act has been hampered by Constitutional questions, and where it has not been successful, the fault is largely due to those who work it. A farmer would not condemn his machine simply because the team would not draw it. Neither should the Scott Act be blamed because the officers of the law, have not always enforced it.

These facts should be borne in mind:—(1) In adopting a license system the first thing you do is to compromise with an evil. If the electors deliberately give their sanction to the evil (for the sake of fees or anything else), it will be the more likely to run riot. (2) The liquor interest is badly in want of respectability; (3) when you license the liquor traffic you sanction it; (4) when you license the liquor traffic you become responsible for what it does.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. A Protest. SIR,—As a temperance man I protest against my brethren in the noble cause voting for the petition in the coming election. We cannot be in a better position than we are in now. We can and do get all the rum, whisky, brandy and ale which we require, whilst, on the other hand, if the Scott Act be repealed, we cannot be in a better position; but, on the contrary, we will be unable to stop our neighbor or brother tempter from getting it, as we can now. We can now say to the rum-seller "thou shalt not sell," but should the act be repealed, we will sell in spite of us, the difference being that now he sells on our sufferance, then he will sell and be glad to do so. Therefore I call on lovers of Temperance, who have true and faithful Temperance principles at heart, and who desire to look well before the eyes of the world, to come forward early, and if need be, often, on Thursday, and vote against the petition got up by those liquor dealers.

Yours in haste, ONE OF THE RUSSIANS. Let Us Be Careful. SIR,—It is cause for humiliation that, after all the years of christian training, so many can be found who fail to see that it is wrong to license a man to sell rum. To me it is as clear as sunlight. And if it is wrong, that is final. I cannot be a party to anything that is wrong. The question is not, "Is the Scott Act more effective than a License Law?" If I were sure that it is not, yet nothing would lead me to vote for licensing. It is a rotten basis, and upon it you can build nothing strong. If miserable creatures will defy the law of the land, and other miserable creatures will aid them in it—if they say, as they do, "We will sell rum and do your worst," then let us bear it as meekly as we can until the moral sentiment is aroused, but do not let us admit that they have beaten us; do not let them insult us by offering us money that for so much they may do their devilish work in peace. Let us be careful that in the conflict of the ages between good and evil we are not siding with the devil.

October 12, 1884. To the Taxpayers of the City of Charlottetown: GENTLEMEN,—By voting for the Petition on Election Day, 16th inst., you will have your taxes reduced on Real Estate one-fourth, as the amount of taxes levied on Real Estate is \$26,000; amount which can be collected from licenses, \$6,500; thus showing a loss in three years of \$19,000. What folly for the citizens to lose such a large sum, when, by a repeal of the Scott Act, the city might be enriched with the money thus lost, and the sale of liquors regulated and restricted. There are larger importations of liquor at present than before the adoption of the Scott Act; therefore the sales must of necessity be larger, and the loss to the city revenue consequently apparent.

Yours truly, ANTI SCOTT ACT. Ch'town, Oct. 14, 1884. More Light. SIR,—I observe the city have erected several new gas lamps, one opposite the Post Office, another opposite the Police Station, and another on Queen Street, opposite the end of the Market House, thus supplying a long felt want. As many of our streets are still in total darkness, I only hope the good work may continue.

Yours &c., CITIZEN. SIR,—Will you kindly inform your many readers how it is that one of the Railway Clerks is allowed to solicit votes during working hours. I noticed one of them doing the city in a wagon with one of the shining lights, a tinsmith, holding the ribbons.

SIX HUNDRED AND ONE. Ch'town, Oct. 14, 1884. DIED. At Flat River, on the 3rd inst., Charles Morrison, aged 83 yrs, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland.

ROUND COAL.

BY Auction, to-morrow, Wednesday, Oct. 15th, at 11 o'clock, on Lord's Wharf 86 Tons Round Coal, Ex. Sch. Dielytus, from Glace Bay, C. B. This cargo will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Oct. 14.

Citizens' Skating Rink.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Citizens' Skating Rink will be held at the Rink on WEDNESDAY night, 15th Oct. inst., at 8 o'clock, p.m. Important business. A full attendance requested. By order, W. W. STANLEY, Secretary. Ch'town, Oct. 14, '84—21

N. B.

ELECTORS of Charlottetown who desire to retain the Canada Temperance Act, will mark their ballot thus:—

OCTOBER 16, 1884.

Voting on the petition to the Governor-General for the revocation of the order in Council bringing into force of the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," in the City of Charlottetown.

FOR THE PETITION: AGAINST THE PETITION: X

COAL. COAL.

DAILY Expected from Sydney:

- Per Brig. King Bird, 230 Tons Old Mine Sydney, (with certificate.) Per Sch. Ida May, 110 Tons Reserve Mine. Per Sch. Mary, 170 Tons Little Glace Bay. From Pictou, per Schs. Era, Wallace, Margaret Ann, Quickstep, B. Boak, Confederate, and William and Mary— 500 Tons Intercolonial Nut and Round. Per Sch. Sarah Elizabeth, 160 Tons Acadia Nut & Round.

All of which will be sold at the Lowest Market Rates.

C. LYONS, Acadia Coal Depot, Peake's No. 2 Wharf.

Ch'town, Oct. 10—3wks

Horses Wanted.

FIFTEEN good, blocky-built Horses, weighing thirteen hundred; also some good Drivers, aged from five to ten years. Apply to W. S. MCKIE, Upper Hillborough Street. Charlottetown, Oct. 7th, 1884.

Bedeque and Narrows Oysters.

