

The Subway.

WITH THE SURVEY PARTY—A GOOD BOTTOM—WARMLY RECEIVED BY TOM ALLEN—THE SACKVILLE AND CAPE TRAVERSERAILWAY—THROUGH TO CAPE TRAVERSERAILWAY—PLEASANT THOUGHTS—BACK TO CAPE TRAVERSERAILWAY.

(Special correspondence of the Examiner.) SINCE I last wrote, but one boring has been made in the deep water (12 fathoms) which shows, like all the others, lately taken, and about two feet, underlain with bricklay. As the work is now nearing the other shore the surveying party determined to take advantage of the westerly wind and crossed on Wednesday, hoping to find it smooth on the New Brunswick shore. In this they were doomed to disappointment, as it took some nine hours to land, during which time all hands, including your correspondent, got pretty well washed.

We were warmly received by our old friend Tom Allen, where, after putting on dry clothing and getting a warm dinner, we forgot the struggle and the temptress of this past few hours. Tom begged us, as only Tom can, with stories about "Bill Casey's Mother," &c.

Thursday, as we could make no borings, we went over to see the terminus of the "Sackville and Prince Edward Railway." Here we found Mr. Boxhall, the company's engineer, and Mr. Ord, one of the directors, who received us very kindly. We were just in time to see them cutting through the bank to the shore, whilst the locomotive was waiting on the track only a short distance inland.

What comfort is here for the passengers by the iceboats this winter—one hour and a half to Sackville from the Cape. No more plunging through the snow, with here an upset and there a broken whistle-tree. Departure memories of that long, weary and wearisome side to Amherst or Antigonish, which, after the hardships of a hard day's crossing, has often laid the foundation of disease for life.

Through the kindness of Mr. Sheehan, the Dominion engineer in charge of the proposed pier here, we were shown the exact point of starting from this shore. We then proceeded to take our range by compass with our beacon on Cape Traverse pier and our large red buoy on the end of the pier bearing east-north-east from us, planting our flag on the bluff about five hundred yards west of the railway in Dobson's Cove.

Our little flag of red, white and blue awoke historical visions of the past when the resonant names of Cape Traverse and Jourdain flashed across our minds, reminding us of the days of the fleur de lis.

Many thoughts came rushing on one's mind here, when fresh from the perusal of Hannay's Acadia, which I must reserve for some other time, otherwise I might make this letter extend beyond my proposed limit.

We found a good deal of surprise expressed here about this Subway scheme. Of course the fortunate man on whose farm the railway depot is about to be built was, and as, looked upon as a fortunate man; but when we planted our flag on the next man's farm I am quite satisfied he had pleasant visions in his sleep that night.

Standing here, too, we have pleasant thoughts. We are standing on the Continent, in the Province of New Brunswick, in the Parish of Boisford, with the valleys and the hillsides dotted with fields of smiling grain, and the cozy farm houses ennobled in trees seen as far as the eye can reach, whilst to our right and but about five hundred yards distant, stands the iron horse puffing, all ready to carry you to the farthest end of this great Dominion to British Columbia. All this carries one away as our national pride prompts us to say:

No pent up Utopia contracts our powers. The whole, the boundless continent is ours.

Casting our eye seaward, we can see the smoke of the P. E. Island Railway, as the locomotive winds its way down past the coast line. That is our home, the home of our boyhood, of our youth, and our manhood. Amidst many sorrows come visions of the past, and heartfelt aspirations for the future, that but a few short years will pass before the "silver streak" will be crossed by the iron horse, and that our Island home may become part of the great Continent whose sons in the future may add, by their talent to the great future of the great Dominion.

Last winter borings were made on this shore through the ice, 3,500 feet from shore, and on Saturday, starting from this bluff, we made two borings inside the reef, which showed grey clay with underlying brick clay.

Very little more now remains to be done to complete this Survey, not more than three or four working days are required. Enough, however, has been ascertained to show that Nature has laid a complete roadway across this Northumberland Strait, composed of brick clay and free from rock of any kind; save across the narrow Jourdain Reef—that no better material could be found in which to safely lay the proposed Subway.

