

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

At the Ontario Exhibition.

What was to be Seen There.

A CONTRAST OF EXHIBITS

Not Unfavorable to the Island

A GOOD WORD FOR OUR GIRLS.

Ottawa is beautiful for situation; and, as it is founded on a rock, and built for the most part of solid stone and brick, it is likely to endure, and may at some age in the distant future become "the joy of the whole earth." Arguing from the size and splendor of the public buildings at Ottawa, it has evidently been concluded, by those at whose instance they were erected, that the Government of Canada is here to stay. Millions have been expended upon these magnificent architectural piles, and the work is not yet done. A fourth departmental building is now being roofed in, which will probably be the finest of all.

The grounds around the public buildings are well kept; and being about two hundred feet above the level of the Ottawa river, which flows rapidly past them, they command extensive views of the surrounding country—a country diversified by cataraacts and crags, a broad, fertile, peaceful valley, and a range of mountains rising bare and blue in the distance. Some very interesting things have been placed in these grounds. One of the most striking is the statue of Cartier, in bronze, large and heroic. Another is the section of a Douglas fir tree from British Columbia, bearing this inscription:—

"SAMPLE OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN FIR TREE.

"The Douglas fir tree, eight feet in diameter, and over three hundred feet high. Age, 56 years. It was 183 years old when Columbus discovered America. The age can be verified by counting the rings."

Pleasantly and beautifully situated on the opposite side of the Rideau Canal is a nice little park, with seats to rest upon, and trees and flowers, and the grand Ottawa rushing by. The ornamentation of this park is pretty; but I have not yet seen anything to equal, in point of tasteful arrangement and simple gorgeousness, the gardens of Mr. Arthur Newbery on Queen Square, Charlottetown.

The public departments have been called "castles of indolence" and "hives of industry." I am unable to say which is the better description. As in the case of most extreme statements, the truth concerning them probably lies about midway between. Very much depends upon the Minister. A lazy and negligent Minister will very likely have a lazy and negligent staff, while a working Minister will probably have working officials under him. I was very pleased to hear that Messrs. Foster and Thompson—the young Maritime Ministers—have won a local reputation in Ottawa for their energy in office, and punctual and careful attention to duty. The Hon. Mr. White, who was called to the Cabinet about the same time, and who won his promotion by long and assiduous devotion to the public interests, first as a journalist, then as a Parliamentarian, is regarded as one of the most capable Ministers of the Interior that the country has ever had.

Ottawa, it is evident, is prospering and growing, and that not slowly. A leading real estate broker informed me that about eight hundred buildings were built in Ottawa last year, and about four hundred up to this time this year. The style of architecture in Ottawa is, on the whole, very good, the taste for fine architecture having probably been acquired from the public buildings, which are the crowning glory of the town.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Provincial Exhibition of Ontario is now being held at Ottawa, and THE EXAMINER'S correspondent went to see it as a matter of course. The exhibition grounds here are large, and the exhibition buildings ample and suitable, presenting a very strong contrast to those of Charlottetown. The stalls for the cattle are wider, and the cattle therefore appear to greater advantage. I must confess that my pride in the bovine productions of Prince Edward Island has received a very severe shock. The cattle on exhibition here number about five hundred; and there are very few that would not compare favorably with the best in their kind that are to be seen at our Model Farm. There is not a runt or scrub among them. Of the whole number about one hundred are Ayrshires, which seem to be a favorite cattle in Ontario as in Prince Edward Island. Durhams form a smaller class, but there are some very fine animals, though, of the bulls, I see none finer than those exhibited a few years ago by Messrs. George Compton, of St. Eleanor's, and Mr. Holland, of Fryon. The herds of Polled Angus cattle on exhibition were very fine, particularly those of Hay & Patton, Kinross Park Stock Farm, New Lowell, Ont., and Hon. Senator Cochrane, of Hillhurst Farm, Quebec. I inquired the price of one of the Senator's Polled Angus cows and was told that he had refused \$2,000 for her. The calf at her side, I was told, could not be purchased for less than \$500. One of the bulls of this breed, exhibited by Hay & Patton weighed about 2,300 lbs. Fully as admirable were the Galloways. Mr. William K. King, all the way from Owen Sound, exhibited a very beautiful herd of this breed. For a heifer belonging to his herd he was awarded the prize for "the best female on the ground." It is claimed for the Galloways that they mature early, that they are hardy, that they are good milkers, that the quality of the beef they afford is unsurpassed and unsurpassable. It seems to me that these polled black cattle ought to be bred on the Island.

