

Fishery Notes.

The Acadia and Critic called at Souris on Saturday last. The latter remained for the night, while the former ran to Georgetown.

Quite a fleet of American and Canadian seiners also ran in there the same evening. While coming into port, the schr. Mary Steel, Capt. Ellis, master, accidentally ran into the Union, a small fishing craft of about 23 tons, carrying away stanchions and balracks and doing other injury.

Two Souris shipwrights, McLellan and McPhee, were called on to assess damages, which were estimated at about \$20, and paid over promptly to the captain of the little vessel.

Several of the American seiners have been ordered home within a day or two by their owners, there being, it is said, good fishing now on their own coasts.

Rather a curious story is told by the crew of one of our Island seiners. One day they had surrounded a large school of mackerel and began tightening up the purse ropes. All went well until the seine was just closing, when a furious commotion sprang up among the fishy prisoners.

The proposed Fishery Commission is looked upon by Island fishermen with anything but feelings of unmixed satisfaction. The "fishery difficulty," the press tells us, is to be settled. What fishery difficulty?

The proposed Fishery Commission is looked upon by Island fishermen with anything but feelings of unmixed satisfaction. The "fishery difficulty," the press tells us, is to be settled. What fishery difficulty?

The Henry Dennis, which did much better than the average in the Bay of St. Lawrence, landing 124 barrels and stocking \$1197 on her arrival from the Bay, where she had spent the best part of the season, sailed Aug. 9 on a trip off this shore, arriving Aug. 28 with 270 barrels of prime large fish taken off Block Island.

These fares were some of the finest ever landed. Some mackerel in the W. W. Rice's trip measured over 20 inches in length and weighed 2 1/2 to 3 lbs. each. These are, of course, exceptional catches. Many such arrive, say we, and reward the patient fishermen and put money in their pockets.

Rifle Association Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Queen's County Rifle Association was held, on Saturday evening, in the City Court Room. After the usual routine of business was transacted, the following members were elected a Council for the ensuing year:

President, Mayor Docherty; Lieut. J. A. Longworth, G. A.; Lieut. Hooper, 824; Lieut. McDougal, R. L.; Staff-Sgt. Allan, 824; Corp. Connolly, G. A.; Lance Corp. Campbell, Engineer's. Sec and Treas., Capt. Weeks, Engineer's.

The meeting having adjourned, the Council met and decided that the prize meeting should be held on Monday, 19th inst., to commence at 8 o'clock sharp. There will be two matches. The first will be fired at 200 yards and 400 yards, 5 shots at each range without a sighting shot. The second match at 400 yards and 500 yards, 7 shots at each range without a sighting shot. Blow-off shots will be allowed. The Council have done well in abolishing the 600 yard range from their Snider competition. It should encourage the young shots to attend the meeting, as they have better chances of success at the short ranges; and as any person, citizen or militiaman, may become a member on payment of \$1, it is hoped that a large number will participate in the competitions.

Mrs. B. F. Davis, of Harrison, Kan., a lady 37 years old, had all her teeth extracted three months ago, and now nature is furnishing her with a third set.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Has the Scott Act Been a Success?

No. 3.

SIR,—I have reserved for to-day the answer to the question "Has the Scott Act been as successful as we anticipated, and if not why not?" I for one feel that it has not, and I think that there are many who feel very much disappointed at the course matters have taken. There is much to be thankful for; the decrease of drunkenness in country and town, the absence of that pitiable sight: women and children and horses standing at saloon doors, in drenching rain, and long into the hours of night. This has gone, but much drunkenness remains. Yet let us not create a paradise in our own minds in which there is not a shadow of evil, and then contrast the present with our fancy picture. It is only reasonable to contrast the present with the past; the state of matters now, and what they were years ago. I hope no one will be drawn away by a comparison which is false, for the purpose of detracting from the Act. To my mind the present state, contrasted with the past, makes me hopeful, but the amount of drunkenness remaining forces me to ask the question, how does it come that the Act has not wrought more good? and further, is the fault with the Act, or is it with ourselves. This latter is of more importance than one would think. Fault with the Act, and fault with ourselves are two very different things, requiring two very different lines of conduct. If it can be shown that the Act in this city has been enforced to the extent that the law provides, and that there still remains with us an amount of drunkenness to be deplored, then there is one line to be followed—on remedy. But if on investigation it appears that the Act has not been enforced then to repeal it on that account, is to declare to the people of Canada, who are watching us with a great deal of interest, that we possess an amount of imbecility unworthy of us.

