

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 13, 1894.

A PLAIN DUTY.

A grave question, to be considered at this moment, in relation to the recent plebiscite on Prohibition, is how far it ought to be regarded as a mandate to Municipal, Provincial and Federal authorities in the exercise of their respective constitutional powers for the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Mr. F. S. Spencer, who organized the plebiscite movement, is reported in a recent telegram as saying: "In every municipality in which the Prohibition vote is sufficiently overwhelming to warrant action, our friends should at once appeal to the Municipal Council, asking for the passage and submitting of a by-law. An advance in this line will not weaken, but rather strengthen, our determination to insist on further legislation."

This is taking the clear ground that an overwhelming vote in favor of total Prohibition should be accepted as amenable to deal with a part of the question, even when it is certain that no constitutional power exists to prohibit the importation. Mr. Spencer's opinion is valuable as indicating the stand of the Dominion Alliance and the respect which that organization thinks ought to be paid to the Plebiscite vote.

But a much greater authority than Mr. Spencer has spoken on this question. We refer to Dr. Bourinot, C. M. G., Chief Clerk of the House of Commons and author of "Parliamentary Procedure and Practice." While in Toronto the other day, Dr. Bourinot was interviewed by the reporter of the Montreal Star, who reports him as saying in regard to the Plebiscite vote in Ontario—

"Sir Oliver Mowat having asked an expression of public opinion is bound to abide by the result of that vote. He is now bound to carry out the decision of the people to its logical conclusion as far as possible within the limits of his well-defined constitutional authority. There can be no question that he has full control over the total system of the Province. In my opinion, he has the power to shut up every retail shop in this Province."

If Mr. Spencer correctly represents the views of the Dominion Alliance, and Dr. Bourinot, the true constitutional ground, then it is clearly the duty of Sir Oliver Mowat, in Ontario, Mr. Greenway, in Manitoba, and Mr. Peters, in Prince Edward Island, to prohibit the traffic in their several Provinces as far as their constitutional powers will allow them to go. Dr. Bourinot takes this view regarding Sir Oliver Mowat's duty, even though the ballot papers were marked with the words "Prohibit the importation," and "although he (Dr. Bourinot) was not aware that Sir Oliver had given any definite pledge to prohibit." The case is much stronger in P. E. Island, where the words on the papers were:

"FOR PROHIBITION." "AGAINST PROHIBITION." In view of the stand taken by the Dominion Alliance, as indicated by Mr. Spencer's views of the constitutional grounds so clearly laid down by Dr. Bourinot, the greatest constitutional authority in Canada, the Premier of Prince Edward Island should deal at once with the traffic in Charlottetown. The people of this city, by a vote of 836 to 288, declared in favor of Prohibition. If the vote cast at the Plebiscite is entitled to respect anywhere, it is entitled to it in Charlottetown, where the majority was decisive; and if any government should accept that vote as a mandate, it should be the government under whose auspices it was taken. No greater slight could be placed on the recent Plebiscite than the bringing on of a Scott Act election in Charlottetown pending the action of our Legislature. Should a Scott Act election be held, and a different vote be cast than on the 13th, it would discredit the plebiscite vote as an index of public opinion, not only in Charlottetown, but all over the Dominion. Besides, prohibiting the sale in Charlottetown by the Provincial Legislature, accompanied by efficient provisions for its enforcement, would be far more effective than the Scott Act, which experience has demonstrated is difficult to enforce. We think it is the plain duty of temperance men, irrespective of party, to call on Premier Peters to consummate a measure to which he is constitutionally committed.

SHIPMENT OF MUTTON.

