

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From North Bay to Winnipeg.

What the Country Looks Like.

DAVY LAIRD'S CURVE ECLIPSED.

The country north of Lake Superior is all that my fancy had painted it—and more. There is more wood. Of solid hard rock there is enough and to spare. But the surface of the rock is all along the line, covered with a soil that has been worn from the faces of the rocks—ground by the mills of the gods in the slow course of centuries. In the hollows between the hills and on the beds and margins of lakes, the waters of which have receded from their ancient levels, this soil is quite deep, and though gray and sandy has produced a fine growth of trees, in birch and poplar, tamarac, spruce and fir. In some places the vegetation is composed of mere scrub and shrub; in other places there is nothing but the high bare rock; but for the greater part of the way between North Lake and Winnipeg, there is good wood suitable for railway ties, fencing and firewood, if not for scantling and boards. The face of the country is rugged and rough; and in a few places the rock cuttings for the railway have been heavy and deep. But nature affords her compensations even North of Lake Superior. There are long stretches on the line of railway which are flat and sandy, where construction was neither very costly nor very difficult. The borders of rivers, lakes, lakelets and swamps, have as much as possible, been selected for the railway, and from the car windows there are, while daylight lasts, pleasing glimpses of rapid river, noisy streamlet and placid lake.

Schreiber headquarters of the railway on this part of the line, is reached early on the morning of the day after leaving North Bay. Here we passed a train of cars labeled in large letters, "Red River Valley Railway," and loaded with steel rails for the line about which the Government, the C. P. R., and the Manitobans are (it is said,) on the point of going to war. Well, the C. P. R. are singular belligerents—carrying supplies to the camp of the enemy! The line along this section hugs closely the shore of the Great Lake Superior. Glimpses of splendid scenery are here and there afforded. We cross rocky gorges over trestle bridges a hundred feet high. The height of the Red Sucker Bridge is 110 feet; and the Big Pie Bridge is 96 feet high and 1600 feet long. One trembles to think what might happen if a bridge should break or the train should leave the track while following the sinuosities of the line above this rock-bound shore. But we won't think.

Looking out over the lake or contemplating Thunder Cape, which is 1,370 feet high, and Pye Island, which rises to a height of 1,700 feet, one fails to be much impressed with the height at which the train is rolling along.

The curvature of this part of the road is very great. Talk about the curves on the Island Railway! Even the curve at Harmony—famously known as "Davy Laird's Curve"—is nothing to the curves around this high and rocky coast.

Port Arthur lies at the head of Lake Superior—a thriving, busy town. The Lake traffic between the east and the west centres here. One of the largest grain elevators in America has been erected here, and the docks here are very large and fine. Not far from here are the richest silver mines yet developed in Canada, employing now about two hundred and fifty men and yielding last month \$105,000 worth of silver.

At Fort William, the next station, we again change locomotives and obtain a view of MacKenzie's celebrated round-house, and the still more celebrated Neelberg Hotel.

The soil west of this point is for some distance of very fair quality, yielding excellent potatoes.

Night coming on, we can see comparatively little of the country until we reach Winnipeg. We pass Rat Portage in the dark and enter Manitoba at a station called Rennie before we wake.

A well timbered country forms the southern and eastern boundary of the great prairie which stretches away west of Winnipeg.

W. L. C.

The Provincial Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition opens to-morrow and will be continued on the following day. Should the weather prove fine there will doubtless be the usual large attendance of spectators. The exhibits in the Drill Shed are being arranged and look charming. They are, as usual, excellent and are placed so as to look their best and to afford all who attend ample opportunity for inspection.

One of the most attractive features of our Provincial show will be the exhibit of farm products sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Canadian West and British Columbia.

The exhibit consists of grain in the straw and also some thrashed grain. The exhibit of thrashed grain is not large as the farmers had not thrashed much up to the time of leaving Manitoba some five weeks ago. The roots have been pulled a long time and are beginning to wilt, but they still are very fine.

The fruit from British Columbia had to be put into methylated spirits in order that it might keep. It consists of grapes, pears and early apples. A beautiful crystal from the Rocky Mountains and some taxidermist work are interesting.

The prairie grasses, a very large collection, includes the celebrated wild pea and vetch and many other of the nutritious grasses of the West.

The exhibit is in charge of Mr. L. O. Armstrong, the Colonization Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has farmed several years and is still interested in farming on the prairies and ranches in British Columbia.