In all justice let us "put the saddle on the right horse." Whatever weakness there may be in the Act with respect to its own enforcement, has, up to this moment, not been made known, but it is the talk of the town, that those whose duty it is to put in force all our laws, have not enforced the Scott Act as they should have done. It is notorious that they have wilfully neglected their duty in this respect. Nay, more than this, it has been stated again and again, and to my knowledge has not been contradicted, that they have lent their influence to the liquor dealers, and are more their agents, and work more in their interests, than they do for the large majority of the law abiding people of this city.

Now we are going to be asked to rectify something that has been considered wrong in our legislation on the liquor traffic. So be it. But surely it is the part of wisdom to stop for a moment and ask ourselves what is wrong? Is the fault in the Act or in ourselves? Does the fault lie in the Act, or with the authorities whose duty it is to enforce the Act. I am convinced that three fourths of the people of this city would declare that the fault lies with the authorities.

Will we then sustain the defaulters in their course, and vote out of existence that which has been successful, and may be made more so, and thus show a state of imbecility which would be disgraceful. Are we going to do this? Are we going to hide behind the Act, and declare that it is useless, when it is well known that for six years it has not been enforced? In one word, are we going to throw away the Act because it will not do its own work and ours?

We may talk as we like, but I ask, am I not uttering the thoughts of every right-thinking man in Charlottetown when I bring this out, and putting my finger on it, say, there is the evil, that is what has wrought against the success of the Scott Act in this city. I therefore hold up this as the real issue; let there be no burking it. I maintain that when we say the Scott Act is a failure, and know very well that it is the non-enforcement of the Act (a matter within our own reach) that is the real evil, we only throw dust in our own eyes, seek to hide the real point to save ourselves trouble, or allow ourselves to be led by those who, to fill their own pockets, want the Act to be repealed. It would be most unmanly on our part to shirk the real issue when we so well know what that is.

What, then, are we going to do? It is well known to us that since last spring not an officer on our police force has interested himself in this matter, and I believe they have not brought about one conviction. I do not believe that they have even brought one information; not that they are not familiar with all the illicit places in the city, for some of them are known to be too much so. They have left the whole work to a man who, coming in from the country, has done what he could, and whose mind on the subject of the assistance rendered by the police, I think would be worth something. Men who know more than I do on this matter may be able to put the blame upon the Stipendiary, or the police, or both; I have nothing to do with this, the facts are all I have to deal with. I ask, what are we going to do? Turn away and attack something else? In the name of common sense and true manliness, let us not do that. Is there not force enough, courage enough, manliness enough among us to face the real evil and wipe it out. Any other course will only bring upon us ridicule, and make us a laughing-stock among the people of this Dominion.

Already it is being said that we have not the courage to enforce the act, and this is being canvassed against us. Already it is being said that our temperance is all sentiment; costs nothing, and shrivels before such an issue as the present. Are we to be quiet with the odium at our doors? I for one say No, emphatically No. There are hundreds of people asking the question, what is to be done should the act be carried at the polls. They have expected large results and they have been mistaken, this time the question comes with redoubled force, for they asked the same question last election. It was answered then, and up to this day many have mistaken the meaning of the answer. We have the experience of the past, we can give an answer that will not be mistaken. Wisdom points now to what it did then, that the act to be successful, must be thoroughly enforced, but the course to be followed this time, is not to assume the roll of prosecutors, or inspectors, save through our public servants appointed for that purpose. And then every man from the highest to the lowest

who will not do his duty "must go." If this were our position to-day, and the result of enforcing the act was not by any means successful, it would be easy to make up our mind how to vote. But we have not attained to this position, and I hold that it is reasonable, and only reasonable, to condemn the act after we have reached this stage. If, however, we have inwardly declared to ourselves that such a course costs us too much, then let us be manly enough to say so. This is not the field either, for hypocrisy or cowardice. If knowing the evil we refuse to remedy it, let us not go through a mere form. Not that I do not believe the present to be better than any past legislation, but our apathy will only encourage others in the evil of setting the law at defiance. My desire in bringing these facts before your readers at this stage, is simply to lay down lines along which I think we should proceed. I know I am speaking to a people who, on two occasions, have carried the act at the polls, and this fact has given shape to my thoughts, which might have been different were the act coming before us for the first time. If I am wrong, if there is another and a better way, let us have it, and let us have it at once. What we want now is not sentiment. A man who has nothing else to give us,—I hope he may have the good sense to reserve it for some future time.