HAVING secured the services of Mr. Joseph Carmody, the Subscriber is prepared to furnish OYSTERS by the barrel, gallon, quart, pint, stew, raw, fry, and half-shell a specialty. Parties requiring Oysters must leave their orders during the forenoon. PRICES:—Fifty cents per Imperial quart. P. P. GILLIS, UNION HOUSE. Charlottetown, Sept. 30th, 1884. 1m

FLOUR. FLOUR.

125 bbls. CHOICE PATENT, 375 bbls. SUPERIOR EXTRA, for prompt delivery at Charlottetown or Summerside. 20 bbls. No. 1 PILOT BREAD, 10 bbls. THIN FAMILY, FOR SALE BY J. A. CHIPMAN & CO., Corner Pownal and Water Streets. Ch'town, Sep 5

FOR SALE.

40,000 First-class Brick in Lots to Suit Purchasers. MCKINNON & McLEAN. Sept 20, '84.—2wk

KEROSENE OIL,

LANDING TO DAY, 50 Casks. CARVELL BRUS, Ch'town, Oct. 2nd.

Dr. Souville's Throat and Lung Institute.

Head Office, London, England

OFFICES IN AMERICA: Boston, Mass.; Toronto, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Winnipeg, Man.; and

6 Fawson St., Halifax, N. S.

THE Chief Surgeon of this world-renowned Institute will be at the Rankin House, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, where he may be consulted on all diseases of the Air Passages, Catarrh—deafness, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption. The hundreds of cases cured by the use of DR. SOUVILLE'S SPIROMETER, throughout the Provinces, is a sufficient guarantee of its value, and this visit is made entirely in the interest of such persons as are unable to journey to Halifax. The following are a few of the hundreds of testimonials received from patients in these Provinces:—

Oxford, Jan. 4th, 1884. Dr. M. SOUVILLE & Co.:

DEAR SIRS,—You asked me to write in three weeks' time and let you know the effect of your medicine, but I neglected doing so; but I am glad to tell you now that I am very much better. I used the Spirometer for two months, according to directions, when my cough was almost entirely gone. Since that time I have not used it very regularly, but have been very punctual in bathing in the salt and water, which I think has been a great benefit. I will use the Spirometer again, regularly, now, while the medicine lasts, and do not think I will require any more.

Yours, very respectfully, (Signed) MRS. G. D. HEWSON. TREBO, N. S., July, 1883.

Dr. M. SOUVILLE & Co.:

DEAR SIRS,—I have spent hundreds of dollars in the past, and over \$90 in one institution in Buffalo, without any good results; but after consulting you and taking the Spirometer, the effect was at once perceptible. To your treatment alone I give all the credit of curing me.

Yours truly, (Signed) A. T. SCHURMAN. 134 ARCADE STREET, HALIFAX N. S., Feb. 20th, 1884.

Dr. M. SOUVILLE & Co.:

DEAR SIRS,—While you were in Halifax you said that you would like me to write and let you know what improvement Mrs. Davies made under your treatment. I should have written before, but I thought I would wait until your treatment had a fair trial. But I am glad that I am now able to write and tell you that she is every day improving. She is gaining flesh and is daily getting stronger. The bleeding has not returned, and she does not feel any soreness about the lungs. She has a good appetite, and our friends seem to think that she is looking better now than before she was taken sick. Now, Sirs, hoping that many others may receive the same benefit from your treatment that Mrs. Davies has, I remain yours truly, (Signed) WM. DAVIES.

Consultation Free.

Those wishing to consult the Doctor may now avail themselves of this opportunity of so doing. They are invited to call as early as possible, as his visit must necessarily be short. Ch'town, Oct. 6—14 11th w'ly 1m

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding three lines, will be inserted for ten cents per day

DRIFTED—From her moorings, at Peake's No. 3 Wharf, on the 10th inst., a double-screw Boat, painted white, with red streak. Any person bringing her back, or giving information as to her whereabouts, will be rewarded.—L. J. REDDIS, at W. A. Weeks & Co. oct14 3i pd

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A good plain Cook; references required. Apply at this Office. oct14—3i

FOR SALE.—A good milch Cow; calved Thursday last. Apply to Philip Coyle, Kent Street East. oct14 1i pd

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A good plain Cook. Must have satisfactory references. Apply to Mrs. George Macleod, Kent Street East. oct14—6i

WANTED—Good Tailors for Bermuda. Good wages paid. For further particulars apply to J. L. Chambers, Hamilton, Bermuda. oct14

TO LET—A Cottage at Spring Park, opposite Cloth Factory, containing six rooms (pump in kitchen); also garden and stable. Apply to A. Clark, Oakland House. oct13—1f

TO LET—The second story of the building over Miller Bros., and recently occupied by Mrs. Purris as a dance hall, &c. Apply to M's. Off r. oct13—3i mwa

TO LET—The Cottage, situate on Sidney Street, opposite the Methodist Church, containing seven rooms, with stable attached, and well in yard. The houses are in excellent condition. Apply to the owner, at James Eden's, Pownal street.—EDWARD KELLY. oct11

WANTED—A Servant Girl. Apply to Mrs. A. S. Uquhart, Pleasant Street. oct11—3i

BOARDERS.—A Lady and Gentleman, or two Ladies, can be accommodated with parlor and bedroom in a private family, situation desirable; rooms large, airy and well ventilated. Apply at EXAMINER OFFICE. oct8—1w

FOUND—A Pocket-Book, containing a sum of money. Inquire at this Office. oct8

SEVERAL Ladies and Gentlemen can be very comfortably accommodated at Mrs. A. Hayden's, corner of Great George and Water Streets, opposite THE EXAMINER OFFICE. (see 25, 4w thn, sat pd)

FULL LINE of McCormick's celebrated BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY, at R. K. BRACE'S. [sep16 3m

A CLERK with some experience in a Grocery Store will find employment by addressing P. O. Box 51. [sep16