Of Herefords, Devons, Holsteins and Jerseys the exhibits are also very fine. Even the ladies of Ontario do not disdain to breed cattle—one of the largest and finest herds of Jerseys being owned and bred and exhibited by a Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Brookville.

The classes of horses are not nearly so full as those of cattle, only about two

hundred being exhibited; and in my opinion there were none on exhibition to equal the best draft and carriage horses to be shown on the Island. In sheep and pigs, also, the Island would, I think, hold her own as to quality. But Ontario's show of poultry is superb. The entries of poultry here numbered about two hundred and fifty—each entry comprising several birds—and the variety seemed to be equally large.

As to grains—the first prize spring wheat weighed 65 lbs to the bushel, and the weight of the rest of the wheat on exhibition ranged from 55 to 60 lbs. Oats weighed from 47 to 40 lbs, and barley from 55 to 50 lbs. These figures I obtained from one of the judges. It was very pleasing to me to find that the largest and most successful exhibitor of grains came from down by the sea. Mr. Charles Grant, now resident at Thornbury, County of Garry, Ontario, won the silver medal for the largest and best exhibit of grains. He has on exhibition upwards of a hundred varieties of wheat, barley, oats and rye, and has captured a number of first and second prizes in the face of very strong competition.

The exhibit of potatoes and turnips is small and poor, but the roots of Ontario are not this year up to the average on account of the drought. Several splendid samples of sugar beet are shown, and some very fair mangolds. The latter, however, are not as good as those exhibited by Mr. Bayfield at our exhibition of last year. But the fruit exhibit is fine. The apples, plums and pears are fully equal to the like productions of Nova Scotia and the Island; and the peaches and grapes rather better. The show of grapes is very large; in variety it is amazing and in quality delicious. The country which can produce such fruit is certainly worth living for.

But, after all, by far the most interesting feature of this exhibition—as of all exhibitions—is seen in the farmers themselves. To me it seemed that the men are not stronger or more intelligent than those of Prince Edward Island; while, well, I may be prejudiced, but to me it is clear that our girls, in point of good looks at least, have the advantage of their sisters in Ontario. However this may be, I must bear witness that, altogether, they formed a most respectable, a most well-behaved crowd. In the two days that I have been in Ottawa, with thousands thronging the streets, I have not seen a single drunken man. This must, of course, be ascribed to their innate goodness. They have not the Scott Act here.

W. L. C.

The New Parsonage.

Possibly the best Methodist parsonage in the province is the one just completed at Neepawa. The building was constructed in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by the Missionary Outlook. The material and workmanship from the stone foundation to the top of the chimney are of the best. Mr. A. Walker was the contractor and he did his part well. The house is built with a wing and peculiarly shaped roof. The ceilings are high and the rooms all large and well ventilated. Below there is a spacious hall, splendid parlor and dining room connected by sliding door, also a kitchen and pantry. A well-finished stairway leads to the upper hall out of which open three large bedrooms with closets. The family bedroom having a projecting window is one of the finest we have seen. This flat might have been divided into four or five rooms but we think it is better as it is. Everything from cave-troughing to well is finished up in good style. The house and lots cost about \$1500. Mr. Colpitts and family will likely move in next week. The Ladies' Aid Society have secured a very nice parlor suite and are arranging to purchase other furnishings.—Neepawa, Man., Register, Sept. 2, 1887.

Coming to America.

Sir Thomas Grattan Esmond, M. P., and Arthur O'Connor, M. P., both distinguished members of the Irish Parliamentarian Party in the British House of Commons, have sailed for America. They come as a delegation from the National League of Ireland to the Irish National League of America, and under the auspices of the latter will deliver a series of addresses in the United States and Canada. Mr. Sutton, Secretary of the American branch of the League, is in receipt of letters from all parts of the union, intimating a desire to secure an address from one or the other of the delegates, but it will be impossible to form a definite idea of their movements until after their arrival.

THE PICTON NEWS has changed hands. Mr. C. D. Macdonald has now the controlling interest. Mr. C. B. Macdougall will be the editor.

SERGEANT ADAMS, of the Halifax police force, died on Sunday. He had been on the force for twenty-two years, and was much liked by all who knew him.

