

THE DAILY EXAMINER. SEPTEMBER 19, 1887.

Our Young Men.

COMPLAINT is often made that the young men of Canada are not literary; that they do not read serious books; that their chief thought is on business and amusements, and that their reading bears almost exclusively on these. They read the local news, the record of local material progress, and they read novels; but of weighty literature, little or none. Their acquaintance with the poets is very slight, and of the masterpieces of prose literature they are, indeed, wondrously ignorant. Much of this is, doubtless, true. The literary work is usually at low ebb among our young men. But what else can one expect or even wish? Literature is only the record of life; the outer life of action or the inner life of thought. It presupposes life, and it is doubtful if it can be made a substitute for it. Its place is to direct new life, not to absorb it. The young find themselves with a fresh fund of activity, and their delight in the open air and sunshine, in the play and competition of muscle, is not only natural, but on the whole the best and most healthful form that activity can take. The years have not yet come that bring the philosophy of mind, and when they do come, the philosophy will be the sweeter and more hopeful if there has been behind it a recollection of delight in nature, and if there accompany it a vigorous and healthy body. Philosophy is for the most part a collation and criticism of experiences, and the young will not be denied the excitement of these. Very much of the best literature is an unknown tongue to ordinary readers simply because there has been but little in common between their experience and their author's. There is a danger, of course, that what the young do read in the way of books will be too stimulating in the direction in which their minds are for the moment set; and this stimulus may prove the ruin of a few. There is need, therefore, of influences being brought to play upon opening manhood which shall check the exclusive pursuit of pleasure, and make the young man feel himself a member of the community and nation, having an interest in order and the public weal. But such influences only have power when the first flush of strength and spirits has spent itself, and the mind emerges to its rightful control over the sobered body. Reflection is the consolation of the aged and unoccupied, not the nourishing food of the young. Here and there arises, it is true, the intensely active and penetrating mind, unhappy in ordinary occupation, hungry for a keener relish of life than ordinary occupations can give. Such a one devours literature, and absorbs into his veins the life-essence of many minds; he will not go blindly forward in the one path that seems to open to him; he will explore all avenues, and choose. In his search he may find wisdom and his wisdom may be helpful to others who had not his native capacity. If such a one, teacher, minister, novelist, editor, can throw in a word of wise guidance on occasion, directive, not prohibitory and condemnatory, he will be doing a great service. Yet it would be a great pity to woo our growing youth from the fields and the open air to forced meditation over the records of the past.

The British Parliament was prorogued on Friday, as announced in THE EXAMINER of Saturday. The speech with which the Queen closed the session is summed up as follows:— My relations with the other powers continue friendly. The protracted negotiations between Russia and myself regarding the frontier which we should agree to recognize as the northern limit of Afghanistan, have been brought to a satisfactory termination. The Ameer readily accepted the boundary. I hope the convention will powerfully the conduct maintenance of a durable peace in Central Asia. The treaty between Great Britain and China, with reference to the relations between China and Burmah, has been ratified. The confident hope I expressed that the general pacification of Burmah would be effected during the present year has been fully realized. A settled government is being gradually introduced in its remote districts. A convention which was concluded between Turkey and myself for the purpose of defining the conditions under which it would be possible for me to undertake the withdrawal of troops from Egypt at a fixed date has not been ratified by the Sultan's course of action and imposed on me by my obligations to the ruler of the people of Egypt to allow things to remain unchanged. The presence of my forces has secured to Egypt the blessings of tranquility, and has enabled me to effectively support the Khedive's efforts to promote the good government and prosperity of his people. I have agreed with the President of the United States to refer to a joint commission the difficult questions respecting the North American fisheries, which have recently been discussed by the two nations. With singular satisfaction I mention the assemblage of the first conference of representatives of my colonies ever held in London. Their deliberations are directed to many matters of deep practical interest to their respective communities, and conducted in a spirit of hearty co-operation will, I doubt not, add strength to the affection by which the various parts of my empire are bound together. The Queen thanked the House of Commons for the liberal provision for the public service, and concluded: There is some ground for hoping that the trade depression under which all the commercial and industrial interests have lain so long is assuming a less severe character. I deeply grieve to add that there is no mitigation of the suffering under which a large portion of the agricultural community continues to labor. The wants and difficulties of Ireland have occupied your close attention during the protracted session. I trust the remedies your wisdom has provided will gradually effect a complete restoration of order in Ireland, and give renewed encouragement to peaceful industry. In order to pass them it has been necessary to postpone many important measures affecting other parts of the kingdom, which, doubtless, you will be able to resume without hindrance at the coming session. After a reference to the allotments of coal mines, merchandise marks and criminal procedure in Scotland acts, the Queen concludes: This year, the fiftieth anniversary of my reign, has been the occasion of an expression of fervent loyalty which has deeply touched me. I am, indeed, truly thankful for the warm, hearty proofs of affection which have reached me from all classes. In thanking God for the blessings he has vouchsafed me and my country, I trust I may be spared to continue to reign over a loving, faithful and united people.

