THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1887.

Editorial Notes.

— By the death of Mr. William Lowe, Charlottetown has lost one of its old landmarks,—one who has left many landmarks behind him in the shape of well-built houses. Mr. Lowe was at one time the first house carpenter of the town, and was employed in the erection of many of the finest buildings. In recent years he has devoted his attention to the care of one of the largest and finest gardens in the Province. A good citizen has passed away.

— A gentleman, resident at Quebec—one who is competent to judge in military matters—in the course of a letter to THE EXAMINER concerning the recent meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association, writes the following highly gratifying words about the contingent sent from this Province:

"The P. E. Island detachment were a credit to their Province. They were a fine, well-set-up and well disciplined body of men. We will be very glad to see them back here again."

— The management of the Provincial Exhibition recently held at Quebec, is severly criticised by the Montreal papers. It is said that almost everything was mismanaged. The prize list was an enigma; the posters were miserable. The buildings were not ready on time. Visitors the first day had little to look at but laborers at work that should have been completed the previous week. The Premier, when he formally opened the fair the second day, was in full view of two still incomplete structures. The judges were dilatory in their work, and, even allowing for what the beaten competitor always says, seems to have given just cause for complaint. The cause of all this seems to lie in the fact that Quebec has not an active and competent secretary for the Board of Exhibition Commissioners—such as our Mr. McNeill.

—A gentleman, whose duty it has been of late to read and mark more than a thousand examination papers, discourses with no little vigor in *The Week* on the lamentable ignorance of grammatical construction, and the very noticeable lack of clearness of thought displayed by the vast majority of candidates who present themselves for examination "for the junior matriculation of the University of Toronto, for the second class, and for the third class, teachers' certificates." It is asserted that there are too many inducements held out to the youth of both sexes in Ontario to enter upon studies for which the majority ef them are by nature and circumstances wholly unfitted; that young men who ought to be following the plough and the harrow, and young women who ought to be in the kitchen and the dairy are tempted into paths of life which they are utterly incompetent to tread. This sorry state of things, remarks the *Star*, is not peculiar to Ontario." The *Star* is right.

— A Justice of the Peace residing in one of the most populous parts of Queen's County, says:—

"When we had the so-called licence law known as the 'Shaw Act,' no liquor was sold in this settlement. A majority of the people invariably refused to grant a license to anyone, and if anyone began selling liquor on the sly, he was quickly informed upon by his neighbors who seemed to feel that, having refused a tavern, they were bound to see that no one sold illicitly. But now there are several houses here where liquor is sold to what will be, I feel sure, the ruin of a number of young men, and though I would be glad to punish the liquor sellers, no one has yet laid an information against any one of them, nor seems likely so to do."

We greatly regret to hear this. The reports we have had were generally to the effect that the Scott Act has been, on the whole, well respected in the country, particularly in Queen's County, and has consequently proved a great boon to the people. We hope the country in not going like the town.

— Lieut. Gordon's report anent the navigation of Hudson Straits and Hudson Bay is condemned as inaccurate by Mr. D. J. Beaton of Winnipeg. Mr. Beaton's statements imply that Lieut. Gordon was unduly nervous about the safety of his ship, on which the Montreal *Herald* remarks that Lieut. Gordon was expected to bring home his ship and crew, and the particular duty upon which he was engaged, did not call for any exhibition of dare-devil dash with which British sailors are credited, and of which Mr. Gordon has his full share. Mr. Beaton says the Alert was not a suitable vessel for the expedition and her want of power was notorious when the Government selected her. He states also that Lieut. Gordon was more or less lacking in experience of ice, and therefore, Mr. Beaton's criticism of that gentleman is, the *Herald* thinks, unfair, on his own showing. An officer having a limited experience in ice navigation, in command of a ship of insufficient power, and with the lives of his crew and others depending on his care, is expected to use all possible caution, particularly when nothing is to be gained by reckless daring. Lieut. Gordon's report may, or may not, have any value, but if it has not, we do not believe that the circumstance is due to any want of daring, or that recklessness of any kind would have altered the nature of his report.