THE verdict of the coroner's jury, in the case of Liza Bailey, who was run over and killed by the train at Church Street crossing, Moncton, exonerates the railway authorities from all blame.

MR. DUNCAN SHAW, Tighish, has in his garden a sunflower that measures 11 ft. 10 in. in height, 11½ inches in circumference at the base, the flower on top is 48 inches in circumference, and the leaves are 26 inches long. So says the Agriculturist.

A FEW days ago a little Guysboro, N. S., girl tried to go through the schoolhouse window to get her hat, but the window fell when she was entering and caught her by the neck. She hung there, her feet within a few inches of the ground, and but for the arrival of a woman who had been picking berries, would have died. Life was almost gone when she was released. Her recovery is slow.

THE market was well attended and stocked to-day. Prices ranged somewhat as follows: Beef (small) 7 to 12 cents per lb.; do per qr 6 to 6½; butter, (fresh) 20 to 21 cts; butter, (salt) per lb. 17 to 18 cts; cabbage, per doz. 69 to 72 cts; ducks, per pair, 85 to 90 cts; flour, per cwt, \$2 to \$2.25; hides, 6 to 6½; hay per 100 lbs. 35 to 40; ham per lb. 10 to 15; lamb, per lb. 4 to 6; mutton, per lb. 5 to 8; oats, per bushel, (black, 28 to 30; oatmeal per cwt, \$2.30 to \$2.50; pork, (small) 6 to 8; pork, (carcass) per lb. 5½ to 6; potatoes, 25 to 28; straw per load, 20; sheep pelts, 25 to 30; eggs per doz, 16; veals, per pair, 35 to 40; pig per pair, 60 to 75.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Upper Prince Street School.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Parent" appears to think he has a grievance. He says that the children who attend Prince Street School should enter by the front door. Why single out Prince Street School? West Kent and Queen Square Schools have the same mode of entrance.

"Parent" gives three reasons why the Principal should depart from her present practice.

The first is one from precedent. Messrs. Harper and Anderson, he says, admitted the children by the front entrance. Now this is not true. I am told that all the scholars who attended the Wesleyan Academy entered by the rear door, and in Mr. Harper's time none but the girls belonging to the first two grades entered by the south door. I do not myself see that it makes the slightest difference what the gentlemen in question did or did not do, but it is just as well that the truth should be known.

Secondly: The air at the rear entrance is impure. Now, Mr. Editor, either this is true or not. If it is, the school should be closed, as the same air gains direct access to every room on the north side of the building. The Board of Health should make enquiry at once. But I imagine the hundreds of healthy children to be met any morning or afternoon on Prince Street will furnish as decided an answer in the negative as most persons require.

Thirdly: In case of fire the children would naturally rush to the rear entrance. "Parent" ignores the teachers altogether in this supposition of his. Supposing, however, the children to be crowded together in a panic on the first landing, whether there would be less danger in their turning to the north, where there are two ways of exit, or in all crowding to the south staircase where there is only one. I, however, have faith enough in the discipline of the school to believe that in case of fire or any other sudden danger, every means of escape would be utilized.

I must apologize for trespassing on your space to answer letters which are evidently inspired either by malice or the conceit of some silly girl who imagines there is no privilege from which she should be debarred.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, do you not think it is a little too bad that any public officer should be annoyed in the discharge of his or her duty by newspaper scribbles. The Board of Trustees have always shown themselves willing to listen to any reasonable complaint and to redress any real grievance, and no one who knows anything of the Principal of Prince Street School would believe for a moment that any thing would be done which would, in even the slightest degree, injure the health or endanger the lives of the pupils.

Yours, &c., ONE INTERESTED.

The Scott Act.

