

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Great Northwest.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

HAVING now traversed Canada and made a few notes and comments for the benefit of readers of THE EXAMINER, I may, reasonably, be expected to give, in a concluding letter, some general remarks about the country at large and the circumstances under which its people live.

I may as well say, first as last, that for mixed farming and good comfortable living on the farm, I have seen no spot on earth that I consider better, on the whole, than Prince Edward Island. Nor would I advise anyone enjoying good health, who has a good farm or a good business stand here, to break up his household and go West. But to those who have not farms here, and to those who are not yet prosperous in business, to those who feel that they are obliged to make a move for the benefit of their health, to those who find that they are too large in mind and aspiration to remain within the narrow bounds of their Island home, to all those Islanders who, for one reason or another, must emigrate—I unhesitatingly say, try, first, what you can do within your own country, and how the other part—the larger but not the better part—of your own country will suit you.

You will find room and verge enough within the bounds of three millions of square miles—variety, in soil and climate, enough to test to the utmost your powers of discrimination; and the low rates of passage by the I. C. R. and the C. P. R. will enable you to see and examine the country without very great expense. You can obtain a "stop over ticket," and get off the train at any point, and there is at every station a livery stable where excellent horses can be hired,—so that, subject only to considerations of time and money, you can carry on your investigations at your own sweet will.

There is not, it must be admitted, much to attract an agriculturist along the line of railway, between here and Winnipeg. You will pass by some of the richest mines and the best timber in the world, but not many fertile farms that can be obtained on easy terms. West and South and North of Winnipeg there are, however, millions of acres of arable fertile land—virgin soil ready for the plough of the pioneer. A fine dark loam covers the face of the whole country, and under it to the depth of many feet there is a yellowish gray clay or gravelly subsoil.

No question has been or can be raised as to the quality of the soil—as a whole. But it is in some parts much heavier and much better than it is in others. The immigrant would do well to select his land with fully as great care as if he were about purchasing a farm in this Province, and there are conditions as to supply and quality of water which are much too important to be overlooked. Before taking a homestead the settler should make sure that good water is easily available; for I was informed that there are farmers in the Northwest who occasionally suffer inconvenience and loss on this account.

The Government have opened up the mile belt on each side of the C. P. R. to homestead and pre-emption; and the conditions on which land can be obtained throughout the Northwest are now unquestionably more liberal than in any other part of the world. A man can choose and take for himself a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres for nothing except the cost of making out the papers, which secure his title; and he can claim pre-emption over one hundred and sixty acres lying beside it, for which he will be asked to pay (when he is able to do so) little more than a nominal sum per acre,—so that he can have a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, of his own choosing, at a total cost of between \$200 and \$300.

The present Minister of the Interior has won golden opinions throughout the Territories by reason of his judicious and reasonable management of "Homesteads" and "Pre-emptions," and the careful attention he gives to the interests of those who are within the purview of his department. While in the Northwest, I conversed freely with persons of every condition; and though I have heard a great deal in his praise, no man said to me a single word against the Hon. Thomas White.

It is but just that I should also bear testimony to the fact that I heard no complaint whatever about the administration of the Governor, Mr. Dewdney; nor do I think there would be an outcry, on the part of the country, if Mr. Dewdney were given a second term in the gubernatorial office. A gentleman informed me that "no man has been traduced to a greater extent than Mr. Dewdney"; and in view of the contentment, and peace, and security, which prevail throughout the Territories, I feel strongly inclined to give the fullest credit to the statement. A bad administration, such as we have been told that the Northwest is afflicted with, could not possibly have produced such good results. In the four weeks I was in the Territories—I heard but one man make complaint against Mr. Dewdney, and the ground of his complaint was that he was stricter than his predecessor in the issue of "permits."

As to "the Indian problem," it is, in my opinion, already more than half solved, as a result of the judicious management of the Government and its officials, of whom Governor Dewdney is the head. After all we have heard, it will scarcely be credited that persons living in the immediate vicinity of Indian Reserves, with Indians about them every day, do not deem it necessary to lock their doors at night. A gentleman living at Qu'Appelle said to me, "My wife employs Indian women in our house, and Indian men are constantly seen about the town, and I never lock the house door." I repeated the statement in the hearing of a prominent resident of Fort Qu'Appelle, and he at once said: "I never lock my door either—though my wife is a very nervous little woman, and Indians and half-breeds are constantly about the house."