Letter from Dr. Schurman.

We have been privileged to make the following extract from a letter of Dr. Schurman, now of Cornell University, New York, to a friend residing in this city:—"I regret much that I have not been able to make my proposed visit to the Island. It would have been a source of the purest pleasure to meet old friends, whose faces I have not seen for many years now. And something, too, I might have said to my countrymen, perhaps in a public way, on a matter I have at heart, and might have been allowed to talk about without incurring the charge of presumption. I mean the subject of education. I have always, as an Islander, been proud of the educational system of my native province, and have watched with the greatest satisfaction its admirable, invaluable and beneficent effects. In my opinion, no other province has an educational record at all comparable with that of the Island. Whether you consider the general diffusion of knowledge among the masses of the people, or the special excellence of the few who devote themselves to advanced scholarship—the Rosses, McLeods, Lairds, etc., who have brought renown to their native land—you will scarcely find anywhere such wonderful results and successful achievements as in the history of education on Prince Edward Island. "This is a matter of universal recognition among all competent to pronounce an opinion. What is not perhaps so generally known, though it is equally certain, is that this splendid work has been brought about almost entirely by a single man. Twenty years ago Island children were poorly taught, and Island teachers, with few exceptions, were wholly incompetent to teach. The amalgamation of the Normal School with Prince of Wales College insured new results, for it brought every teacher henceforth under the instruction of Principal Anderson. If you have to-day a good school system, good machinery, good teaching, good scholars, it is all due, directly or indirectly, to his genius for education. Most of the work has been done by himself, the rest has been done by men whom he turned out. "Now, be not deceived in this matter. I am as confident of what I am saying as of my own existence. Professor Anderson is incomparably the greatest benefactor the Island has had within the period of my recollection. I have sat under many instructors speaking in different languages—German, English, French, Italian—but I have never yet met such a great teacher as Professor Anderson; and calmly reflecting on the matter, I believe there is none to whom—all considered—I personally owe so much, as to him. "Imagine, then, the pain, the mortification, the shame, with which I heard that the reward given to this successful teacher and organizer for a quarter of a century of such universally beneficent work was that he should be mulcted of one-fourth or one-fifth of his already barely tolerable salary. You can afford, perhaps, to cut down the salaries of your legislators and officials; but to higgie over the pay of a very prince of educators, that is what you cannot afford; for it means, in the long run, the loss of educational opportunities to the boys and girls in every farm house on the Island. "That is what I wanted to speak of to my Island countrymen this summer. Unfortunately I cannot, and my letter to you will hold no more. Heaven aid you to keep intact the institutions and stand by the men that have made Island education what it is."

The Lobster Commission.

COL. HUNTER-DUVAR, P. E. I. Inspector of Fisheries and Member and Secretary of the Government Commission to enquire into and report upon the Lobster, Oyster and other shellfish fisheries of the Dominion, returned home on Saturday via Point du Chene and Summerside. He is accompanied by a copyist, to reduce to shape the mass of evidence collected all along the coasts of the Maritime Provinces, including Quebec and the Magdalen Islands. The Commission, by the aid of Government and chartered steamers and land conveyance, have visited most of the important points along the Canadian Atlantic, and have interviewed the most prominent representative men. We hear the evidence is very conflicting. Mr. Duvar's address will be Alberton for a few days. Thereafter the Commissioners are ordered to re-assemble at the office of Marine and Fisheries, Dominion Building, Summerside, on the 5th prox., to frame a confidential report to the Government, which will take them ten days or a fortnight to complete. The report of this Commission is of the highest importance and may affect more than one important branch of Canadian industry. Major Tilton, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, was in Charlottetown in the Government steamship Acadia, Captain Gordon commanding, on Friday and crossed over in the St. Lawrence on Saturday to Shediac where he met the Commission.