Taking it altogether the Canadian Pacific Railway exhibit is well worth seeing. It enables the farmer to form a very correct idea of the products of the farm. It shows him what an ordinary farmer can raise.

In horses, cattle, etc., there are a great number of entries, and visitors to the show grounds cannot fail to be pleased.

At the Butts.

No. 3 Company, 82nd Battalion, held their semi-annual competition for the Company's Cup yesterday, at Kensington Range. The weather was favorable and there was a large attendance. The shooting was very good. The ranges were 200, 400 and 500 yards, 7 shots at each. The Cup was won for the second time by Capt. Stewart, with a score of 89 out of a possible 105. Following are the five highest scores:—

	200 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Capt. Stewart.....	29	34	26	89
Pte. A. Forbes.....	29	30	24	83
Corp. B. C. Prowse.....	29	31	22	82
Sgt. Gay.....	28	28	20	77
Sergt. McNiven.....	28	26	15	69

The annual competition for the Graham Cup also took place yesterday. The ranges were the same as for the Silver Cup, but with only three shots at each. This Cup was also won by Capt. Stewart, who made a score of 61 points out of a possible 75. The following are the five highest scores in this match:—

	200 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Capt. Stewart.....	19	25	17	61
Pte. Gay.....	20	20	16	56
Corp. Prowse.....	19	19	15	53
Sergt. McNiven.....	22	16	13	52
Pte. Forbes.....	22	16	11	49

The annual shooting match of No. 1 Battery, G. A. took place at Kensington Range on Saturday. There was a fair attendance of marksmen and the weather was all that could be desired. The first match was fired at 200, 300 and 400 yards; the second at 200 yards; Snider rifles. The following are the scores:—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Younker.....	62	58	51	171
Corp. Connolly.....	58	51	48	157
Gunn. Scott.....	51	48	46	145
"Heartz.....	48	46	45	139
"Murley.....	46	45	44	135
"Hooper.....	45	44	41	130
"McKinnon.....	44	41	38	123
"Warren.....	41	38	36	115
Sergt. Matheson.....	36	35	34	105
Gunn. Proud.....	35	34	33	102
Corp. Boswell.....	34	33	32	99
Gunn. Jackson.....	33	32	31	96
"Carpenter.....	32	31	30	93
Lieut. McDonald.....	31	30	29	90
Gunn. Gillespie.....	30	29	28	87
"Waughan.....	29	28	27	84
"McLeod.....	28	27	26	81

	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Corp. Connolly.....	31	29	27	87
Gunn. Scott.....	29	27	26	82
"Heartz.....	27	26	25	78
"Hooper.....	27	26	25	78
Sergt. Younker.....	27	26	25	78
Gunn. McKinnon.....	26	25	24	75
"Murley.....	26	25	24	75
Corp. Boswell.....	25	24	23	72
Lieut. McDonald.....	24	23	22	69
Gunn. Warren.....	23	22	21	66
Sergt. Matheson.....	22	21	20	63
Gunn. Carpenter.....	21	20	19	60
"Proud.....	20	19	18	57
"Carr.....	19	18	17	54
"Waughan.....	18	17	16	51
"McLeod.....	17	16	15	48

Address to Rev. Mr. O'Meara.

The following address was presented to the Rev. Charles O'Meara on Monday evening in St. Paul's Schoolroom:—

To the Rev. Charles O'Meara, late Rector of St. Paul's Church.

SIR,—We the Church, Wardens and Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, in Vestry assembled, desire to express to you, on the eve of your departure, our high appreciation of your services during the period of your Rectorship of this Parish; and of the earnestness and ability which at all times characterized you in the discharge of your duties.

As the body Corporate of the church our relations with you have been extremely pleasant; and we now gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of heartily thanking you for your valuable co-operation with us in all things pertaining to the welfare of the church.

Your manly integrity of character, outspoken independence in your dealings with the congregation, and eloquent pulpit ministrations will, we believe, leave behind you that lasting result for good, which, under God's guidance, you so earnestly strove for.

Your noble intrepidity in visiting and burying the unfortunate victims of the smallpox epidemic, which, during your ministry, threatened to devastate our city, is still fresh in our memory, and justly earned for you in this community the highest praise as a courageous Christian worker.

In your new sphere of labor we wish you every measure of success, knowing that the kindly courtesy of your manner and pleasant companionship will soon win for you there what you have left behind you here, warm friends and zealous sympathizers in your work and labor for Christ.

