

The Liberal Picnic.

Propitious Weather.

FINE FARMS.

No Vacant Homesteads.

The Farmers, with their Wives, Daughters, Sisters, Cousins and Aunts, Drive to Cape Traverse.

A Splendid Turnout of Horses and Carriages.

Laurier's Leadership Contemned by Perry, and Apologized for by Davies

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

DISAPPOINTMENT was felt for the crowd assembled at Charlottetown station to take the special train for the "Great Liberal Picnic," was small. Thousands had left the city for the Tea at Tracadie and the Picnic at St. Peter's, and to see only eighty-seven all told taking passage for Cape Traverse...

There is good reason to suppose that as the train whirled through the country, a sharp out-look was kept for "vacant farms" and "desolate homes." But the heart of the Grit could not have received much cheer from the result; for smiling fields, some ready for the harvest, met the gaze on every hand, and all the "homes" seemed to be well occupied.

The ease and rapidity with which the trip to the Cape was made, suggested thoughts of those who, in the face of many difficulties and in spite of the most determined opposition, provided the country with railway facilities; but if such thoughts were entertained they were not expressed. Arrived at the Cape it was still further depressing to find no picnics on the grounds and but few in the vicinity.

The arrival of a special train from Summerside, with four well filled cars, was a cheering circumstance; and as the carriages of farmers round about began to drive to the scene, the mercury of the Grits began to rise. Splendid horses and finely finished easy carriages speak forcibly of prosperity and comfort. It is estimated that at the time the speaking began, the equippage on the grounds were worth from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and a shabbily dressed person could not be found. The surroundings and the people alike, gave evidence of substantial wealth.

Seldom have Grit speakers spoken under more adverse circumstances for the proof that they had in the past, been "lying prophets," was full in sight. It was abundantly evident that the policy and administration of the Conservatives have been productive of no such dire results as they predicted.

A few remarks were first offered by the Chairman, Mr. Dougald S. Wright, and then spoke Mr. John Gaffney, of Summerside. Mr. James Yeo, M. P., came forward to return thanks to the younger people who had elected him, apologizing at the same time for the falsity of the assurance he gave them prior to the election—the assurance that the Grit party would certainly be victorious throughout Canada. When he gave this assurance he believed in it—of course he did; but he said he had "no idea at that time that there was so much money in the country." Mr. Yeo's eyes have since been opened by the evidence in the case of that good specimen Grit, Mr. Lovitt, of Yarmouth.

The Hon. James Warburton was the next speaker. We warbly regret that the voice of the venerable gentleman could not be heard by THE EXAMINER'S reporter, nor by a large majority of those present. For the sake of what he did when associated with the true Liberals of the past, we should be pleased to publish his present views to the Province at large. Mr. Perry was introduced by the chairman as a humorous gentleman, at whom the crowd might stand prepared to laugh. We presume that he was endeavoring to fulfil the recommendation of the chairman when he referred to Mr. L. H. Davies as "the Leader of the Liberal Party." Mr. Perry also returned thanks, and referred to the result of the election, so different from what he had led the electors to expect. But, after all, though Sir John has a majority, Mr. Perry was pleased to be able to tell his hearers that still "Sir John is shaking in his boots." Mr. Perry dealt in lively figures of speech, and tickled the ears of the groundlings immensely by calling his absent opponents hypocrites, bribers, hoodlums, etc. Dilating on the advantages to be gained from Commercial Union, he declared that the people of Canada were prepared to exchange all sorts of products with the States—they would even exchange hoodlums. The crowd laughed heartily at this—some of the more quick-witted being sharp enough to see that under such an arrangement Mr. Perry and many of his political friends, would speedily be transplanted to the Great Republic. Mr. Perry is not in accord with Mr. Laurier on the question of Commercial Union and considers his remarks concerning it "very weak." It is quite clear that Mr. Laurier cannot much longer be leader of the Liberal Party.