We returned late on Saturday evening to the Lansdowne Hotel, at Cape Traverse.

Sir John at the Methodist Conference.

During the session of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, at Toronto, on the 8th inst., Sir John Macdonald came in and was, says a correspondent, received with loud applause. He listened with great attention to the debate then proceeding on University Education. The adjournment of the meeting having been moved, the chairman announced that Sir John Macdonald was among them, and that the leader of Her Majesty's Government in the Dominion ought to be introduced to the Conference. Dr. Dowart then led the Premier to the platform, and in a few words introduced him to the members. Sir John made a brief speech, thanking the chairman and gentlemen of the conference for the honor done him in thus receiving him, and expressing his gratification at being present at the debate on so important a subject as that of university education. When he was attorney-general of Upper Canada he had a very great deal to do with the Toronto university, and he was deeply interested in this question, which he considered to be one of the most momentous that could engage the deliberations of any assembly. He again thanked the conference, and took his seat amid the plaudits of the audience.

New York has already subscribed upwards of \$24,000 for the Charleston relief fund.

The Provincial Synod.

The Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada is in session in Montreal. Eighty-five clergymen and seventy-one laymen are in attendance. At the first meeting, the Bishop of Fredericton, Metropolitan of Canada, delivered an address, in the course of which he said:

By the mercy of God we meet together at our appointed time without any apprehension of attacks either of a political or religious nature, from the action of Parliaments or individuals, and our dangers and difficulties, whatever they may be, are likely to arise from our own divisions or backwardness to fulfil our duties rather than from any encroachment on the part of the State, or attempt to deprive us of property secured us by law. Enjoying as we do under Providence so much freedom and security, it becomes us the more to reflect that our duty to the Church is not ended when our Synod is prorogued, but our chief business is, to work lovingly together as brethren, to think and say the best we can of each other, to provoke not to envy and strife, but to good works, trying who shall give the most aid, do the most for Christ's sake, so as to bear one another's burdens, and set before the world the bright example of a Christian commonwealth who preach Christ by their love and live to Christ as the source of every holy thought, of every self-sacrificing word and deed.

Who can doubt that if this spirit thoroughly pervaded every member of the Synod, it would spread itself abroad in every diocese, would destroy all party spirit, and ally, and we have done what we could in the meantime, however, to aid our richer brethren in missionary work, more especially in promoting the cause of the church in the newly formed diocese of Algoma, to which our right reverend brother was elected and consecrated with singular unanimity on our part, with much self-sacrifice on his part, and with an expected with fervent zeal which would not easily be wearied. Something, however, seems to be wanting; and you will hear, I apprehend, from our brethren that his reasonable expectations have not been fulfilled. One hindrance I may name, as it involves no question of party, that in most dioceses so many new plans are undertaken at the same time when assistance from England is wholly or in a considerable degree withheld, that the people have only just begun to feel really interested in one plan before they were called on to begin another. Every founder of every scheme earnestly desires that all other plans should be set aside, and his favorite project taken up, whilst our ancient nurse thinks that we have received aid long enough and are fully able to take care of ourselves. I cannot tell how my right reverend brethren feel in this matter. I can, for one, assure the Synod that the difficulty presses heavily on the diocese over which I preside, and that it is not from lukewarmness that our contributions are not larger, but from the necessities of the case. Our divinity scholarships have all been taken away, and we are called on to raise a fund for their restoration. Our aged and infirm clergy, wearied with the toil of years, require rest and refreshment. Our over large missions need division and every new mission calls for support. The incomes of most of our clergymen are such as no layman in a like position would be content with, and only if they exercise more than ordinary prudence can they keep out of debt. In most cases their subscriptions to missionary funds are larger in proportion than those of the people amongst whom they live, and still in many cases if a new plan is forced the clergyman is expected to begin it from his own purse. I take the liberty of setting this plainly before the amiable projectors of new schemes. Benevolence as are their intentions, sincere as is their earnestness, their project is only one out of many that appear on our tables in a single week. North and south, east and west, are continually asking for contributions.