The recent shipment by Messrs. Deacon and Drummond, of Freetown, of seven hundred carcasses of mutton to Winnipeg and other points in the Northwest, shows, at least, that there is enterprise in this Province to take advantage of openings in the outside markets. It appears that sheep, in the Northwest, were last year a success of with footrot and other diseases, and could not be slaughtered for meat. At the same time, the price in the Boston market went below the profit limit. Messrs. Deacon and Drummond were consequently able to supply some of the demand for mutton in the Northwest. We learn that a part of their shipment was sent as far west as Vancouver, where, we have no doubt, the "Island mutton" was enjoyed at the dinner tables of some of our Islanders abroad. Climatic or other causes seem to be detrimental to flecks upon the prairies. The intense heat of summer, and perhaps the lack of moisture and salt in the air, tend to prevent the full development of the sheep and to render the mutton less juicy and toothsome than that produced here. It may, consequently, happen that the Northwest will, as it fills up, afford a market for considerable quantities of mutton from this Province—though when the United States duty on mutton shall be abolished or materially reduced, we shall probably find a nearer market for all that we can supply in the cities of the eastern seaboard.

However this may be, the present juncture seems to be one in which our flocks might well be enlarged. The prospect of a better market in the States for both wool and mutton; the increasing demand of our own Canadian towns all along the line; and the "run-out" condition of too many of our fields as a result of continuous cropping—these are all reasons why we should have larger flocks to fertilize the soil and supply the markets with wool and mutton. Farmers abroad may be able to produce beef as good as ours; but they can't produce such mutton.

HEAVY SNOWSTORM.

Drifts from Eight to Twelve Feet High Reported.—The Stanley in the Straits.

A severe snow storm, accompanied by a high norwesterly gale, set in yesterday and is still raging. The storm is the heaviest experienced for a good many years. In some parts of the city the snow banks range from eight to twelve feet in height, and not a few persons preferred to remain in their houses to-day rather than venture out to their work.

There was a very small attendance at the meeting in Zion Church last evening on account of the storm, and for the same reason the meeting of the Charlottetown Driving Park and Exhibition Association, to have been held in the Philharmonic Hall, had to be postponed, as announced elsewhere.

The storm is general throughout the Province. Everywhere the roads are blocked, and it is only with the greatest difficulty people can move out at all. Along the coast of the railway the storm is very severe, and banks of snow from ten to twenty feet high are reported. There are no trains moving to-day.

Friends of those who are agitated and naturally concerned about the Stanley which was in the straits all day to-day and all last night. It is probable that she is riding out the storm in the most sheltered place the captain could find, and she will make port all right after the storm abates.

SUPREMACY COURT.

This forenoon, an application of Mr. D. C. McLeod, an order was made for the examination of Mr. Abner Brehaut, preparatory to his entering upon the study of law in the office of Mr. D. A. McKinnon.

The trespass case of George A. W. Robertson vs. Alexander Kennedy, was concluded yesterday afternoon. The court took time.

Dickinson vs. Gorman.—Action on a note. Now before Mr. Justice Hodgson and a jury. Hector C. McDonald for plaintiff, and D. C. McLeod, and J. J. Johnston for defendant.

HOPE RIVER NOTES.

The elections over, our local politicians have again subsided into quiet life—the defeated ones looking forward to future revolutions in the wheel of time, the victorious ones indulging in the sense of relief that follows a severe struggle.

Our roads are at present very passable, which fact, no doubt, will be considered attributable to the resident supervisor, lately appointed.

The debating club has once more been reorganized and possesses some very aspiring and enthusiastic members, but notwithstanding this the present contingent of members is not so numerous as in former years. It is to be regretted that the club has not been able to secure a regular teacher, Mr. A. C. Cullen, who has lately taken charge of one of the departments of the De La Salle school.

Rev. D. B. Reia has been paying a short visit to his home during the Christmas festivities. While there, he was presented with a handsome carriage horse and set of silver-mounted harness by his teachers, so that he might be enabled to enjoy the comfort and pleasure of the valuable sleigh and robes presented by his Charlottetown friends a few days previously.

Hope River, Jan. 12, 1894.

HAPPY ISLES.

The census returns of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man give an exceedingly comfortable picture of life in the land where the fisher folk and the husbandman live down with the wild and untamed tourist. The Isle of Man has an average of three acres of land for each of the 55,008 inhabitants, but Jersey has only 2.5 acres for each of a population with half an acre each.