The efforts of the Government to civilize the Indian and teach him to work, are evidently beginning to tell already. The farms of some of the more advanced Indians are even now self-sustaining. The idea of bringing their products into competition with those of the white man is, in my opinion, a capital one; for it induces them in a practical way that they can, if they choose, do as well, or almost as well,

on the farm as their white brethren; and the purchase of their hay, beef, etc., at market prices at once gratifies their cupidity and ambition, and spurs them on to imitate the methods of successful farmers. A large proportion of the workmen on the great Bell Farm is drawn from the neighboring Indian Reserve, and the school at Fort Qu'Appelle is an object lesson in civilizing the savage, which is not likely to be lost upon the missionaries of Protestant denominations. Have heard that several missionaries intend, following the example of Father Hugenauer to establish schools similar to his, and so get the Government grant to aid them in their work and obtain means of teaching the young Indians how to work as good citizens, as well as how to worship the true God as good Christians.

The Canadian North-west is not, of course, without its drawbacks. Of these, the gophers and the prairie fires are controllable by human agency, and will, no doubt, soon be things of the past. But I see no reason to suppose that there will not occasionally—perhaps once in a decade—be a dry spring and summer to wilt the crops, or an early frost to prevent them from fully maturing. But a system of mixed farming, the sowing of early varieties of wheat, and improved tillage as the result of experience, will, I am convinced, prevent disaster from both these evils. Much is expected from the early establishment of an experimental farm, on which experiments will be made in the production of cereals, roots, fruit and ornamental trees, etc., with a view to obtaining varieties suitable to the soil and climate of the country; and it is hoped, with good reason, that fruitful and beautiful farms, and comfortable homesteads will, ere long, cover the face of the great prairie of Canada.

The people of the Northwest are, at all events, full of hope and confidence. Certainly we have in it a large fertile and healthful country—a country in which there is at present neither fever nor agitation, but health and vigor "throbbing in its steady pulse." W. L. C.

Temperance.

REV. E. WHITMAN PREACHES TO OUR YOUNG MEN.

REV. E. WHITMAN delivered a powerful sermon on Temperance last evening in the Baptist Church. He chose as his text: "It is good neither to eat flesh nor drink wine, nor any other thing whereby thy brother is made weak or trembleth." In beginning, he said that a great deal of common sense was required to bring about a reformation in the drinking habits of society, and no body of men required it more than the temperance advocates themselves. The day of slander and vituperation has gone by, and we are called upon to use the more Christian weapon of kindness and argument. He remarked that men would not be made sober by an act of parliament or the aid of the police force. The gentle influence of love should supply the weapons. Our young men can only be made secure against the vice of intemperance by means of a godly courage which will make them abhor the wrong and choose the right on account of the benefit the right brings. A striking contrast was made between the happy and contented home of the abstainer, and the wretched hovel of the drunkard. Said the preacher: "God has created numerous rippling springs of pure water, but has never placed a fountain of alcohol on earth." A man does not take naturally to intoxicants as he will to food and water. He has to cultivate the taste; and when sipping his first glass of rye makes a very dry face. But the appetite grows upon him until at last he proves that "it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

The preacher said he could not find words to express his disgust at the cowardly, mean and malicious manner in which the Stipendiary Magistrate and his force had been traduced. Certainly they are supposed to carry out all existing laws, but they could not be expected to shoulder the whole responsibility. It was the duty of the churches and our citizens to see that all laws were obeyed. But, said he, if tomorrow morning at nine o'clock every dram shop in the city were closed, you would find others opened an hour afterwards. As to the working of the Scott Act,—it had been tested for eight years, a term long enough to make it successful if it could be enforced. He would say: "If the Scott Act cannot prove efficient, then, in God's name, obtain some other law which will serve the purpose. If the great evil of intemperance cannot be killed outright we should restrict it, and so make it less productive of sin and misery." In conclusion, he urged the congregation to form habits of total abstinence—not only for the benefit of total abstinence themselves, but the assistance it would render some feeble brother who might be "weak and stumble."

Insurance.

