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NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1887. VOL. 19.—NO. 254.

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Feb. 12, 1887—eod wky

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March 7—2aw & wky

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83

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LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

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March 8th, 1887—1 mo

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IN order to have more room, and increase our **Printing, Bookbinding and Blank Book Manufacturing** Business, we are enlarging our premises, and have disposed of our Stock of

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— TO —

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where parties may in future procure everything in the above line, at prices lower than else where in the Province.

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March 19, 1887.

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This is a Genuine Sale, as we want to commence in our new premises with an entire New Stock.

This Discount is for Cash Only.

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ROBERT MUTCH.

Gallas Point, March 18, 1887—2aw wy 1m

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TENDERS will be received at the Finance Department, Ottawa, up to and including the 1st day of May next, from persons or companies for the performance of the following steamship services, viz:—(1st) a line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax to Havana, thence to Kingston, thence to Santiago de Cuba, thence to Canada; and (2nd) a line of mail steamers between Canada and Porto Rico and adjacent Islands. Trips to be made by each line fortnightly. Steamers to be of a size sufficient to carry 2,000 tons of cargo and to be able to steam twelve knots an hour, averaging not less than eleven knots an hour. The contract in either case to be for a period of five years. Tenders will be received for the above services either separately or together. Tenders to be marked on the outside "Tenders for Steamship Service to West Indies." The Government of Canada do not bind themselves to accept any tender.

By command,

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 7th Feb., 1887—feb19 law til april 30

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For further particulars apply to

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Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1886.

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NOTICE.

ALL amounts due W. R. BOREHAM, unpaid by the 21st MARCH, inst., will be placed in our Attorney's hands for collection on that date.

Amherst Boot & Shoe Manf'g Co.

March 12—tf dte

The Sentence.

THE object of these papers is to give hints to teachers towards a more satisfactory treatment of English constructions. It often happens that while pupils are in class a matter is introduced and discussed for which they are not ready; they think they have grasped it when in fact it has made but little impression. After they are thrown on their own resources, the matter perchance comes up again, demanding not merely a vague attention but a clear solution; and then first do they recognize the actual difficulty that was before them. The explanation given prematurely remains only as a blurred remembrance. This is my excuse for going over ground again that every teacher has already traversed, both under a master and as a master; with a view to greater agreement as to what claims notice by the way.

I am sometimes asked, "Do you ever have any hesitation in assigning a word or phrase to the subject as contrasted with the predicate of a sentence? Might not a certain expression be viewed equally well as an integral part of either?" Such a question calls for a brief discussion of what a sentence is.

There is no satisfactory definition of a sentence. No grammarian has so worded his definition as to make it apply to other moods than the indicative. A sentence is, or suggests, a thought, whether in the form of a statement, wish, question, command, or even conception; and the characteristic of it is that in it two elements are as it were in organic union. Subject and predicate are terms that have a mutual reference; noun and verb have not. The presence side by side of noun and verb does not make a sentence any more than the nearness of a horse to a wagon would constitute a "team." In the sentence, the noun is *yoked* to the verb, and the verb to the noun; it is thus that they become subject and predicate. To analyze a sentence is, as it were, to detach in thought the harnessed horse from the mounted wagon. Of course some sentences are so simple that they can be characterized at once; the noun with its attributes, whether restrictive or appositive, forming a distinct subject; the verb with its object or adjuncts forming a distinct predicate. But sometimes a simple sentence is enlarged by the addition of a conditioning phrase which seems to belong equally to subject and predicate. Especially is this true in elliptical sentences. For instance take the sentence, "I do not know if they have done it." Here the involved clause is conditional in [illegible] verb "know," it serves as an object to it. Plainly, the full sentence is, "If they have done it, I do not know it." "I do not know that they have." Here the order alone decides the best statement of the analysis.

Again, take the sentence, "It says little for a government when the people are kept from revolt by the use of terror." Here the involved clause serves a double purpose. In form it is an adverbial clause of occasion or circumstances; it also involves the antecedent of the preparatory subject "it." The full sentence again is, "*When* such is the case, *that* it is the case says little for a government." Such instances of contraction are not always elegant; one feels them grammatically unsatisfactory; but then language follows the general tendency to reach its end or express its meaning with the smallest expenditure of force or breath. So careful and critical a writer as Freeman admits such constructions.

It is manifest that since subject and predicate are thus interlaced, the same effect may be produced by inserting a conditioning phrase in either the subject or predicate. In English we say, "I will do it gladly." In Latin they say, "I will do it glad." The statement, "I will do it" is conditioned by the idea of gladness. Now if the agent is glad, his temper will appear in his act; likewise, from the spirit of the act we can infer the temper of the actor. As though the full thought were "Being glad, I will do it gladly," and we took the liberty of omitting the idea is one of the two places.

There is a tendency operating among grammarians now, to assign phrases more according to the meaning and less according to the form. For instance take the sentence, "Men if persistently idle deserve to suffer." Here the added phrase conditions the subject, or is a necessary part of the subject. Why not call it an attributive phrase involving a condition? Probably the full sentence is: "If certain men are persistently idle, these men—those who are idle—deserve to suffer." If I write "Men who are persistently idle deserve to suffer," I have more plainly an adjective clause; but the idea of condition is still lurking there, and would put the verb in Latin or Greek in the subjunctive mood.