A peculiar state of affairs exist in Smith County, Kansas. The probate judge of that county is insane. He should be removed, but the governor finds himself in a dilemma. He cannot appoint a probate judge until a vacancy occurs, and no vacancy can be declared in this instance until the incumbent is adjudged insane. In order to effect this the lunatic must be tried by a jury and declared insane by the probate judge.

The watermelon fleet is a great institution in Chesapeake Bay. It comprises about 80 vessels. The season opens the first week in August, and for nearly two months the bay is filled with these boats loaded down with melons. They carry from 2,000 to 8,000 melons each, and give employment to several hundred men.

A terrible accident is reported from Needmore, three miles north of Manchester, Tennessee. A big revival was in progress in a two-story church building, and an immense audience was present. During the minister's exhortation, and without warning, the rear end of the floor gave way with a loud crash, carrying 60 or 70 people with it. The fall was 13 feet, and only one person escaped injury.

Union Road Methodist Church.

RE-OPENING SERVICES.

THE re-opening services held in the Methodist Church on the Montague Circuit, on Sunday, Sept. 11th, were a decided success The weather proved all that could be desired, the congregations as large as could be accommodated, and as attentive and responsive as any preacher could wish, while the collections exceeded expectation, amounting to $31, which leaves a balance of only $14 to be raised. An efficient choir, under the direction of Mr. McMillan, of Georgetown Road, with Mrs. C. West presiding at the organ, had charge of the musical part of the services, and contributed much to the general interest of the occasion.

At 10.30 a. m., a highly instructive and inspiring discourse was delivered by the Rev. Geo. Steel, of Pownal, from Psalm xxii, 17. At 2.30 p. m., the Pastor preached from Heb. ii., 6, 11. At 6. 30 p. m., the Rev. D. B. McLeod, Presbyterian Minister from Murray Harbor Road, preached an exceedingly interesting and able sermon from Matt. xxviii., 30, after which a very profitable social service, in which many members of the church took part, was conducted by the Pastor. These services, which made a deep spiritual impression upon the congregation, are being followed by a series of evangelistic services held in the Church during the present week.

The improvements referred to above involved an outlay of $130, and included the building of a new fence along the front of the Church ground and the erection of a good horse shed.

The internal improvement includes the papering and varnishing of the walls, the repainting of all wood-work, and new carpeting, &c., for the pulpit and communion.

Altogether, the improvement made makes the Church look neat, bright and attractive; a building of which the congregation of eleven families may well feel a pardonable pride in pointing out as the place of worship which they attend.

Education.

ENGLISH VS. CANADIAN.

WE have indulged a sort of superstition in Canada that the Ontario school system is the best in the world and only needs to be made more and more systematic and machine like. It is on the question of religion that the present centralizing system will meet its severest strain, Our Toronto correspondent points out that it would be as disastrous as absurd to expect an agnostic teacher to teach religion. It is to be presumed that any community that would be satisfied with an agnostic teacher would not want religion taught, but it is hard to see why communities where religion prevails, where the fact that a teacher is not a religious man would make him in the eyes of the people eminently unfit for the position of teacher, where, moreover, there is no dissent among the taxpayers, should not have the Scriptures taught as they choose. A system under which a man or woman becomes a teacher simply by having passed through certain Government institutions under which all the schools must just use the school books, sacred and profane, which the Government department authorizes, and under which local choice is reduced to a minimum, is in some ways like a State Church, and will only be approved of as a sort of makeshift until the nation outgrows it. Meantime it will have the levelling and monotonous, if not anti-religious, effect that it has had in the United States. If agnostic teachers are common in Ontario it must have had an anti-religious effect. The English system, where Government support is given to all schools that can produce satisfactory results, and where the Government pressure is not applied so much to the method of the education as to the parents, requiring them to have their children educated somewhere, is one which will stand much more strain. The Bible is taught to, practically speaking, all the children in the London Board Schools, among a population very much further gone in agnosticism than the people of Ontario.—*Montreal Witness.*

The Dominion Shoeburyness.