Mr. Alexander Laird, M. L. C., began with a gallant recognition of the presence of the fair sex, and the probability that "matrimonial matches" would be arranged as a result of the picnic. He then reviewed the history of the Liberals Party. (For a full report of his remarks under this head-

ing see "Legislative Council Debates, 1887.") Referring to Free Trade with the States, Mr. Laird said that he was not prepared to declare that we could not live and prosper without it; but he would say that Canada would be greatly benefited by it, as between Unrestricted Reciprocity and Commercial Union he was non-committal, though he, too, was evidently prepared to endorse somewhat the Leader of the Liberal Party.

Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P., then began his oration—which was fully up to his standard. A gentleman present, who lately heard Mr. Laurier address a public meeting in the Upper Provinces, said that Mr. Laurier was without doubt, a fine speaker; but Mr. Davies had contrived to put more abuse into one corner of his speech than Mr. Laurier could in a dozen speeches. Mr. Davies called the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald a hoary headed sinner, whose yoke the Conservatives could not throw off, charged him with stealing \$200,000 out of the public treasury "with the wilful and deliberate intention of debauching the electors," and said that "no honest man could belong to the Macdonald Party." Then he proceeded to call Mr. Hackett a traitor, and to declare that the country was ground down "under the iron heel of Tory despotism." What brave words some of these Grits are prepared to utter when their opponents are absent and have no chance to reply.

Mr. Davies came fully up to expectation on the question of Commercial Union. Without hesitating a moment as to whether a uniform tariff discriminating in favor of a foreign country and against our Mother Country would be right, without stopping for a moment to enquire whether the Mother Country would be likely to consent to such a tariff, without asking whether or not the people of the United States are willing to let Canadians share in the benefits of their Protective Policy.—Mr. Davies declares that he is in favor of Commercial Union. The difficulty of making fair terms with a wealthy and powerful rival does not stay him. He is for Commercial Union and against Unrestricted Reciprocity. The States must "cave in" because Mr. Davies thinks it "unreasonable" that they should not do so.

The difference between the two schemes to obtain Free Trade with the States was accurately defined by Mr. Davies. The revenue to be obtained under the uniform tariff is to be pooled, and then divided. But how divided? In what proportion are we to share in the receipts of the two countries? What guarantee are we to have that the arrangement will be justly and fairly carried out? Mr. Davies has not yet, apparently, reached these questions.

Mr. Davies argued that the United States could not consent to Unrestricted Reciprocity because goods would be entered at Canadian ports under a low tariff and smuggled into the Republic. He forgot, apparently, that this objection to Reciprocity existed before the election. Mr. Davies declared to the people that Reciprocity was the great thing to be striven for, and that it would be obtained if they only showed, by electing men as his friends, that they were in favor of it! What will the electors who were deluded then think now? Out of his own mouth, Mr. Davies stands convicted of having deliberately misled the people on this most important point.

A disagreement so radical as that, between Mr. Davies and his Leader, is significant. It is significant of the weakness and inconsistency of the Grit party. Mr. Davies apologized for his Leader, and said that Mr. Laurier is compelled to be cautious. Well, if the Leader ought to be cautious, surely the followers should be cautious, too. Mr. Laurier probably appreciates the difficulties and complications involved in the question; surely his followers might have the modesty and good feeling to refrain from sneering at his weakness and apologising for what they deem to be his blunder.

POSTSCRIPT.

Besides those who drove by special trains, and those who arrived by private teams, quite a nice excursion party sailed from Summerside in Mr. Henry Wright's clipper yacht Vixen, under sailing command of Capt. Matthew Dunn and first officer Cariboo, of Summerside. This party, which consisted of John McKenzie, Esq., the Champion Tailor of the Universe, Henry E. Wright, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, James E. Wyatt, Esq., Wm. Lefurgey, Esq., and Havelock Lefurgey, all of Summerside, and Mr. Wm. L. Strickland, of Ch'town, besides a number of Summerside's fairest ladies, arrived at Cape Traverse wharf about one o'clock, and were met by a large number of sporting gentlemen who had observed the vessel coming in, and mistook her for the Scotch racing yacht Thistle. After the party landed and cheers were given for the skipper and vessel, the excursionists left for the picnic grounds, and in various ways, enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. At half-past six Captain Dunn piped his party on board and, after a very pleasant sail, they arrived at Summerside wharf at 11.30 p. m., greatly invigorated, and well pleased with their sail. The cheers which greeted their arrival at Cape Traverse were here repeated by themselves, after which they separated for the night.