We see from the Insurance and Finance Chronicle of Montreal, that a large number of Insurance Companies are now doing business in Canada. It gives some interesting information relative to their respective standings. Most of these Companies are doing business in this Province, and for the information of our readers we condense from the article above referred to the following particulars:

Table with 2 columns: Assets and Amounts. Includes entries for The Liverpool and London and Globe, North British and Mercantile, F.W. Hyndman, Royal, John McEachern, Guardian, Carvell Bros., London Assurance, Scottish Union and National, A.S. Urquhart, Commercial Union, A.S. Urquhart, Aetna, not represented here, Imperial, F.T. Newberry, Agent, Lancashire, A.S. Urquhart, Agent, Queen, James DesBrisay, Agent, Phenix of Brooklyn, John McEachern, Agent, Hartford, F.T. Newberry, Agent, Norwich Union, not represented here, London and Lancashire, John McEachern, Agent, National of Ireland, not represented here, City of London, John McEachern, Agent, Fire Insurance Association, not represented here, Western, H. Haszard, Agent, British America, A.S. Urquhart, Agent.

Table with 2 columns: Assets and Amounts. Includes entries for Bank of Montreal, Bank of New South Wales, Bank of Nova Scotia, Merchants Bank of Halifax, N.S., Bank of New Brunswick, Halifax Banking Company.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Our Fisheries.

Sir,—In view of the approaching Fishery Commission, the Gloucester papers, I observe, are urging United States fishermen to call meetings and sign petitions protesting against giving Canadians the free right to United States markets in fish and fish oils, as under the late Washington Treaty, Gloucester and Maine fishermen, it would seem, are a greedy lot. They want a bargain struck that will give them valuable privileges, and in return for these privileges they are unwilling to grant the small concession. The treaty of 1818 is a bad treaty, they say. It may be bad for them in some respects, but it is all the better on that account for Canadian fishermen. If I were a Commissioner—a Canadian Commissioner, I mean—there is one section of that treaty, and only one, which I would feel willing to cancel. I refer to the purchasing of supplies from our farmers and traders. Americans might be allowed to purchase supplies while on our coast fishing, but all the rest of the treaty should be adhered to, unless, indeed, they come down handsomely in trade concessions.

There is one thing the Americans ought not to get at any price, and that is, the privilege of catching mackerel with seines within the three mile limit. Seining is a modern invention for killing fish, and was not taken into account when the 1818 treaty was agreed to. For my part I would much rather see the Americans kept outside the limit even if they were to agree to go back to the hook and line plan of fishing. But if they must fish near shore, and are willing to give us free potatoes, horses, &c., in their markets in payment for the privilege, they should be limited to certain modes of fishing, and seining should not be permitted at any price. Our fisheries are invaluable; and all the money in the U. S. Treasury should not tempt us to throw them open to Americans to be destroyed in a year or two by a system of wholesale seining as objectionable to our shore fishermen as it is profitable, while it lasts, to those engaging in it.

Yours, ISLANDER.

Oct. 31, 1887.

The Bagpipes—Encore! Encore!!

Sir,—If your correspondent "Celt," in your last Thursday's issue, had examined the history of "The Bagpipes" with regard to its antiquity, he would not so rashly have rushed into print. Although I am a son of "Auld Scotia," and would willingly exalt my native land in all that is noble and just and true, yet I must admit that the article in the Boston Musical Herald, so severely criticised by this "Son of the Heather," is substantially correct in all its details.

Mr. Pennant, an excellent authority on musical subjects, positively alleges that the bagpipes derive their origin from Italy or from Greece—that there is now in Rome a most beautiful *bas relief*, a Grecian sculpture of the highest antiquity, of a bagpiper playing on his instrument, exactly like a modern Highlander. On one of the coins of Nero, the Emperor of Rome, A. D. 60, is the figure of the instrument, having the bag and two pipes.

I cannot find any mention of the bagpiper in Scottish history before the latter part of the sixteenth century.

In conclusion, I must add that I prefer the sound of the pibroch to the music of "Yankee Doodle."

Yours truly, A GLAISGOW LADDIE.

Oct. 29, 1887.

Grand Division Public Meeting.