SIR,—As your readers are aware, a largely signed petition has been forwarded to the Secretary of State at Ottawa, asking that an election be held for the repeal, in Charlottetown, of the Canada Temperance or Scott Act, as it is commonly called. In accordance with the request of the petitioners, the date of such election will, no doubt, be announced in a few days. We have been favored with your very impartial and common sense views of the workings of the Act in this city, which go to show that, instead of restricting the liquor traffic amongst us, as promised and guaranteed previously last election by its advocates, this measure has had the effect of producing a far worse state of affairs than existed before its adoption. We have also been treated, through your paper, to lengthy correspondence on the subject by Rev. James Carruthers, which would not be inappropriately termed "Carruthers' Catechism," as it abounds in questions and answers from beginning to end. The following is the rev. gentleman's text: "Has the Scott Act been a success? Has it been as successful as we anticipated? If not, what reasons are to be assigned? And if we can put our finger upon the weak spot, are we prepared, if it is within our power, to remedy what we know to be the weakness?" The answer to the first question, he contends, will depend very much on one's idea of what he considers the Scott Act to be, and to accomplish; but that just here there is evidently a diversity of opinion. He says that a large number of our citizens favorable to temperance work think that the Act has not been a success, and that it is weak in the very point where they would like it to be strong. Those gentlemen have formed a pretty correct estimate of the Act, and freely admit that they have been deceived in entertaining the opinion that it would curtail the liquor traffic; but the Rev. Mr. Carruthers informs them that they have not a proper understanding of the Act, and have wrong views of what it ought to accomplish. This opinion of our earnest temperance advocates comes with very bad grace from one who has been only a short time located here.

The rev. gentleman asserts that the Scott Act has been a success; in that it has destroyed the attractive saloon and the sale of liquor in grocery stores (whatever he may mean by that); in removing temptation out of the road of men and women; in making liquor selling and buying illegal, and therefore disreputable; and in decreasing drunkenness. What wonderful reforms! I am inclined to think Mr. Carruthers does not seriously believe in all that he has written. The idea of any sane man who has lived in this city for the past few years asserting that the Scott Act has been a success! Why, it has increased fully one hundred per cent. the number of places where liquor may be sold, some of which are conducted by irresponsible parties, who sell the vilest stuff without discrimination, at all hours and on all days, to the young as well as to the old; and the Act has also been successful in making criminals, informers and perjurers. The attractive saloon is not destroyed, as stated; it still exists in just as attractive a form as ever,—the only difference being that since the Scott Act came into force and business increased, it was removed to more commodious quarters in another portion of the building. The idea of selling liquor in grocery stores must have originated in the imagination of my rev. friend, or he must have been thinking

One cannot but be surprised at the statement that the temptation to drink has been removed by the Scott Act. The increased number of houses that have, without doubt, been opened in every part of the city for the sale of liquor is a strong temptation, and has, I feel sure, afforded many people an opportunity to drink who otherwise would not travel out of their way to purchase liquor. Mr. Carruthers' next allegation is that liquor-selling and buying is illegal, and therefore disreputable. It is illegal, under the Scott Act, I will admit, to sell liquor; but the buyer should not be classed under this head. If he was, I am aware, of a number of gentlemen who are constantly urging the necessity of more stringent measures for the suppression of this vile monster of intemperance, who would be required to spend their vacation in a somewhat closer atmosphere than what they were accustomed to. There is very little cause for rejoicing that it is illegal to sell liquor in Charlottetown, when it is considered that such was effected by the small majority of 40 out of 1468 votes, and when all the clergymen in the city worked most energetically and exhorted their congregations to support the Scott Act, stating that it would be more stringently enforced, and that good results would follow if it again became law. On the strength of these assurances the Act was carried by the number stated. A man who has been convicted and sent to jail for selling liquor is none the less thought of by his fellow-citizens. In fact, sympathy is created for him. But if he was convicted of any other offence quite a different opinion would be formed. The last of the principal points in Rev. Mr. Carruthers' Catechism is: "Has drunkenness decreased?" He says it has, and by means of this beautiful Scott Act; but I fail to see it. There has been a continual increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness since 1884, the year of the last Scott Act election; and before the present year is closed the number will, very likely, be larger than any since the year mentioned. Mr. Carruthers and his friends may just now find some little consolation in the decrease of arrests for drunkenness during the past few months; but they will yet have to deplore the number of drunkards the Scott Act has made, for it is notorious that there is a class of young men growing up in this city who, it is firmly believed, never would have tasted liquor were it not for the facilities furnished for purchasing it under the Scott Act. Those boys, under our License Law, would not dare to enter a tavern to purchase liquor, but now they enjoy the privilege of buying any quantity they have money to pay for, and very often are brought home to their parents in a state of intoxication. Such cases were rare previous to the Scott Act becoming law, but now they are of common occurrence. I might, if space permitted, adduce many other evils produced by the Scott Act and show why it has not proved a success, but I will forward you another letter for publication in a future issue.