Congregational Singing.

By the singing in the Methodist Brick Church yesterday, many of the older members, no doubt, were carried back to other days when the congregational singing used to form such an important part of the public service; the choir, under the direction of Miss Duchemin, leading the service and the congregation joining with them in a grand inspiration of praise. The organ, the choir and the congregation blended together in the sanctuary service of sacred song. George Eliot says: "There is no feeling, perhaps, except the extremes of fear and grief, that does not find relief in music—that does not make a man sing or play better. If this be a fact, and we believe it is, devotional feeling above all other should make general in the congregation the singing of the grand old hymns of Charles Wesley. We are of opinion that the hearty and whole-souled rendering of the hymnology of any church by the congregation is a part of public worship that no church can afford to dispense with. While it is necessary in every church to have a well-trained choir, it is still more important that the congregation should be encouraged to take a part in this service. The choir, in their selections, should aim rather at simplicity and appropriateness than at the more artistic and intricate rendering of the music in which the congregation can take no part. With a fine pipe organ and a good choir to lead, there is no reason why the congregational singing in the Methodist Brick Church should not be better in the future than ever it was in the past.

"There let the pealing organ blow, To the full-voiced choir below, In service high and anthems clear, As may with sweetness, through mine ear, Dissolve me into ecstasies And bring all heaven before mine eyes."

CHURCH GOER.

Rioting in Souris.

AMERICAN SAILORS ON THE RAMPAGE—REVOLVERS, KNIVES, SLUNG SHOTS AND OTHER WEAPONS FREELY USED—SEVERAL NARROW ESCAPES. Owing to the heavy northerly winds, the bulk of the fishing fleet now in the Bay have been anchored in Souris for the last two or three days. Report says that some of the crews of the American seiners there have been behaving themselves in a very disorderly manner. On Friday evening, we are informed on the very best authority, Souris was the scene of the wildest disorder; and that no lives were lost is almost miraculous, for knives, revolvers, rocks and slung-shots were used both on the streets and in some of the houses. Over three hundred men were on shore, and many of them, maddened with strong drink, seemed determined to kill somebody, and to this end they attacked each other with the fury of wild beasts, using knives and pistols freely when fists and feet failed them. One sailor, while standing at the corner of a street, was stabbed, the knife entering the upper part of his coat sleeve and cutting its way down to the wrist, leaving the arm minus all covering, but with a few knife cuts that only required to be a little deeper to disable the man for life. Another man belonging, it is said, to the Senator Morgan, got badly handled, having some of his ribs stove in, besides receiving other bodily injury. The house where the fighting commenced was badly broken up, stoves, chairs, tables, &c., being smashed, the fragments of which were used by the combatants both as weapons of offence and defence. Revolvers were also fired, and the bullet holes in wall and floor to be seen next day showed how freely these weapons were used. While the melee was under way at this place, fighting and firing began further up the street. Citizens quietly returning from a town meeting about nine o'clock were assaulted and, it is alleged, fired at, after getting out of arm's reach of their assailants. Shots were heard at intervals all along the street. One citizen on Water Street, who is a quiet, inoffensive man, had his window smashed in, the roughs breaking both glass and sash. Another had two panes of glass broken. As the window was being smashed a pistol shot was fired within a yard or two of his door. Later on, fighting was kept up on board the vessels and on the wharves. One Island captain, for interfering in saving, as he thought, another man's life was fired at three times, but fortunately for him the night was too dark to admit of the ruffian's taking good aim, and the bullets went whizzing past him without doing harm. Through the night the rioting was continued. Large rocks were pelted on board the vessels lying at the wharf, making it dangerous for any one to be on deck. Altogether, the conduct of American fishermen, especially that of the crews of two well-known Cape Ann vessels, on Friday night last, was simply outrageous, and the sooner something is done to prevent a repetition of such conduct the better. The local magistrates complain that they have no place to put a prisoner when arrested, no keeper having been appointed as yet for the lock-up in the basement of the Court House. The cruisers, when in port, are willing, it is said, to co-operate with the local authorities in maintaining the peace of the town. There is one thing quite evident. One cruiser is not sufficient to take charge of a place like Souris when a large fleet is in port. Souris is the chief rendezvous for the American seiners. In fact, nearly every vessel remaining in the Bay goes in there for shelter now. If the Acadia would make it a point to be there to assist when the fleet is in she might help to prevent much of the rowdiness and fighting of which the law abiding portion of the citizens of Souris very justly complain.