We want even more than the manliness of our convictions. We want that nobility which, knowing the actual wrong, sets itself to work to redress that wrong. In conclusion, I have only to say to the people of Charlottetown, the act is not to blame, but the authorities are; and you are to blame for not compelling them to enforce the law. Let us rectify the wrong and that only.

JAS. CARUTHERS.
The Manse of St. James' Church, Sept. 10th, 1887.

Postage.

SIR,—Noticing in a recent EXAMINER, some lines comparing our letter rates with those of the United States, I was quite surprised at the figures given, and to say the truth, doubted the statement; but when I made the calculation for myself, for the first time in my life I became aware of the enormity of our mail charges for transmitting correspondence. I found that the amount set down by your correspondent "Retsgab" was far below the actual figures and facts. Estimating that it takes between three and four ordinary letters to make the average letter ounce of the Canadian mails, I took three and one-third (to be quite within the mark), the postal tax on the same being ten cents. Now to find what a ton (and a short ton at that) would come to, the figures would show 16x100x20x10=\$3,200. Now, when it is taken into consideration that half this sum would not only be sufficient for the service, but leave a profit that would make every business man in America grin from ear to ear, it must be evident that we pay too dear for the whistle. Correspondence is such a tremendous lever to business everywhere, that were the letter rate made almost nominal, or even if the Dominion lost money in its letter service, other sources, in consequence of less postal rates, would not only supply any deficit, but swell the Revenue from every other department of taxation. In making the statement (above) that half the present charges would suffice, perhaps some figures in corroboration should be shown; so let us suppose the rate per ounce reduced to two cents, and an average in the mail bags 2 1/2 instead of 3 1/3 as in the statement above. The two letters and a half would have required just five cents to have been paid out for postage, and the sum would range, per ton: 16 x 100 x 20 x 5=\$1,600, a sum no one will deny that might be halved once more, and still amply cover the cost.

In one of Byron's letters to his publishers the words occur:—
I've need of some reform, I have no doubt,
So promise reformation e'er the year runs out;
But somehow, this my vestal vow takes wing,
I hope I shall reform before the Spring.

What a glorious reformation it would be if the Dominion Postmaster General should, remembering it is Jubilee year, reform the letter rate before it runs out. A promise from him would not be like Byron's vestal vow, but would show itself in every industry throughout commerce, as a beneficent answer to
THE PEOPLE'S PRAYER.

Query.

SIR,—There is a public building in Souris called the Court House. It is a very suitable building for public meetings. Sometimes, when it is needed for such purposes, permission must be had from the Commissioner of Public Works. At other times its doors are thrown open for similar purposes without such permission. Why is this thus?
SCOTT ACT.

Canadian News.

The Federal telephone company of Montreal seek incorporations, with a proposed capital of \$250,000. The principal promoters are McIntyre and VanHorne of the Pacific railway company.

The Bristol iron company, capital \$200,000, with headquarters in Ottawa, give notice of application for incorporation for the purpose of mining and manufacturing iron in the vicinity. The promoters are Ottawa capitalists.

Negotiations are still pending between Postmaster-General McLelan and the Washington postal authorities in reference to sending United States mails over the Canadian Pacific route to the east.

The Dominion revenue for August was \$2,815,399, or a total to the 31st of August of \$5,022,079. The expenditure for August was \$2,254,946, and the total expenditure for July and August \$5,631,527. The gross debt of Canada on 31st of August was in round figures \$273,000,000, and the assets \$44,500,000. The net debt was \$228,000,000.

The St. John Telegraph's reference to the profits earned by the Moncton Sugar Refinery Company is very cheap and nasty. When the refinery was losing money such papers as the Telegraph laid the fault at the door of the Government's policy. Now that the refinery is earning 5 or 6 per cent. on the investment, the Telegraph insinuates that the people are being robbed, also as a result of the Government's policy, of course.