Mr. McKenzie, who was a prominent supporter of Mr. Blake, was interviewed this morning by a representative of THE EXAMINER in reference to the picnic. That gentleman expressed himself in very plain language regarding Mr. Laurier's failure to attend, and explained the ins and outs of "Commercial Union," and intimated that unless he thoroughly understood the question, he would feel it his duty to oppose the Liberal party at the next election. Mr. McKenzie said that the gathering yesterday was a "decidedly flat affair," "everything was flat, including Mr. Gaffney's speech, which he characterized as very flat, and" "too dang long entirely."

He Couldn't Save His Child.

On Monday last, near St. Laurent, on the Island of Orleans, Que., a farmer named Jean Leclaire arose and went to his barn. A few minutes after reaching it he noticed flames in the interior of the house and immediately rushed back. By this time the fire had burned away the stairs, leaving his wife and three children prisoners in the upper room with no means of escape. Leclaire then secured a ladder and, breaking in a window, rescued his wife and two of his children, with the greatest difficulty; the third child, a boy of 13 years, was burned to death. Mrs. Leclaire, on learning of the sad fate of her own boy, became a raving maniac.

The Latest Subway Scheme.

The survey of the Strait between Carleton Head and the nearest point has been completed with results even more satisfactory than that of last year. The distance between the two points is rather less than six and a half miles; and the gradient is 1 1/2 feet to the 100, or a quarter of a foot less than the average gradient on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. The following result is shown by the survey:

Table with 3 columns: Distance from Island Shore, Depth of Water, Bottom of Strait. Rows include measurements from 1 1/2 miles to 6 1/2 miles, with depths ranging from 38 feet to 99 feet and various bottom types like rock, pipe clay, lime rock, brick clay, sand & gravel, and sandstone rock.

The New Arithmetic.

We have received a copy of the Prince Edward Island Arithmetic, Simple Rules, compiled by Mr. H. Green, Head Master of St. Peter's School, in this city, and dedicated to D. Montgomery, Esq., Superintendent of Education. It is a neatly printed book of some twenty-four pages, from the press of Mr. John Coombs, and bears unmistakable evidence that Mr. Green has done his work well. To sum up, the following are a few of the advantages this little work possesses over the ordinary and more elaborate arithmetics: (1) Arithmetic usually devotes too much space to rules, explanations and proofs, and too little to examples. Teachers find that the rules by young children are seldom read and rarely understood. "Mineund" and "Subtrahend," etc., require as long to teach the words and their meanings as to teach the rule. (2) In the elementary branches there are few arithmetics which give sufficient examples. In part I of the P. E. Island course there are 1,270 examples in the simple rules. (3) In nearly every rule, but chiefly in such as Addition and Subtraction the answers at the end render the book valueless, as children have only to copy down the answers. In the P. E. Island book answers are published separately and sold only to teachers. (4) Arithmetics often give too difficult examples at the first, and the pupils soon get discouraged. In these books the exercises are so carefully graduated that the pupil is led on imperceptibly to the more difficult examples. The problems at the end will call into play the reasoning faculty, but at the same time no "puzzles" have been introduced. (5) So long as a book contains tables, children will never learn them, and at grading time both teachers and children are often in trouble because the tables usually to be found in an arithmetic have been too handy to the pupil and not properly mastered. (6) In the P. E. Island course tables are entirely omitted. If pupils are provided with the usual complete arithmetic at the commencement of their school career it is found that by the time Long Division is mastered, the book is so torn and abused that the remainder is valueless and a new book must be obtained. In the P. E. Island arithmetic a separate book is published for every year's course, except in books II. and III., which are combined to form Part I. (7) Pupils working ten examples daily have here work for nearly 140 school days, and it would be difficult for any pupil who has worked through the book carefully to fail when the grading time comes on. Teachers, and more especially country teachers, will find these examples invaluable both for school and home lessons. The books have been approved by the Board of Education and the Chief Superintendent has accepted the dedication. Their low price, ten cents, places them within the reach of all.