Peasant proprietorship has made its way in these islands, with the result that the crops would be the envy of the English or Scottish farmer, and that poverty does not meet the philanthropist at every turn. Of course the husbandmen in these islands do not find it necessary to lay out immense sums in order to gain a sufficient crop, as has to be done in Britain; but all the same they do not scruple at hard work—a position of affairs which, other conditions being equal, always commands some reasonable return. The inhabitants seem to be a highly respectable people altogether, for three pawnbrokers supply the wants of the Channel Islands, while the police force numbers twenty-one, all told—an allowance of one officer to 4,922 citizens.

Sir,—I understand that it is the intention of the Curling Club to hold their sports this year on the ice near one of the wharves, the same as in Montreal and other large towns. The ice supply will be increased from the public and lighted by electricity. Arrangements will be made to have it regularly flooded with fresh water. Skaters will have an opportunity of enjoying a good heat of outside skating for the small sum of five cents. Work will probably be completed before the end of the month.

ICE! ICE! ICE! CHERLER.

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Oilcloths

PROWSE BROS. & CO'S.

Charlotte, Jan. 8, 1894—ly

Charlotte, Jan. 8, 1894—ly

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A REPLY TO MR. HEARTZ.

Sir,—Allow me to make a few remarks concerning Mr. Heartz's letter re Halifax City Prison, water waste and sewers. I am surprised that he would lend his name to any party to publish such an unfair comparison on our sewer question. I can place the author of the letter. I am not taunting him with being unable to write a good letter, but he is misled, easily misled.

The city prison is on a very high bluff outside of water service area. It is also outside of the sewer system. They may have a local sewer emptying into Bedford Basin. The first extract from a report is on disease and lack of water at the prison. The second extract deals with the great waste of water. Many remain, the letter would suppose that the prison was situated in the quantity of water on account of so much waste, there not being sufficient supply. The prison is not connected with the water service. Want water for cleanliness will cause disease. But the sickness there cannot be accounted of sewers where they are away from them. The prison is two miles from the centre of the city and the sewer is not connected with the water service.

Halifax sewers are largely built of brick and cement, and the older ones made of wood. Mains are large enough for a man to almost stand erect. They are rough and uneven on the inside, and, of course, clog. The Charlottetown system will be of iron pipes, smooth and up to the time for its usefulness. We do not propose to put in a second class sewer nor yet a big sewer to accommodate 50,000 people.

Halifax is growing and needs more accommodation of sewers and supply of water. The millinery district, which is only five times the cost of our system. You want to know something of the history of Halifax, to form an opinion as to cost. They have conditions that we have not, and facilities of which you know nothing whatever.

They have two lakes, the high and low pressure. The low comes in from "the chain of lakes," some two miles out, and supplies the lower levels of the city. To get a lead of water they have a very large dam, built of granite. The supply can be increased by building on the dam, as there is enough running away to supply all of Halifax. But they can't get the pressure.

When water was wanted for the higher parts being built up, they went out nine miles to Spruce Hill Lake, and brought an independent pipe giving rise to a high pressure, making fourteen miles of main line outside of the city. At Spruce Hill they had to run the water off and clean out the whole bottom of the Lake. It was full of moss and rotten wood. They have also a large retaining wall at the chain of lakes. You can see where a million can easily go.

Waste or consumption.—Charlottetown uses 30 gallons and Halifax, they say, runs from 60 to 240 daily per head. Consider that they have to supply the I. C. R., W. & A. R., C. P. R., for engines and cars cleaning streets and many large factories, all the vessels and all the steamers plying there, and you can see what a supply is needed. Your item of expense, "catch pits," you need not worry about. Our system will not increase them. You know the report says: "street washings will not be admitted to the sewer." Act fair in the discussion.

Mr. Heartz is giving lots of advice. I suggest that he call people, just as respectable as he is, or any in his diogenes clique (and who are more profitable to the city) by some other name than a gang.

On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 16th, With a slight Change of Programme.

To avoid overcrowding, only a limited number of tickets will be sold. Those holding tickets of last Wednesday evening will be admitted on presentation of same ticket.