To conclude these examples: "I will trust him though all others should think me mad." Here we have a clause telling the circumstances of my statement; it is plainly an adverbial clause, containing an admission or concession. But if I say, "I will trust him, though believed by all to be dishonest," there is not the same necessity for calling the concessive phrase adverbial; it is rather attributive to "him:" and this would come out more clearly if our language were inflected, so as to show the agreement in case between "him" and "believed."

I have been asked these questions:—

1. Have intransitive verbs any voice?

They certainly have an active voice; at least they come under the only definition possible for the active voice, viz: "When the doer of an act is also the subject of a sentence, the verb is said to be in the active voice."

2. Parse "alone," in the sentence "and I alone remain."

Alone, a restrictive or definitive adjective, qualifying "I."

In parsing, it is my practice to ask for a statement of what is peculiar either in the general or special use of the word in question. Alone belongs to a small group of adjectives, capable of being used only after [illegible]

the noun. Its companion-words are afloat, asleep, etc.

3. "And now once more, in part *transfigured* through the open door appears the self-same scene." The word is underlined for parsing.

Transfigured is the perfect participle passive, qualifying 'scene,' from the regular transitive verb 'transfigure.'

T. A. LEPAGE.

"The Habit of Public Speaking."

A correspondent at Malpeque writes: "The good people of Malpeque were lately treated to an admirable discourse upon the above subject by that prominent politician and lawyer, J. H. Bell, Esq., of Summerside. It is not too much to say that in point of delivery, practical instruction, judicious and pleasing use of pathos, humor and description, the lecture was throughout a grand success, and it is to be regretted that the state of the roads, the short time for advertising, and the busy season of the year, prevented the attendance of as large an audience as might have been expected. However, those who had the good fortune to be present were highly delighted with the literary fare, and many, no doubt, went away feeling for the first time that they had in them the stuff of which orators are made. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Mock Parliament—a society which, ever since its organization, has had almost unparalleled success, and which will hereafter, no doubt, owing to the encouraging, practical assistance derived from Mr. Bell's splendid discourse, rise to even greater heights of prosperity. Although being obliged to trust entirely to my memory, I should like to give here a short synopsis of the lecture, but I fear to tamper with its symmetry, and will simply recommend Mr. Bell's lecture on the "Habit of Public Speaking" to any society or individual that may stand in the same need of practical assistance as did the Mock Parliament of Malpeque."

Restricting the Liquor Traffic.

Throughout Canada and the United States the drift of public opinion and the tendency of legislation are in the direction of imposing restrictions on the liquor selling business. In St. Louis a liquor license now costs $1,500, and in Omaha it costs $1,000. These are high figures; and, as statistics show, they have resulted in a salutary decrease in the number of liquor-selling places. In the former city there is now one saloon to every 302 of the population, and in the latter one to every 484. That the proportion of saloons is comparatively small would appear to be the fact, [illegible] circumstance that New [illegible] for every 150 people. The New York Legislature is apparently satisfied with the high license experiment elsewhere, for that body now proposes to increase the license fee in New York city and in Brooklyn from the nominal $75 to $1,000. In other States which have not adopted or attempted to adopt the principle of prohibition, high license fees are also proposed.

On this side of the line Eastern Canada has passed so far the most stringent liquor legislation. Prince Edward Island has, as is well known, prohibited the sale of liquors altogether, the various counties having with one accord adopted the Scott Act. Nova Scotia has just carried into operation a more stringent licensing law than any on a Provincial statute book. Saloons have been abolished; and bars are no more. Shops are licensed to sell not less than a pint, but this must not be consumed on the premises. Hotels are allowed to sell for their boarders at their meals, or to send liquor to their rooms; but they must not sell over a counter. At the same time, the license fee has been trebled. The law has put 120 liquor sellers out of the business in Halifax alone, and in the few days that it has been in operation it has practically overwhelmed the regular barroom loafers with sobriety.

The New Brunswick Legislature is now considering a restrictive bill, introducing a system somewhate severe, but not half so advanced as that of Nova Scotia. The saloons under the New Brunswick law will remain, but saloon keepers will be prohibited under heavy penalties from selling to minors or to persons who are intoxicated. The most important feature of the New Brunswick bill is the provision that no license shall issue in a city unless two-thirds of the ratepayers of the ward in which the projected tavern is to be located petition for it. An equally interesting point in the bill is that touching the Scott Act. It requires the municipalities to appoint and pay preventive officers, and names a fine which is to be imposed upon such officers who fail to do their duty. The salaries are to be $500 a year, and the fine for neglect is to be $50 per case.

The movement in favor of restriction has reached as far west as Montreal. There is in that highly favored city a drinking shop for every hundred and fifty of the population, or for every thirty heads of families. This is a very sumptuous provision; so liberal, indeed, that it is not at all a matter for surprise that Protestant and Roman Catholic temperance men should unite in their efforts with a view to lopping off some of the superfluous bars. The Catholic Association has prepared a petition to the Legislature, pointing out the curious fact that the license laws of Quebec give every municipality, except Montreal and Quebec city, the right to limit the number of licenses. Why these exceptions should have been made it is difficult to understand. But, anyway, the Catholic Association wants them to be removed, and suggests that as a second step in the right direction the number of licenses in Montreal be reduced one-half. It will be observed with gratification that the law is gradually making the dispensation of alcohol a difficult business.—*Ex.*

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and liver complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as billiousness, sick headache, costiveness, nervous prostration, indigestion, dizziness of the head, palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle, 10 cts. Try it.