H. J. CUNDALL,
JOHN INGS,
Church Wardens.
R. R. FITZGERALD,
SAMUEL LOWE,
GEO. J. WRIGHT,
FESTON T. NEWBERRY,
JAMES LEWIS,
HORACE HASZARD.

After it was read and presented by Mr. Ings, the reverend gentleman made an eloquent and touching reply, thanking the Vestry, and through them, the congregation, for the many acts of kindness received by him during his ministrations. He trusted that his work would not be without good to the parish, and concluding, warmly recommended his successor, the Rev. S. Weston-Jones, and asked for him that co-operation and assistance which had been so readily extended to him.

Fishery Notes.

Yesterday the schooner Maggie Alice, Capt. James Lannigan, of Souris, caught with seine 162 headed barrels mackerel off East Point. Capt. Robert Deagle is the Maggie Alice's seine master.

The same day James Donaven, of Priest Pond, in a boat with hook and line, caught 930 mackerel about 2½ miles off that neighborhood.

Other boats got five and six hundred at some places.

One of the crew of the Maggie Alice, Michael McDonald, had his arm fractured while fishing this week, by the falling of a block.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

That Law Commission.

SIR,—It was generally supposed that when Judge Alley had given vent to his outraged feelings respecting the Law Commission, and a few others, under his inspiration, had anonymously expressed horror at the treatment accorded him by the Government, the matter would have been dropped; the Judge's ruffled feathers would become smooth again, and the bland smile, indicative of his placid, childlike nature, would have been once more visible on his countenance. Alas! such was not to be. Public interests and public morality demanded a further discussion of the matter, and in the *Patriot* of Saturday last, some noble, pure-minded soul, over the signature of "Monopoly," comes to the front and parades his virtuous indignation regarding the "political jobbery" in connection with the appointment of two of the commissioners. After referring to the independence of Parliament Act, he asks, through the editor of the *Patriot*, "by what right Messrs. Sullivan and McLeod can continue to hold their seats in the Legislature after appointing their partners law commissioners?" It is not quite apparent from whom he expects the editor of the *Patriot* to obtain the information, and in case that worthy gentleman should not have leisure to pursue the enquiry to the satisfaction of his enquirer, it might not be amiss if "Monopoly" were referred to a reliable authority for an answer to his question.

If "Monopoly" will use the utmost caution in his manner of speech, so as not even to limit at or refer to such words as "Marble Mantles," or "Register Grates," he might ask the Hon. T. W. Dodd, "by what right" he held his seat in the Legislature, and his portfolio as Provincial Treasurer, while "public money" was paid out for supplies furnished by his partner Mr. Rogers? It is quite possible the answer to that question may be an answer to "Monopoly."

"Monopoly" might also be referred to Mr. D. C. Martin, M. P. P. to ask him "by what right" he holds his seat in the Legislature, while his partner, Mr. McLean draws his pay as Law Clerk to the House of Assembly, and also holds a commission to revise the laws? It would seem quite right for Mr. Martin to participate in "swag" and hold his seat, while it would be highly improper in Messrs. Sullivan and McLeod to do so. That is "Monopoly's" idea of morality, a standard by which a good many Grits regulate their conduct.

"Monopoly" says the Independence of Parliament Act was passed "under the administration of an honest Government." Well, five of the Executive Committee of that time were Conservatives. They were, by force of circumstances compelled to coalesce for a time with the Grits, and in order to guard the interests of the public as far as they could, against the element of Gritism amongst them, the Act referred to was passed. The success attending their efforts with a Grit Premier and Treasurer may be gathered from a perusal of the Public Accounts of the time, and an inspection of the marble mantles at Falconwood.

Oct. 4, 1887. ANTI-MONOPOLY.

The Scott Act.