Admission, 15 cents. Entertainment commences at 8 o'clock. jan12

BUY Carter's Almanac.

You'll Need it Hundreds of Times before this Year is out.

COSTS ONLY 15 CENTS.

FOR SALE AT Carter's Bookstore.

jan2

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USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the great Blood and Nerve Remedy.

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ODDS AND ENDS.

"What do you publish a paper for, I'd like to know?" sarcastically inquired an irate politician of a country editor. "For two dollars in advance," replied the editor, "and you owe for four years."

A judge, in crossing the Irish Channel one stormy night, knocked against a well-known witty lawyer, who was suffering terribly from sea-sickness. "Can I do anything for you," said the judge. "Yes," gasped the sea-sick lawyer, "I wish your lordship would overrule this motion."

An old farmer who was engaged in litigation recently, employed a certain lawyer to conduct his case. As the lawyer was not talking exactly to suit him, he got up to make a few remarks himself. The judge, of course, made him take his seat. He got up again, and the judge made him take his seat again. A third and fourth time this happened, and finally the farmer got up and said: "Well, judge, you won't let me talk, won't you let me talk?" "Why, certainly," replied the judge. "Well, judge," he said, "I think all and these lawyers are a set of rascals."

Syrup of Figs Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, relieving colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

MARRIED. At San Francisco, Cal., on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Malton H. Wilson, William D. Hayward to Miss Carrie Squarabrings, both formerly of P. E. Island.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 10th of Jan., 1894, by the Rev. L. Opie, Mr. William Cairns, of Freetown, to Miss Theresa L. Tackett, of Wilmet Valley.

At the residence of the bride's uncle, on Jan. 10th, by the Rev. M. Campbell, Mr. William Bates, Beloeque, to Miss Sarah M., daughter of Mr. Alexander Buchanan, of Bradfallane.

DIED. At Bannockburn, on Jan. 8th, 1894, of rheumatic fever, Eliza, beloved wife of William Auld, aged 74.

At the P. E. Island Hospital, on Friday, 12th inst., Kate Campbell, daughter of the late James Campbell, of Summerside, aged 39.

At North Bastico, on Saturday, 6th inst., Jane McKenzie, beloved wife of the late R. B. Morrison, of Amherst, N. S., in the 63rd year of her age.

Pono's Extract, used alike by the medical profession and the people, it holds a position held by no other medicine in this country, or, perhaps, the world.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouchsafed for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

St. Peter's Schoolroom.

By special request of a number of those who were unable to obtain admittance to the Entertainment held in St. Peter's Schoolroom last Wednesday Evening, the management of the Band of Hope have decided to repeat it.

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E. R. Brown

CHARLOTTETOWN.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

THE STORM IN NOVA SCOTIA

Terrible Experience of Shipping.

A Sydney Brigantine a Total Wreck.

HALIFAX, Jan. 13.

A fierce snowstorm raged through the Province yesterday, and through the night the shipping had a terrible experience. Trains are delayed. The brigantine Glenochy, owned in Sydney, is a total wreck near Barrington.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Gubernatorial Precedence.

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.

Parliament has been prorogued pro forma, until Feb. 26.

A despatch from the Colonial Office accords the title of Honourable to the Solicitor General and the two Controllers during their tenure of office, and also gives them precedence after the members of the Privy Council not in the Cabinet.

The Lieutenant-Governors of Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island and the Territories take rank after the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and his predecessors are Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia.

House of Commons.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The report stage of the Parish Councils Bill was finished at midnight, and the bill passed its third reading amid Liberal cheers. The House adjourned until Feb. 12th.

Heavy Failure.

MONTREAL, Jan. 13.

A heavy failure is announced. George Bishop, engraver and real estate dealer, has abandoned his estate with liabilities of \$100,000.

Business in Nova Scotia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

Bradstreet's report says that general business in Nova Scotia is quiet and collections are fair.

Skating Match.

ST. JOHN, Jan. 13.

Breen defeated Laidlaw, of Halifax, in a skating race last night.

1894

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JAS. PATON & CO.