That Illicit Whiskey Still.

A correspondent at Souris sends us the following additional particulars of the latest Souris seizure:

"Yesterday (23rd) Messrs. Borroideale and Moore, accompanied by sub-collector Foley and constables Gabriel McDonald and Charles Lavie, made a raid on an illicit whiskey still at Souris Lake Road, run by Michael James McCarthy, who, it will be remembered, was one of the principal witnesses in the Callaghan murder case. The still was found in full blast in the cellar of his dwelling house. Several gallons of whiskey were being made ready, apparently in anticipation of an increased demand for the ardent on tea party day. The still was broken up and McCarthy's worm (which was made this time of tin and not of copper) was the case on a former occasion, when a seizure was made on him, was brought over to Souris and left in possession of the sub-collector. The distiller himself was not captured, but it is said there is a warrant out for him."

Collector Nash and Exciseman Moore arrived in the city last evening, bringing with them the worm and other implements used in the distillery.

A Tell-Tale Letter.

An inside view of boat racing is given in a letter written two years ago by Teemer to Hanlan, and which has found its way into print. Persons who bet on "the best man" might peruse it with profit:

MCKESPOT, PA., Sept. 2, 1885. FRIEND EDWARD,—I will not be in New York on Saturday to make the match. Volk (Teemer's backer) don't want me to go. He said he could handle everything as well without me. Don't you leave him make it a cent less than \$1,500 a side. Ed. try and make it for the last week in September. You don't need to be afraid of me. If you are not in condition I will do anything you ask me to do to make you win the race. Be sure and make it as soon as possible, for I would like to row Gaudaur after I row you. Be sure and row it soon. I remain your friend, JOHN TEEMER.

OWEN CONNOLLY is selling the balance of his spring importations of clothing at greatly reduced prices. Aug 18 1887

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Shoe that Pinches. Plain Facts.

Sir,—A demonstration given in the effects and consequences of the liquor traffic. The wholesalers ride in their carriages, the retailers on horseback, but the consumer must trudge through the mire on foot, even should it be knee deep. Query: "How many such of the latter class are to be found in this community, as a result of this accursed traffic?" Yours, QUERIST.

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HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS

About to furnish, should see our Magnificent Stock. WE SHOW THE Largest and Most Varied Stock of CARPETS and OILCLOTHS in the Province.

Our facilities for getting all classes of merchandise, at the closest prices, enables us to give customers the Best Value. An inspection will CONVINCe that our prices, quality considered, are below others who are everlastingly advertising reduced prices, and even then cannot get clear of the goods.

Mr. Paton is now buying large stocks in England to fill up again for Fall and Winter.

JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, August 8, 1887.—dy & wky

READYMADE CLOTHING

LONDON HOUSE.

TREE HUNDRED SUITS CLOTHING!

THE BEST VALUE IN THE CITY!

SEE THEM BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

Black Worsted Suits from Five Dollars, Up.

TWEED SUITS FROM THREE SEVENTY-FIVE, UP.

A Lot of Odd Coats at Half Price.

HARRIS & STEWART,

SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, August 18, 1887.—wky

OUR

Fancy Goods Department

IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH THE

LATEST NOVELTIES.

CUSHIONS, Slippers, Banners, Brackets, Ties, Cosies, Fender Stools, Foot-stools, Arrasine, Flossie, Crewel Silks, Embroidery Silks, Washing Silks, Flannel Silks, Marking Cottons, Silk Pompons and Tassels, Chenille and Tinsel Cords, Novelties in Brass Pendants and Crescents, Bannerette Stands, Tidy Pins, Appliques, Brigg's Transfer Patterns, Tinsel Cords, a large variety Berly Wool—all colors, Shetland, Andalusian and Crewel Wool.

KNITTING YARNS, KNITTING YARNS, KNITTING YARNS. The Very Best Make.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, August 11, 1887.

HICKORY

WHITE WOOD

CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

HICKORY, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 inches thick. WHITE WOOD, 3/4 thick, 13 to 37 inches wide.

CITY HARDWARE STORE.

NORTON & FENNELL.

August 6, 1887.—2aw & wky