SIR,—In a former communication I referred to a few of the many inaccuracies contained in Rev. Mr. Carruthers' correspondence, and endeavored to show that that gentleman had formed a false impression of the Scott Act, and was in error in a majority of the statements he made concerning what had been accomplished since the Scott Act became law in Charlottetown. We will now enquire into this "weak spot" which he claims to have discovered, and which is the real evil, he contends, in connection with the successful working of the Act. He says that whatever weakness there may be in the Act with respect to its own enforcement has not been made known; but those whose duty it is to put in force all our laws, have wilfully neglected their duty in not enforcing this Scott Act law. To this alleged neglect on the part of the Stipendiary Magistrate and the police force he attributes the failure of the Act to accomplish as much as was anticipated. He asserts that the authorities have lent their influence to, and are the agents of, the liquor dealers. If Mr. Carruthers believes those charges to be true, he should have "courage enough and manliness enough to face the real evil," as he advises his temperance friends to do in one of his letters. Let him forward his complaint to the proper quarter, furnish his proof, and have the matter investigated. We will then be in a position to judge whether these charges against the authorities are well founded, or are made only for the purpose of "throwing dust in the eyes of the people" when no reasonable and truthful argument could be advanced. Those who are competent to express an intelligent opinion contend that the Act itself is weak; and even were it perfect, the small vote by which it was adopted in this city should convince any unprejudiced person that it could not be successfully worked. Men may even be specially appointed to enforce this law, still it would be evaded. As long as liquor is permitted to be imported into the country, means will be devised to purchase and consume it in defiance of all laws that may be framed to the contrary.

Sir Leonard Tilley, one of the most sincere and practical temperance men in the Dominion, and who has given this question the closest attention, says:—

"I believe it is in the interest of temperance that we should not enact a law that will not be enforced. Take a county where the Scott Act has been adopted, but where it has not been enforced, in that county the cause of temperance has been damaged rather than benefited."

Sir Leonard also considers a three-fifths vote as necessary for the adoption and successful carrying out of any measure such as the Scott Act. If such a vote were required in Charlottetown, we never would have had this measure with the many evils that followed its operation. It would be well for all who earnestly desire a better state of things to exist in the community, to seriously consider the words of Sir Leonard Tilley, and not allow themselves to be influenced by promises made and a few convictions obtained on the eve of an election, when it is well known we will be allowed to drift into the old channel of illicit selling after the election is over.

In another letter in THE EXAMINER of Wednesday last, Rev. Mr. Carruthers takes

exception to persons replying to him over anonymous signatures. If facts were brought forward in the letter signed "Temperance," and Mr. Carruthers' arguments refuted in a legitimate manner, I cannot see that he has any just reason to complain. Your correspondent does not desire that notoriety which one acquires who writes for the press over his own name, and is, therefore, satisfied to retain the appropriate signature he has adopted.

I shall, just now, only briefly refer to the figures Rev. Mr. Carruthers furnishes, in this last letter, to prove that less liquor has been consumed annually under the Scott Act than prior to its adoption. The rev. gentleman is evidently under the impression that all liquor consumed in this Province is entered at the Custom House in Charlottetown. Such is not the case. Liquor on which the duty is not paid is entered at the Customs here. Liquor on which the duty is paid is not entered here. It arrives unrestricted weekly by the steamer M. A. Starr from Halifax, by the Montreal boats, and by rail daily. The writer knows a gentleman from the neighboring Province who sold not less than ten thousand gallons of malt and spirituous liquors here lately, on all of which the duty had been paid, and of which no entry could be made at our Custom House. The decrease in the direct importation of spirits is caused by the unwillingness of the importer to sell to the retailer. This unwillingness is caused by the illegality of the sale, and payment for credit sales cannot be recovered at law. If a merchant gives a thousand dollars worth of liquor on credit he cannot recover one cent of it in the courts. This, indeed, is enough to make men careful in their importations. Hence the decrease in the number of gallons entered at our Custom House, from which fact the Rev. Mr. Carruthers draws the deduction that a less quantity of spirits is consumed under the Scott Act than was consumed under the License Act. Let the rev. gentleman, in looking again at these statistics, remember that, if the entries for liquor at our Custom House have decreased, those of Halifax, St. John and Montreal have increased. So that what was "our loss was their gain."

While this Scott Act question has been most freely discussed, still it is not exhausted, and you may again hear from TEMPERANCE.

Oct. 3rd, 1887.

MARRIED.

At Cape Pelé, N. B. by the Rev. Mr. Bradley, Mr. Laurent Duder, of Charlottetown, P. E. I. to Miss Mary Phœnice LeBlanc, daughter of Mr. Sylvain P. LeBlanc, of Cape Pelé.

DIED.

At Southport, on the 4th inst., of cancer, James Murphy, in the 65th year of his age. [Funeral from his late residence on Thursday morning at 7.30 o'clock to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, thence to South Shore.]

SPRUCE DEALS.

20,000 feet 2 and 3 in. Spruce Deals.
2,000 feet Pine Boards.
2,200 feet Hemlock Boards.