Commenting upon the recent meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association, the *Morning Chronicle* of Quebec says:

"The meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association just held at the Island of Orleans has been a success in every way. The firing has all been good, and in many instances remarkably so, while the manner in which the heavy shifts were performed over very difficult ground, showed how excellent is the physique and drill of our volunteer gunners. The detachments which attended the meeting came from all parts of the country, and were very glad of the opportunity of becoming acquainted with their comrades from other cities and provinces, and the pleasantest feature of the camp was the camaraderie displayed by men who had never seen each other before, and which shows the *esprit de corps* which exists amongst those who wear the artillery uniform. The camp was visited every day by many people amongst whom were several ladies whose visits were highly appreciated. Her Excellency Lady Landsdowne, in particular, took great interest in the competition.

The lunch given by the President of the Association, Lt.-Col. Oswald, M. G. A., was, as we have already said in a previous issue, a splendid affair, and all his guests were grateful for the opportunity given them of seeing the Canadian Artillerymen at work.

The discipline during camp was excellent, the visiting detachments were pleased with everything done for them, and have gone home with pleasant recollections of their trip to Quebec, and a warm corner in their hearts for those whom they met; nor will they forget how well the small and hard-worked detachment of their comrades of "B" Battery, R. C. A., strove to make them comfortable, and expedite their firing."

An African Traveller.

LIEUT. WISSMANN has just completed his eleventh journey across the Continent of Africa. The accounts which he at first brought home of the density of the population of Central Africa, its fertile plains,, and its immense forests, were hardly believed by the people of Europe and America. They looked upon Africa as the "dark continent," and believed its unknown parts to be a howling wilderness. Wissmann's accopnts were corroborated by succeeding travellers, and now the country which he discovered is a promising field of missionary effort. This last journey has been through the country south of the Congo, a region as yet unknown to Europeans, and indicated by a white space on the map. There is no doubt but that the enterprising and courageous traveller met with many strange adventures, and that the result of his labors will be both valuable and interesting.

"The Roof of the World."

THE TREMENDOUS HEIGHTS WHICH RUSSIA HAS SCALED WITH AN ARMY.

The Russians have fairly established themselves on one of the plateaus of the Pamir, the greatest protuberance of the world, which the natives call "the roof of the world." Twenty years ago, says a writer in the New York *Sun*, about all we knew of the Pamir was contained in a single chapter of Marco Polo's travels. The remarkable facts presented in this chapter were cited for many years as specimens of the fables spun by this much discredited writer. In the history of discovery no early writer has been so brilliantly sustained by the modern researches as Marco Polo has been by the Russian explorers who have overrun the Pamir in all directions, and have found that his picture is almost photo graphic in its accuracy.

Polo said that the herdsmen on the Pamir made fences of the enormous horns of wild mountain sheep to inclose their cattle at night. The Russians have found these horns nearly five feet in length, and a man could not lift a pair of them. Polo asserted that on these lofty table lands he could not make his fire burn brightly or give out much heat, and the same phenomenon, due to the rarefaction in the air has been observed by all recent Pamir travelers. He said these plains afforded the finest pasture in the world, and that a lean beast would fatten there in ten days. A recent writer says: "The grass of the Pamir is so rich that a sorry horse is here brought into good condition in less than twenty days."

These plans are diversified by low ridges and here and there a lofty mountain with snow-capped tops, rivaling the great summits of the Himalayas. But from the plain where the traveller sees them they do not appear to be higher than our Mount Washington, for they rest upon plateaus that are from 10,000 to 16,000 feet high, and whose mean elevation above the sea is more than twice that of the top of Mount Washington. This is the reasons that the mountains of the Pamir and of its eastern extension that walls in Thibet on the north are not particularly impressive in appearance, though they are among the loftiest in the world.

It is just below the loftiest of these Pamir plateaus, near Lake Sarakul, that the Russians are building cantonments for their troops and feeding their horses on the succulent grasses that Polo described. Why they have invaded these forbidden heights, where no crops can ripen and no vegetation except grass flourishes, is a mystery that time will doubtless make clear. We only know that they are within 150 miles of the Indian frontier, and that almost at their feet is the Afghan state of Badakhshan, which is more nearly allied in sympathy and interest to the Russian dependency of Bokhara than to England's protege, the Ameer.