A correspondent writes:—The public temperance meeting was held in the Methodist Church, Victoria. The singing was conducted by the church choir. William Ramsay, P. G. W. P. occupied the chair. Henry Watson, Esq., in a happy address, welcomed the Grand Division to Crapaud. The address in reply was given by the newly installed G. W. Patriarch, Simon W. Crabbe, Esq. Addresses were also given by the Rev. T. W. Johnson, Rector of Crapaud, David Rogers, of Freetown, Rev. A. McLean, of Tryon, John Ross, of Charlottetown, Rev. C. C. Turner, of Beletouche, the Rev. George Steels, of Vernon River, James McCall, Inspector for Prince County, and D. W. Henderson, Inspector for Queen's County. A very pleasing scene occurred at this meeting, when James McKinnon, P. G. W. P., was presented with a beautiful National Division Regalia as a recognition of his services to the Order during his administration. The presentation was made by G. W. Patriarch J. J. Chappell, on behalf of the Grand Division. The coming Scott Act election in Charlottetown was the chief topic touched on by the different speakers. The salvation of the Act depends altogether on the amount of work done by the temperance men, and christian press of Charlottetown during the election campaign.

CAN YOU ASK FOR MORE PROOF?—Water ville, Me., Nov. 17, 1886. F. W. Kinsman & Co.—Gentlemen: I have used your Adamson's Botanic Balm in my family for several years and have found it a very pleasant remedy to take, and most satisfactory indeed in relieving colds. I am glad to recommend it to others. Yours truly, M. W. Sterling, Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church in Waterville, Me. Trial bottles 10 cents. dy wy lw

CROPPING UP AGAIN.—On Friday, reports the St. John News, Rev. Robert Wilson, President of the Methodist Conference, was served with a writ nisi obtained by L. A. Currier from a supreme court judge, for a writ of certiorari to remove all the proceedings in the case of Rev. D. D. Currie to the supreme court for the purpose of quashing them and setting aside and annulling the decision of the Conference and Mr. Currie's expulsion from the church and ministry.

NOT TRUE.—An alarming rumor was afloat in Quebec, on the 27th, to the effect that the steamer Miramichi, which plies between there and lower ports, had gone down with all on board, but on enquiry at the office of the agent it was found no such news had been received. It is supposed the rumor arose from the Miramichi going aground on a mud bank at Summerside, P. E. I., on her down trip, but she got off without damage.—St. John Telegraph. Messrs. Carvell Bros., agents for the Miramichi in this city, have received no advices as to any disaster overtaking the steamer, and consequently do not take any stock in the alarming stories going the rounds.

Germany and Great Britain.

Germany has become Great Britain's most formidable competitor for the trade of the world. The systems pursued by the two countries are very different. In Great Britain trade is free, in Germany industry is protected. In Great Britain the workman is agitating for higher pay and shorter hours of labor, in Germany mechanics are contented to work long hours for small pay. Nine hours is the British workman's day's work, while the German toils twelve and fourteen hours a day for six days of the week, and in some places seven. Great attention is paid to the technical education of the workman in Germany, while in Great Britain the government and the manufacturers are only just awakening to the importance of giving the youth of the working classes industrial training. The Germans in order to encourage the sugar industry in their country are taxed to the amount of \$10,000,000 a year to be given as bounties to the sugar manufacturers. The Germans are taxing themselves in many ways to give the world cheap clothes and cheap food, while the British are endeavoring to do the same thing without protective taxes. The race is a most important one, and the world is looking on with eager interest to see which will win. Germany at the present moment appears to be gathering on her great competitor, but the question is, can she keep up the pace?

Indian Summer.

Whence falls this dreamy season like a spell, Easily upon the weary earth? None can foretell Whence its advent or its close; but ah! the days Are full of mellow beauty; and the haze Nestling on distant hill-tops and trees— T's smoke of phantom wigwags one sees; Ah, t's Indian summer! Season rare— Lurid, and fleeting sunshine, balmy air— Come earlier, since you may not last. Oh, too soon, we know the bright days will be past, Hence we cling to them, as some fond lover clings Oft-times to one he loves. Each note the wild bird sings, Love me; and in the short sweet afternoons Invoke the charm of vanished June. Can riches or fame a legacy bestow? Such as the red man left us long ago? J. M. C. Ch'town, 90ct 2th, 1887.

DIED.