FOR SALE BY

HORACE HASZARD.

Ch'town, Oct. 4, '87, 1wk. eod.

AUCTION.

I AM instructed by H. H. Eldred, Esq., to Sell by Auction, at his residence, Westwood, THURSDAY, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m., All his Household Furniture, comprising 2 Ash Bed-room Sets, 2 Brass Bedsteads (very handsome), Flock and Hair Mattresses, Parlor and Dining-room Furniture, Turkish Rugs, Lace Curtains, &c., &c.
Also, 1 Small Sail Boat.

G. M. HARRIS,

Architect.

Oct. 4, 1887.

BY AUCTION.

A Tmy Salesroom, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, a good Driving Mare, 3 years old; also 1 Truck Horse.

G. M. HARRIS,

Auctioneer.

Oct. 4, 1887.

ST. JOSEPH'S BAZAAR.

Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieut. Governor and His Lordship the Chief Justice.

THE Ladies of St. Joseph's Society intend holding another

Grand Bazaar!

this year, in aid of St. Joseph's School, in the

Convent Building, Pownall St.

—DURING—

Exhibition Week, October 3rd-8th.

No pains will be spared to make this Bazaar excel all previous ones.

Music and Amusements provided.

Admission 10 cents. Dinner Tickets, 25 cents, which includes admission.

Ch'town, Sept. 1, 1887.

ENTERTAINMENT

IN AID OF THE

Young Men's Christian Association.

TUESDAY, 11TH INST.

A Popular Programme, by Popular

Performers, at a Popular Price.

THE Y. M. C. A. ask a liberal attendance, as funds are required immediately for payment of improvements to seats.

Tickets, 25 cents.

C. LEIGH, JR.,

Secretary.

Ch'town, Oct. 3, 1887.

Lorne Hotel Co. (Limited.)

THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Lorne Hotel Co. (Limited), will be held on THURSDAY, the 6th day of October next, at 8 o'clock, p.m., in the office of Messrs. McLeod, Martin & McDonald, Charlottetown.

SIMON W. CRABBE,

JOHN J. DAVIES,

JOHN T. CROCKETT,

Directors.

Sept. 26, 1887.

TO THE TRADE.

CIGARS WHOLESALE.

BY last Mirimachi, our stock of Havana and Domestic Cigars is complete. We guarantee to sell Cigars for retail as cheap as can be imported.

D. O'M. REDDIN, JR.,

Camerton Block.

Sept. 14, 1887—1mo eod

THE LARGEST EXHIBITION

—OF—

Cheap Dry Goods and Clothing

IN THE CITY.

We Take First Prize for Cheapest and Best Goods.

O'IR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.

See our Wonderful Bargains in DRESS GOODS, SACQUE CLOTHS, WOOLEN GOODS, FUR GOODS, CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS, IN EVERYTHING.

JAMES PATON & CO'S,

Successors to W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE

Ch'town, Oct. 4, 1887.—1ly & wky

To Exhibitors,

AND OTHERS

ENTRIES will be made in our Order Book from this date, till 20 days after Queen's County Exhibition for TROUSERS, from a Special Lot of 65 pieces Tweed, at the following discount:

\$8.00 Trousers for.....	\$6.00
7.00 ".....	5.00
6.50 ".....	4.80
5.50 ".....	4.25
5.00 ".....	3.75
4.50 ".....	3.25
4.00 ".....	3.00
3.50 ".....	2.50

FORTY PIECES SUITINGS,

SPECIAL LOT.

\$24 Suits for.....	\$20.00
22 ".....	17.00
20 ".....	16.00
18 ".....	14.50
16 ".....	13.00
15 ".....	12.50

This is a genuine discount to clear a Special Lot of Tweeds. Any favoring us with an order can rely on getting the above bargains.

D. A. BRUCE,

CUSTOM TAILOR.

Ch'town, Oct. 4, 1887—eod & wky

EXHIBITION WEEK

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE.

Our Exhibition of Fall and Winter Goods

this year is large and attractive.

HARRIS & STEWART

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Oct. 3, 1887.—wky

W. W. WELLNER

HAS the Largest and best selected stock of the following goods to be found in the Lower Provinces:

Gold Watches from \$15 to \$125.

Silver Watches from \$5.50 to \$45.

Filled Gold Watches at various prices.

— ALSO —

Gold, Silver, Gold-plated and Jet Jewelry in Endless Variety.