I infer from the papers sent to me that a vast deal is expected from the present meeting of Synod to be accomplished. A new prayer book, new discipline and new offices, the union of all acts will have the force of law in our several dioceses, and which have occupied the care and attention of our several synods for years, the burning question of patronage which at present varies, and which little else everything human certainly admits of improvement. Here is work enough for the Provincial Synod if it sat for a whole year, and even the question of Home Rule might not prove more troublesome or bristly with more difficulties of every kind.

Happy is the man whose shoulders the responsibility does not rest of a new Canadian Prayer Book for what a majority might not be unwilling to accept a reluctant minority might refuse to put in practice, and our sad heart burnings and wisest forms might ascend not as incense but as signs and instruments of dissent to the throne of Him who once prayed that all his people might be one. If not given to everyone to compose new prayers, it is not given to every assembly to delight in them when they are made.

If I may venture advice it is that we should do a few things well, and see how they work before we set about others. But we should know distinctly what we want ourselves and what our people want, and we should pray not only to have a right judgment in all things, but that what for our unworthiness we dare not ask, God would vouchsafe to give us for the worthiness of His Son, Jesus Christ our Lord.

One short practical hint I venture to recall to your recollection is that some limit should be put to the length of time during which speakers shall address the House, exceeded only by the wish of the whole body in consideration of the importance of the subject under discussion. It is not for me, however, to anticipate the decision of the House on this point. May the Great Author of peace and love of concord direct us by His wisdom and presence in His love, that the charity of all towards each other abounding, we may take heed to the wise patriarchal counsel, "Use that you fall not out by the way."

At a subsequent meeting a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions embodying the views of the Synod on the question of education. A committee was also appointed to reply to the greetings of the Methodist Conference.

The report of Missions for the past three years showed the receipts for domestic missions to have been \$28,597, and for foreign missions \$19,453. The report was adopted, after which the election of board of management was proceeded with, resulting as follows:

Nova Scotia—Rev. F. Partridge, J. W. Wyld, Rev. J. R. Murray and W. S. Silver. Quebec—Rev. W. W. Fothergill, Judge Hemming, Rev. A. A. Von Holland, and W. H. Carter.

Toronto—Rev. Canon Demoulin, Hon. M. Walker, Rev. J. D. Coyle, A. H. Campbell. Fredericton—Rev. Cunniff, Brigstocke, St. John, R. T. Church, Rothery, Rev. Mr. Forsyth, St. John, G. H. Lee, St. John.

It is now said that coachman Schelling has relinquished all claim to his wife on condition that he receive \$15,000 of the Morosini wealth, and that the wife did not elope as at first stated, but is living with a relative of her own.

Methodist Conference.

Rev. John Latham has been nominated for Editor of the "Westonian."

The next general conference is to be held in Montreal.

The committee on itinerancy reported in favor of a four years pastoral term. British Columbia has been erected into a separate conference, and a class of evangelists, principally women, will be trained for special work as nurses and teachers.

The address from the British conference was read by the Secretary, Rev. Dr. Stevenson followed in a speech in which reference was made to the fact that not one of the former representatives was now living. He referred to the noble men who have recently departed this life on each side of the Atlantic to the peculiar condition of the Methodist Church at home, which in the last five years has added over 50,000 to its membership; the progress of its missions, European and elsewhere; the liberality of British Methodists in giving more for the thanksgiving fund than was asked for; the generous conduct of the high church party in England; to his own work among the children of whom he has now 700 under his care and for which work there has been paid over a million and a half dollars; to the Pull Mall Gazette and its relations to the outcome of these revelations in the exclusion from position of public importance of impure men; to the good work of the Salvation Army in London; to the greatness of the victory of Wolfe and what the result would have been had Montcalm been the victor. He predicted for us a great future.