In West Haven, New York, Sept. 30, after a painful illness of six weeks, which he bore with patience, Mr. Charles Campbell, formerly of Bonshaw, in the 72nd year of his age. He was born in the Isle of Skye, Scotland; he emigrated to America in 1842; he lived a humble Christian life, beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He leaves a widow, ten children, twenty-eight grand-children and a number of great-grand-children to mourn the loss of a kind loving husband and parent.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE.

LAST TRIPS FOR THIS SEASON.



For St. John's, Newfoundland.

S. S. "COBAN"

will be due at Charlottetown about

TUESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER.

S. S. BONAVISTA

will be due at Charlottetown about

TUESDAY, 8th NOVEMBER.

S. S. "COBAN"

will be due at Charlottetown about

TUESDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER.

These steamers will have room for produce under deck and carry cattle and sheep on deck. For freight or passage apply to

PEAKE BROS. & CO., AGENTS.

Oct. 29—Sins & 3aw tl nov22

Terpsichore Hall.

A DANCING SCHOOL for Ladies and Children will be opened in the above Hall on TUESDAY Nov. 1st, at 4 p. m., to be continued on Tuesdays and Fridays during the term. Dumbbells and Department Exercises correctly taught. E. BURRIS. Ch'town, Oct. 29—21 wky li

Horses, Carriages, &c.

BY Auction, TUESDAY, Nov. 1st, at 1 o'clock, on the Market Square,— 3 Horses, 4 Carriages, 4 Sleighs, 4 Sets Harness, Buffalo Robes, &c., &c. Terms at sale. A. MCNEILL, Auctioneer. Oct. 29, 1887.—21

CLOSING-OUT SALE.

I AM instructed by Jos. Knight & Son, who are closing their business to Sell by Auction, WEDNESDAY, November 2nd, at 11 o'clock, at their store, Great George Street,— Their entire stock of choice Groceries, Confectionery and Fancy Goods, Paper Bags and Wrapping Paper, Wagons, Sleighs, Harness, Buffalo Robes, 1 light Sloven and a large variety of other articles. Wagons, Sleighs, &c., at 12 o'clock. TERMS—All sums over \$50, 3 months, on approved joint notes; under that amount, cash. A. MCNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Oct. 29, 1887.—31

FOR SALE.—One small Steam Engine, used but very little and in good repair; also, one upright Steam Boiler, complete. They will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of the Charlottetown Woolen Co., City.

FOR SALE.—Ninety Preference Shares in Charlottetown Gas Light Company. Apply to R. F. DeBios, Provincial Building, Oct 31st 1887

EQUALLY IMPORTANT.

All-wool Tweed (no shoddy) 50 cents a yard. Men's All-wool Linters and Drawers, 60 cents. All-wool Top Shirts, 75 cents; Silk, Wool and Cashmere Mufflers, 35 cents, up. Dent's Lined Kid Gloves, \$1.00. Men's Tweed Overcoats, \$4.25. Ladies' French Kid 4-Clasp Gloves, 80 cents; Corsets, 40 cents. Heavy Carriage Blankets, Gentlemen's Furnishings, Trunks, Valises and Small Wares at correspondingly low prices. I Sell for Cash, and NEVER SHALL BE UNDERSOLD.

J. D. REID, TRYON WOOLEN MILLS DEPOT, Cameron Block

Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1887—cod & wky tt

LONDON HOUSE CLOTH SALE.

HAVING closed up our Tailoring Department, we shall Sell our Splendid Stock of

Beavers, Pilots,

Naps, Worsteds,

Scotch Tweeds,

English Tweeds,

Canadian Tweeds,

At Ten Twenty per cent. to Thirty-three and One-third per cent., Discount for CASH.

HARRIS & STEWART

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Oct. 21, 1887.—wky

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

THE LARGEST EXHIBITION OF Cheap Dry Goods and Clothing IN THE CITY.

We Take First Prize for Cheapest and Best Goods.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.

See our Wonderful Bargains in DRESS GOODS,

SACQUE CLOTHS,

WOOLEN GOODS,

FUR GOODS,

CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS,

IN EVERYTHING,

AT

JAMES PATON & CO'S,

Successors to W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE

Ch'town, Oct. 4, 1887.—dy & wky