TEMPERANCE.

P. E. Island Railway.

P. E. ISLAND EXHIBITION.

RETURN TICKETS at one first-class fare will be issued to Charlottetown, as under, in connection with the P. E. Island Exhibition. From Summerside, Cape Traverse, Souris, Georgetown, and Intermediate Stations by Full-time Trains on October 4th, 1887, to parties appointed to act as Judges of Exhibits; from all stations by Afternoon Trains on Oct. 4th, and all trains on Oct. 5th, and from Summerside, Cape Traverse, Souris, Georgetown and Intermediate Stations by Forenoon Trains, on Oct. 6th, and all tickets being good to return up to and on Oct. 8th, 1887.

J. UNSWORTH, Acting Superintendent, Railway Office, Sept. 27, 1887.—pat sod t oct 5 wky 1 wk

LAND SALE.

145 ACRES excellent Land, situate at Pi-quin, Lot 37, in Queen's County, well watered and fronting on Pisiquid River. Terms easy. Apply to Messrs. McLean, Martin & McDonald, Charlottetown, or on premises to

LINE S WALKER, Pisiquid, Lot 37, Sept. 27, 1887.—11 wky 2i

Customs Sale.

ON the 6th OCTOBER, proximo, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the late Mr. Examining Warehouse, Water Street, the undermentioned Unclaimed Goods will be sold at Public Auction, under authority of Section 43, Customs Act, 46 Vic., Chap. 42:—

Consignee 1 Crate, { Crockery ware, Dinner } Care of and Tea sets &c. { Carvell Bros 2 Cases, { marked W. P. C., } J. M. Auld 2 Whirls 1 rees, JAMES CURRIE, Collector, Customs House, Charlottetown, 26 September, 1887.—3i

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. McLean, Martin & McDonald, Charlottetown.

SIMON W. CRABBE, JOHN J. DAVIES, JOHN T. CROCKETT, Directors, Sept. 26, 1887.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

County Exhibitions.

A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Charlottetown for Georgetown, on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, for Summerside, returning same evening.

A Special Passenger Train will also leave Charlottetown for Georgetown, on THURSDAY, September 29, at 8.15, returning same evening. Train will call at all Regular Stations, going and returning. Return tickets at one first-class fare.

J. UNSWORTH, Acting Superintendent, Railway Office, Ch'town, Sept. 24, 1887.—pat

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.

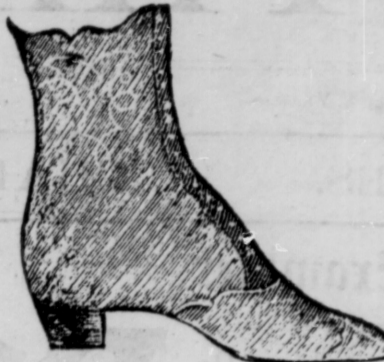
D. O'M. REDDIN, JR., Cameron Block, Sept. 14, 1887.—1mo eod

WANTED.

A Male Teacher for Colville School, No. 38 Souris East; 1st of 2nd class, no preference. C. C. CARLTON, Jr., Sept. 27—11 wky

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE, Ch'town, P. E. I.



Stock Entirely New and Personally Selected from the Best Factories in the Dominion, and comprises a Full Assortment, suitable for Fall and Winter Trade.

R. K. JOST.

REFERRING to the above, I beg to thank my numerous customers for the patronage of the past and solicit a continuance of the same for my successor, and should be pleased to see and wait on all of my friends as formerly, Mr. Jost having engaged my services.

Ch'town, Sept. 27, 1887.—eod & wky W. R. BOREHAM.

NEW FALL GOODS NOW OPEN.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Every department full of the Newest Goods. Everything New in Ladies' Dress Goods. Everything New in Ladies' Jackets. Everything New in Ladies' Hats and Trimmings. Tremendous Stock of Ready-made Clothing. Every Inducement to Cash Buyers. Goods Bought Right. Our Prices will be found Low.

J. B. MACDONALD,

Ch'town, Sept. 26, 87—dy wy—pat

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.—wky

James Paton & Co., MARKET SQUARE.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

Latest Styles! Best Qualities! and Lowest Prices!

Our Whole Fall Stock will be Ready in a Few Days.

Our Carpet Department will be Better Stocked this Fall than Ever Before.

JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, Sept. 23, 1887.—dy & wky