After the address from the M. E. Church, the Rev. Dr. Joyce was introduced, who proceeded to speak of the vastness of the Methodist Church; of the deaths of Matthews, Simpson, Wiley and others; of the greatness of the United States; of the questions perplexing the public mind (law, education, intemperance, Mormonism); of the doctrines of Methodism; of the vastness of the machinery in operation under Methodist auspices; of the heroic Taylor, now on the Congo; of the need of sanctified money; closing with a glowing tribute to the memories of Puncheon and Ryerson.

Then came Bishop Galloway, of the Southern Methodist Church, who said he was the representative of a million of Methodists. He came from a land mangled and charred by civil war, but full of possibility, whose people are too chivalrous for petty jealousies and too magnanimous to cherish revenge. He spoke of the grand result of the centenary year in cash and religious work, of the noble work of the Women's Missionary Society and S. S. department, and referred to the vast responsibility now resting upon us as a church, closing with the hope to meet a delegation from this church to the church he represented.

An analysis of the vote on the university federation scheme at the Methodist general conference shows for: 66 ministers; 72 laymen. Against: 67 ministers; 46 laymen. According to the vote by conference it was: Toronto—For, 14 ministers, 14 laymen. Against, 10 ministers, 10 laymen. London—For, 8 ministers, 8 laymen. Against, 8 ministers, 7 laymen. Niagara—For, 9 ministers, 6 laymen. Against, 7 ministers, 5 laymen. Quebec—For, 12 ministers, 15 laymen. Against, 4 ministers, 2 laymen. Bay of Quinte—For, 5 ministers, 10 laymen. Against, 11 ministers, 6 laymen. Montreal—For, 10 ministers, 10 laymen. Against, 41 ministers, 4 laymen. Nova Scotia—For, 1 minister, 4 laymen. Against, 8 ministers, 6 laymen. New Brunswick and P. E. Island—For, 3 ministers, 3 laymen. Against, 5 ministers, 4 laymen. Newfoundland—For, 2 ministers, 10 laymen. Against, 1 minister.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Sir, The Patriot of the 9th inst. has an article under the caption, "Making Fishery Protection Pay," in which the editor, through the part of a friend, toward Capt. McLaren, of the cruiser Critic, but in reality acts the bold assassin.

When Ehud (Judges iii, 16) hid him a dagger having found opportunity, struck Eglon the treacherous blow which caused his death, he was a noble-minded assassin compared to him who makes the double attack upon Capt. McLaren.

The Patriot says: "Capt. McLaren gets \$90 a month, \$80, and another \$75 per month," as wages.

The facts Capt. McLaren tendered for an amount which he considered reasonable for his vessel, and the tender to include his own services as master.

One son gets \$18 and another \$12 per month—considerably less than the Patriot wages. (This does not seem very grasping, when it is considered that ordinary seamen command fully as much per month.)

The second charge of the Patriot is, if possible, even more malicious than the first. The provisions and stores are supplied by order of the Department of Fisheries. Capt. McLaren has not the contract for supplying the crew, nor has he anything to do with the stores, further than to see that everything is shipped in accordance with the regulations which govern the supplying of all ships in Her Majesty's navy. Each man's rations are weighed out daily, and a correct return has to be made to the Department monthly.

It is difficult to see what the Patriot's aim is in thus striking at Capt. McLaren, as it jealousy of the prosperity of a man who has been in the service of the Government for 19 years, has succeeded in making a position for himself, creditable to his energy and perseverance, or is it the old and insatiable desire to injure the Government, that the editor is thus running "a muck," like the May saviour, striking with his two-edged dagger all who may fall in his way?

Yours respectfully, AN OLD SAILOR. Georgetown, Sept. 11, 1886.

How are the Greedy Fallen?