Home News from Abroad.

"DR." ECKSTADT'S WONDERFUL STATUE AND THE REMARKABLE HISTORY IT HAS.

The London, Ont., Catholic Record, and the New York Catholic Mirror both publish a story from a Charlottetown correspondent which is somewhat strange in its way. The correspondent says that Dr. J. G. Eckstadt has in his possession a statue that has a remarkable history. It is twenty inches high, about ten inches wide, carved out of solid oak. The subject is the Blessed Virgin oak. The subject is the Blessed Virgin oak holding the body of our Saviour after He was taken down from the cross. The carving is excellent and was evidently done by a master hand. The expression of anguish on the face of the Virgin is natural. The figure of our Saviour is also well done, and the whole shows at once the talented artist and the thorough Catholic feeling that guided him in the execution of his work. The statue came into the possession of Dr. Eckstadt by purchase from a family whose ancestors obtained it from a monastery at Cologne sacked by Napoleon I. When the present owner left Germany for Halifax he took it with him. He was shipwrecked off Sable Island, Nov. 27, 1867. The passengers and crew were saved and as the last boat arrived at the shore the ship fell to pieces. As the statue was on board it was thought to be lost, but after a few days it was picked up and restored to its owner once more, who shortly after left for Halifax. In the course of time Dr. Eckstadt moved to Liverpool, N. S., leaving the statue behind at Halifax, and after he got settled sent for it. It was duly shipped. When the vessel was about twelve miles from Halifax she struck on a rock and was lost. All lives were saved, but what was the surprise of the owner to hear that after the third day the box containing the image was found at the dock from whence the ship had sailed. Finally it reached its owner again; who brought it with him when he removed to this city.

There is a legend in connection with this statue to the following effect: When Saint Boniface, the great Apostle of the Germans, first labored in that country he found great difficulty in converting the people. One of their gods was that of thunder and lightning, who was said to be present in a certain tree. St. Boniface told them their god had no power, and that he would show them the truth of his assertion; he then struck the tree three times in the name of the Trinity, when it fell, although it was so large that four men could scarcely span it with their arms stretched out. After this miracle conversions were easy. It is said that the statue above referred to is carved from a branch of this tree. It is very old and can be traced back about nine hundred years.

Queen's County Rifle Association
THE Annual Prize Meeting of the Queen's County Rifle Association will be held at Kensington Range, on MONDAY, the 19th Sept. inst., at 8 o'clock, a.m.

WILLIAM A. WEKES, Capt.,
Secretary.
Sept. 12-31 eod

NOTICE.
THE undersigned, having purchased the stock at present in the store lately occupied by C. E. Robertson, in the Cameron Block, we purpose selling the same at Auction, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., of which due notice will be given.
B. S. DAVIES & CO.
Ch'town, September 12, 1887.

We purpose opening in the above store on or about the 1st day of OCTOBER next, a first-class Tailoring and Gent's Furnishing Establishment. An entire new stock, suitable for the above business has been ordered.
B. S. DAVIES & CO.
Sept. 12-51

The Revere House.
Auction Sale—Furniture, &c.
BY AUCTION.
Next TUESDAY, September 13th,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.

The great Auction Sale at the Revere House will be resumed. Among the articles to be sold are—Two large Stoves (base burners), one Portable Oven (will cook 16 pair fowl at one time), Bed-room and Sitting room Furniture, &c., &c. Also a quantity of Silver-plated Ware (chosen a lot of Linen, Toweling, &c.—all of which must be finally closed out.—No Reserve.
A. MCNEILL,
Auctioneer.
Ch'town, Sept. 9, 1887.—41

Household Furniture.
BY AUCTION.
Wednesday, September 14th,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.