Jealousy and a Knife

WHAT A SCOTCH SAILOR ALLEGES IN HIS ANTE-MORTEM DEPOSITION.

A curious stabbing affray took place at Montreal on Saturday last. It appears that a young girl named Flora Smith had made the acquaintance of two men—one a sailor named Peter Hamlin, alleged to be married in Scotland, and another a clerk named Omer Bussier, employed in Dagenais' hat store, on St. Catherine Street. Both, it seems, admired Miss Smith.

On Saturday evening Hamlin had been to see the girl, and on the eve of his departure Bussier passed the door and glanced threateningly towards the couple. After Hamlin left, he alleges, he was going up the street towards St. Catherine, when his rival met him and looked at him so hard that he said, "Well, I hope you'll know me again!"—whereupon, it is said, Bussier sprang towards him and stabbed him above the heart. The wounded man was enabled to get back to his boarding house where he fainted from the loss of blood. He was at once removed to the Notre Dame Hospital, and his *ante mortem* deposition was taken, when facts conforming with the above were elicited. It is thought, however, that the wound will not prove fatal.

American News.

The honey crop in the United States is a failure.

There is a storage reservoir, for irrigation, building in Arizona, which will hold 15,000,000 gallons.

At the fair held at Des Moines, Iowa, the Brantford, Ont., Bow Park herd of short horns won the first prize of $500 for a grand beef herd. This was in competition against all classes of beef animals.

Buffalo, N. Y., has a female contractor named Holloway, and she has just secured the contract for cleaning the streets of that city for five years, by a bid of $447,000.

The next election in Kentucky for the clerk of the court of appeals, a very lucrative office, will not occur until 1890, but the newspapers are already beginning to canvass the merits of candidates.

The Galveston *News* says Texas has 2,500,000 dogs. The dogs cost their owners five cents a day per head, or altogether $45,000,000 a year, and sheep owners $5.000,000 a year more, a total of $50,000,000.

Miss Mary Tucker, a beautiful young woman 19 years of age, daughter of John S. Tucker, of Essex, Conn., an ex-State representative and wealthy citizen, has disgraced her family by marrying a colored coachman in her father's employ. The negro's name is John W. Hanchett. He, it seems, persuaded her to color herself with a liquid prepared by himself, and which made her present the appearance of a colored woman. The village minister performed the ceremony and the couple then fled. They are being pursued by the girl's father and some of his friends. The former threatens to shoot Hanchett on sight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.— Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind marl7 eod & wky

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. John Clarke, Crapaud, on the 14th Sept., by the Rev. George Harrison, Charles M. Jenkins, of Boston, Mass., to Ella May Clarke, of Sacramento, Cal., both formerly of this city.

DIED.

On the 30th ult., Hattie, daughter of the late Henry Warburton, of Clonyhurke, King's Co., Ireland,

At Duncansby, Mississippi, on the 7th inst., Richard, eldest son of Hon. James Warburton, in the 47th years of his age.

In this city, on the morning of the 15th inst., William Lowe, an old and respected resident, in the 78th year of his age.

[Funeral from his late residence, Kent Street on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, to Peoples' Cemetery., Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.]

Auction Sale.

House and Premises.

I AM instructed by the trustee of the estate of John Hughes to sell by Auction THURSDAY, September 22nd, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, that conveniently situated Two Story Dwelling House, with Mansard roof on Sydney Street, opposite the residence of W. H. Findley, Esq.

Good title with immediate possession will be given.

Terms at sale.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.

Sept. 15, 1887.

FROST & WOOD PLOWS.

ON HAND and to arrive, a full stock of FROST & WOOD PLOWS, in Nos. 5, 8, 15, and for one horse. Also, a supply of Points and other extras for the above Plows.

Farmers in want of a good Plow should lose no time in securing one of the Frost & Wood, which have always taken the lead wherever tested.

A. HORNE & CO.,
Manufacturers' Agents.

Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1887,
sept15—4i law & wky

PUBLIC NOTICE,

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the next meeting of the City Council of Charlottetown to have my new Hotel, in course of erection, on Water Street, exempted from taxation under the provisions of the eightheenth section of the 48th Victoria, cap. 8

Dated this 14th day of September, A. D. 1887.