Sir, An article under the heading of "How are the Greedy Fallen," appeared in a late issue of the Patriot, in which some malicious Grit had vented his party spite on the account of G. Belfast, Alex. Martin, who has done more for it than any preceding representative. The Grits seem very anxious to snuff him out, because they find in him an opponent, who is more than a match for their champions, Hon. D. Laird and L. H. Davies. Never was Alex. Martin more ambitious

than the two aforesaid gentlemen. Hon. D. Laird was returned for Belfast on the strength of promises which he knew he could not fulfil, and he jumped at the first offer of an office he got, and consequently forfeited the trust the people of Belfast placed in him. He was mighty, and on account of his greediness brought low. How are the greedy fallen! The people of P. E. Island are not likely to forget how their claims in the Fishery Question were neglected by L. H. Davies. The day of retribution is at hand, when Davies in his turn will be forgotten, neglected, cast out.

Eight years ago the whole of the Grit party has been confined to the cool shadows of opposition, and it has ever since been able to keep there. Their greediness was the cause of it, myself first and my country next, seems to be their motto. They squander the hard earned money of the people in paying lazy officials high salaries. The result of the late election has shown that their greediness is not likely to be forgotten in a hurry. How are the greedy fallen! Greediness in all cases has its reward, but never in any case is this shown more clearly than in the case of the Grit party.

PUZZLER.

Encyclopaedic.

A LETTER FROM MONCTON. "Some years ago I subscribed for the ninth edition of the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica,' and gave my complete edition of Appleton's American Encyclopaedia in exchange as part payment. This arrangement I have regretted ever since:

1st. Because I have been through all these years, and am likely to be for some years to come, without a complete Cyclopaedia in my library, and I find it to be a very serious inconvenience to have only an incomplete work. 2nd. Because the concise treatment of subjects in the AMERICAN CYCLOPAEDIA makes it, in this busy age, a more serviceable work than the Britannica to the ordinary professional man and the home. 3rd. Because the concise biographies of living men which are wholly wanting in the Britannica give to the Appleton's a peculiar interest and value. 4th. Because the articles in the Britannica on the Bible, Evolution, etc., are a surrender of the old faith of the Christian Church, and it cannot but be a matter of deep disappointment and regret to earnest Christians that the editors should continue to embody in their work articles on Biblical subjects from the pen of one who has been removed from the professional chair because of his heresy. It is not desirable that the Christian world should be thus taught, through an Encyclopaedia, instructions from the Bible from those who have been tried and found guilty of promulgating views that are repudiated and condemned by the whole Christian Church. 5th. Because the matter in the American Cyclopaedia is ever at command through the use of the index volume, which give to the work a value which those who have to make frequent references to an Encyclopaedia can fully appreciate. 6th. Because with the Supplementary Annual Volumes of Appleton's, a person in possession of a Cyclopaedia that is ever up to the present date.

For these and other reasons I regret that I parted with my Appleton's, and I have no hesitation in commending to those who can have but one Cyclopaedia in their library, the American Cyclopaedia as the most serviceable." F. W. FARWELL, Pastor of Knox Church, City Hall Square, Ottawa.

LETTER FROM MONCTON.

"Having had access to several of the leading Encyclopaedias, the Britannica, the American and Chambers', as well as to McClintock and Strong's great work, I most interestingly say I regard the American, for all practical purposes by far the best.

Certainly the Britannica is its only rival among those I have named, and I am sure that the great majority of professional men having access to both will find themselves consulting the American ten times more often than the Britannica. The superior merits of the American are these: 1st. It consists of practical articles on the various subjects treated of, instead of long technical treatises, as in the Britannica. 2nd. It has a greater variety of subjects, and all of them of every-day information and importance. 3rd. The arrangement is better, the scientific articles being treated under divisions, and the exact branches to which they belong, thus saving a large amount of time. 4th. It is complete, and, with the year books, leaves nothing to be desired. 5th. Its volumes are handier, just the size for use. The mechanical work is superb. Certainly the American is a library in itself, and should be found in every home where any pretense to culture is made.

ROBT. S. CRISP, Pastor Methodist Church, Moncton, N. B.

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