At the Butts.

The annual prize meeting of the Queen's County Rifle Association was begun to-day at Kensington Rifle Range. The attendance of marksmen was not so large as at former meetings. The scores are very good, considering the high, squally wind blowing. The following are the scores and prize list of the first match: Pts. Capt Crockett, 82nd Batt, \$7.....45 Sapper H W Anderson, Eng, \$6.....45 Lieut Hooper, 82nd Batt, \$5.....43 Serg Crockett, 82nd Batt, \$4.....43 Lieut Davison, Eng, \$4.....41 Lieut McDougall, R. L., \$3.....40 Capt J A Longworth, G. A., \$3.....40 Capt Weeks, Eng, \$3.....40 Serg Youker, G. A., \$2.....40 Capt Stewart, 82nd Batt, \$2.....40 Serg Offer, G. A., \$2.....40 Pte Gill, 82nd, \$2.....39 Lt-Col Dogherty, 82nd, \$2.....38 Corp Connolly, G. A., \$2.....38 Major Dogherty, R. L., \$1.....38 Pte Gay, 82nd, \$1.....38 Serg Moore, G. A., \$1.....37 The meeting will close to-day.

Jubilee Committee Meeting.

The General Jubilee Committee met in the City Council Chamber last Saturday evening, His Worship Mayor Haviland presiding. The following gentlemen were present—Messrs. Joseph Unsworth, Archibald McNeill, Henry Rackham, John J. Chappell, John M. Duncan, Isaac Wadman, S. F. Hodgson, A. N. Large, Councillor Thomas Morris, Councillor S. W. Crabbe. The meeting was called for the purpose of appropriating the balance of cash on hand from the Queen's Jubilee celebration. After considerable discussion as to the best way of disposing of the amount, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Archibald McNeill and seconded by Mr. S. F. Hodgson:— Resolved, That this Jubilee Committee are prepared to hand over the balance on hand, \$200, to the City Council for the purpose of appropriating the said amount towards opening the Park Roadway. The City Council open the said Roadway or Promenade on or before the 1st day of May next. Carried unanimously. Adjourned sine die. A. H. McPHERSON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.—Furniture of all kinds, stoves for halls, stores, parlors bedrooms, &c., with a large lot of odds and ends, all of which must be closed out. Sale at rooms, Queen Street, on Friday, Sept. 22, at one o'clock, to suit country buyers.—A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Sept 15 dy till sale—wy 11

How and Why They Steal.

Some of the St. John merchants have been relating their experience with pilfering clerks, to a reporter of the Telegraph. One gentleman, a member of a leading firm, told the reporter that on one occasion a young man from Prince Edward Island was engaged in the store where he was employed. The two clerks were stationed near each other. During the first week of the stranger's stay, they happened to be standing together when a customer bought some goods and tendered the new clerk a piece of money which was peculiarly marked. It didn't appear in the cash, that night, and the older clerk made up his mind to do a little detective work on his own account. He knew that the Islander hadn't any money in the morning, for the latter had tried to borrow some; but when they left the store the Telegraph's informant invited the new clerk to "stand the oysters" and the young man did so. He paid for them with the marked coin. Then the older clerk remarked: "The best thing you can do, my friend, is to get out of this town right away." He got out. His disappearance caused a sensation, for the story of his theft was never told, but the firm was none too soon rid of a man who was so ready to steal that he couldn't keep honest during his first week. It is too much the practice for the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia papers to put down their thieves and other criminals as being "from Prince Edward Island." However, if the young man referred to above was "from the Island" he must have been born in New Brunswick.

To E. Stone Wiggins.