At Mrs. R. St. A's residence, next door to the City Hotel, corner of Great George and Dorchester Streets, all the Household Furniture, consisting in part of Parlor, Dining-room, Bed-room and Kitchen Furniture, comprising in part—
Parlor Set (walnut and H. C.), Mantel Mirror, Mantel Drapery, Brussels and Tapestry Carpet, Window Fixings, Lace Curtains and Poles, Brice-Broc, Globe and Flowers, Oil Paintings, Hanging Lamps, Sideboard (mahogany), Marble Hearth Ring, Coal Vase, Fire Irons, &c., 1 Hall Hat Stand, Hall and Bedroom Stoves, 1 Marble-top Bed-room Set (walnut—cost \$120), Painted Bed-room Set, Bedding in Feather Beds, Wool and other Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c., &c., Lot Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
Silver-plated Ware (extra fine), consisting of 1 very handsome Tea Service, Cake Baskets, Salver, Fruit Bishes, Butter Cooler, Pickle Dish, Tea, Dessert, Table, Sugar and Mustard Spoons, Castor and Napkins Rings.
—ALSO—
Tea, Dessert and Dinner Knives and Forks, and sundry other articles, only a few months in use.
A. MCNEILL,
Auctioneer.
Sept. 5, 1887.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THE HANDSOME PROPERTY on the ST. PETER'S ROAD, known as the GARDINER PROPERTY, now occupied by Robert Bridges. There are fourteen acres of land with this property, and ten acres more can be had adjoining.
Apply to JOHN INGS,
Charlottetown.
Sept. 9, 1887.—41 pd

Lobster and Mackerel Labels.
CLOSED Lobster and Mackerel Labels now in stock and for sale by
GEO. W. GARDINER,
Queen Square.
August 19, 1887.

Flannels, Tweeds & Worsteds
12,000 Yards
EXTRA VALUE,
Selling Cheap for Cash
AT THE
LONDON HOUSE.
8,000 Yards Flannel--Scarlet,
Gray, White and Navy.
HARRIS & STEWART.
SUCCESSORS TO
GEO. DAVIES & Co.
Ch'town, Sept. 1-wky

Great Cash Sale.
150 PIECES FLANNEL.
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

OUR
Fancy Goods Department
IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH THE
LATEST NOVELTIES.
CUSHIONS, Slippers, Banners, Brackets, Tilies, Costes, Fender Stools, Foot-stools, Arrasine, Filoselle, Crewel Silks, Embroidery Silks, Washing Silks, Flannel Silks, Flannel Silks, Marking Cottons, Silk Pompons and Tassels, Chenille and Tinsel Girds, Novelities in Brass Pendant and Crescents, Bummerette Stands, Tally Pins, Appliques, Briggs' Transfer Patterns, Tinsel Cords, a large variety Berlin Wools—all colors, Shetland, Andalusian and Crewel Wool.
KNITTING YARNS,
KNITTING YARNS,
KNITTING YARNS.
The Very Best Makes
BEER BROS.
Ch'town, August 11, 1887.

PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER
By Having Your House Thoroughly Heated.
WE are now prepared to put this popular system of heating into Dwellings, Stores and Buildings of every description. With our present facilities we can guarantee work second to none in the Province.
We use the Gurney Hot Water Boiler, which, for simplicity economy and durability cannot be excelled. There are thousands of them in use and working satisfactorily.
We can supply other Boilers if required.
The following testimonials speak for themselves:—
MESSRS. A. WHITE & SON:
Dear Sirs,—After giving the Hot-water Heating Apparatus you placed in my house in the fall of 1885, a pretty thorough test, I have arrived at the conclusion that your system is the right one, and much superior to steam, which I use in my office. The heat is very steady and pleasant, caused no doubt from the atmosphere in each department being heated without disagreeable drafts of any kind. On the important score of economy I do not think any one could complain, as it seems unimportant what grade of coal is used.
Wishing you every success in your line of business, I am yours truly,
W. A. BRENNAN.
Summerside, August 1st, 1887.
MESSRS. A. WHITE & SON:
I have much pleasure in giving my unqualified approval of the Gurney Hot-water Boiler placed in my house two years ago. It has given me great satisfaction, and I can recommend it to any one wanting a thoroughly good heating apparatus. I have used hard coal in it until lately, when I changed to soft, and find it quite as satisfactory. I intend to use the soft coal in future.
Yours truly,
C. D. RANKIN,
Charlottetown.
Estimates furnished on application.
A. WHITE & SON,
CITY FOUNDRY.
Ch'town, August 25, 1887.—1mo 2aw pdt