JOHN J. DAVIES.

Sept. 15, caw wy 41

MR. E. CARMODY

WISHES to inform his Customers that he has removed to Kent Street, opposite Rochford Square, where he is prepared to supply them with good, fresh Oysters, wholesale and retail.

Sept. 15—3i eod pd

We ask the public to remember that we sell Watches as cheap as anyone.

We warn the public against those who offer Watches for sale and take very much less than asked.

An instance came to our notice the other day where $35 had been asked and $20 accepted for a Watch that we and other regular Watchmakers sell for less than $15. Since then, several similar cases have been brought to our notice.

Our object is not only to sell goods but to supply articles, whether Watches or Jewelry, that will best answer the purpose required by our customers and to sell at such a price that it will pay them to buy from us.

E. W. TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
Sole Agent for the Sale of Rockford Watches
Cameron Block, Charlottetown.
Sept. 15, 1887—2aw & wky

OXFORD & NEW GLASGOW RAILWAY.

SEC.—MINGO ROAD TO PICTOU TOWN, BRANCH OF I. C. R.

Tender for the Works of Construction.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Oxford and New Glasgow Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1887, for certain works of construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the office of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the office of the Oxford and New Glasgow Railway, at River John, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia, on and after the 1st day of October, 1887, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 9th September, 1887. sept 15 law

FOR SALE—One small Steam Engine, used but very little and in good repair; also, one upright Steam Boiler, complete. They will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of the Charlottetown Woolen Co., City. aug8 tf

BEER BROS. BROS.

:o:

Novelties in Dress Goods.
Novelties in Mantles.
Novelties in Wool Goods.
Novelties in Fur Goods
Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Novelties in MILLINERY FOR

FALL AND WINTER.
Colored Moire Plush.
Colored Checked Plush.
Colored Fancy Plush.
Colored Plain Plush.

:o:

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!
Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

:o:

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1887.

Tweeds & Worsteds—4,000 Yards

Flannels, Tweeds & Worsteds

:o:

12,000 Yards
EXTRA VALUE,
Selling Cheap for Cash
AT THE
LONDON HOUSE.

:o:

8,000 Yards Flannel---Scarlet, Gray, White and Navy.

:o:

HARRIS & STEWART.
SUCCESSORS TO
GEO. DAVIES & Co.

Ch'town, Sept. 1—wky

Tweeds & Worsteds—4,000 Yards.

Great Cash Sale.

:o:

150 PIECES FLANNEL.

:o:

OUR Third Annual Cheap Flannel Sale commences THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 1st, when we purpose showing the public thousands of yards of Red, White and Gray Flannels.

This whole lot was bought very cheap, and we intend to give Great Bargains for Cash.

It will be a grand chance to secure your winter flannels at extremely low prices.

Cheap Red Flannels,
Cheap White Flannels,
Cheap Gray Flannels.

JAMES PATON & CO.,
MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, August 31, 1887.—dy & wky

Why the Columbus Watch is the Best

THE Main Spring barrel is completely covered, making the watch perfectly dust proof.

There can be no interference between the Balance and the Barrel.

The Regulator is nearly double the length of others, rendering accurate regulation a very simple matter.

To replace a broken Main Spring, the Barrel can be removed without disturbing the Balance or interfering with the regulation.

The pins of the Regulator are so formed and located that two or more coils of the Hair Spring cannot catch between the Pins and cause the Watch to stop or gain time at an unusual rate.

The Balance comes under the round, or edge, the strongest part of the case, not as with all others, under the center and weakest part.

The Main Spring Power is the lightest used in American Watches.

The calculation of the Train is such that this Watch runs 8 to 10 hours longer than others, with one winding, giving more uniform power and rate.

These are improvements that cannot be claimed by any other manufacturers, and once seen, all must agree with us in saying that this is the strongest and best Watch made; and with all the above improvements, the Columbus Watches cost no more than others.

G. H. TAYLOR,
Jeweler, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

August 18—2aw & wky