Wiggins, you prophesied to-day would be A howler; and you could not contemplate Without emotion (so 'twas said) the fate Of us poor victims living by the sea. The winds would swell and roll tumultuously; The waves would be a gale, and inundate Whole districts (though which ones you did not state). And ships caught out would sure be "up a tree." Wiggins, the day is fine! There is a tide, But, Wiggins, 'tis new moon! There is a blow, But, Wiggins, 'tis the equinox, you know. Wiggins, 'tis now high time you should decide To quit this business. We can weather through Your storms all right; but want no more of you. A. MARBLE HEAD. KEARNEY says the Chinese must go; but, before they go, we wish to inform them and everybody else that Adamson's Botanic Balsam continues to win the day in curing coughs, colds and all difficult breathing. Price 35 and 75 cents. Trial bottles 10 cents. dy wy 1w.

At a recent conference of Scotch Home Rulers, the President of the Scottish Farmers' Alliance came out boldly in favor of Home Rule for Scotland, declaring that the northern and eastern counties were ripe for it. A committee has been appointed to consider the question of bringing the matter before parliament next session.

REV. GEO. S. CARSON, pastor of Knox Church, returned from P. E. Island on Wednesday. He enjoyed his trip very much, and speaks in high terms of the Island province.—Picton News.

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 diarrhoea, 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. mar 17 eod & wy

Auction Sale.

THE following stock will be offered at Auction, to-morrow, September 20th, at 11 o'clock, in the store lately occupied by C. E. ROBERT SON, Cameron Block:— 6 pieces Waxed, 3 do Pilot, 20 do Sack Cloth, 85 do Tweed, English and Scotch, 68 do Factory Cloth, 3 do French Canvas, 3 do Italian Cloth, Cotton and Tweed Flannels, Carpet Hags, Ready-made Clothing, Ladies' Sacques, White Regatta and Flannel Shirts, English and American Hard and Soft Felt Hats, Rubber Coats, &c., &c.,—all to be sold without reserve. B. S. DAVIES & CO. Ch'town, Sept. 19, 1887—11

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

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. Dress Goods! Dress Goods! Dress Goods! Dress Goods! BEER BROS. Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1887.

RETURN TICKETS at one first-class fare will be issued by this Railway, as under, in connection with the Prince and King's County Exhibition:— From all Stations East of Royalty Junction to Summerside, by Forenoon Trains, on Sept. 27th inst., from Charlottetown, Cape Traverse and Intermediate Stations by Forenoon Trains on September 28th, and from Tignish and Intermediate Stations by Special Train and Forenoon Regular Train on September 29th, all Tickets being good to return up to and on 30th inst., in connection with Prince County Exhibition. From Stations on Souris Branch to Georgetown, by Afternoon Train, on Sept. 24th inst., to parties in charge of exhibits; from all stations west of Royalty Junction to Georgetown by the Tignish Accommodation Train, on 5-p.m. 24th, and from Charlottetown, Souris and Intermediate Stations by Forenoon Trains on Sept. 25th, all tickets being good to return up to and on Oct. 1st, 1887, in connection with the King's County Exhibition. J. UNSWORTH, Acting Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, Sept. 19, 1887. —ex pat eod wky prs 1 wk



For St. John's, Newfoundland. STEAMER COBAN, for St. John's, Newfoundland, will be due at Charlottetown TUESDAY, the 10th inst., and will carry cattle and sheep on deck. For freight or passage apply to PEAKE BROS. & CO., Agents. Sept. 17, 1887.

LONDON HOUSE.

FALL OPENING—DRY GOODS.

HARRIS & STEWART

Are now opening their Large and Varied Importation of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, from England, Scotland, Canada and United States.

Every Department Well Stocked.—Prices Low.

HARRIS & STEWART

SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Sept. 19, 1887.—wy

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

New Factory—New Labor Saving Machines—New Designs—New Methods—New Prices.

While our Prices are Less, we claim that our Goods, for Design, Material and Workmanship are second to none. We do not make a practice of running down or trying to depreciate other people's goods—ours sell on their merits. Ch'town, Sept. 17, 1887.

NEW DRY GOODS.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Perkins & Sterns

Have much pleasure in intimating to their numerous customers that their New Goods for this Season's Trade are now to hand, and all departments are now filled up with the Latest Designs and the Newest Fabrics at the very Lowest Prices.

Perkins & Sterns

Sept. 16—dy & wy

BEER BROS.

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



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

Dress Goods! Dress Goods! Dress Goods! Dress Goods! BEER BROS. Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1887.