

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1886.

The Fishery Question.

Mr. PURCELL, a prominent fish dealer at Port Malgrave—one of those whom the correspondent of the New York Herald represents as suffering dreadfully because United States fishermen have not the right to fish in our waters—advocates the maintenance of the existing state of affairs, only protecting the Canadian fisheries with greater care. He says that while the fifty cents duty on cod fish has completely failed to injuriously affect Canadian fishermen, the \$2 duty on mackerel has equally failed to cripple our mackerel fishermen or to aid the Americans. By refusing the privileges of trans-shipment in the Strait of Canso, and other privileges enjoyed under the treaty of Washington we have prevented the American fleet from taking over 100,000 barrels of mackerel where they might otherwise have caught at least 300,000 barrels. Consequently the prices will be unprecedently high; and the benefit will be enjoyed by Canadian fishermen at the expense of American consumers. The Americans, having destroyed their own mackerel fisheries by purse seining and other destructive practices are now absolutely dependent upon Canada. During the past four years Mr. Purcell estimates that the American fishermen have destroyed in their own waters over three million barrels of mackerel, and two-thirds of the quantity caught during that time were tinkers and unfit for food. Had those tinkers been allowed to mature they would have been worth \$15 per barrel this season as against \$2.50 per barrel obtained for them. He compares the American mackerel seiners in Canadian waters to Algerine pirates, and says it must be a pitiable sight for the American people to see their fishermen assembled here to obtain by fraud and plunder those privileges which only a year ago they declared to be absolutely valueless. Mr. Purcell argues that Canadian fishermen will prosper most by refusing any new reciprocity treaty with the States.

The Game of the Opposition.

SIR JOHN has spoiled a nice little game lately invented by the Opposition. The only hope of ousting the Government lies in the Riel Issue. In respect to the National Policy, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Finances, etc., the Government have been completely successful and stand strong. But they executed Riel, despite the clamors of the French Canadian section of the population—they dared to do right against the wishes of many influential supporters—and it is hoped that they will on that account suffer defeat at the approaching elections. To keep alive the prejudices of the French Canadians and to render them as mad as possible, the Oppositors have industriously striven to make them believe that the Government is playing false with them and is ready to throw them overboard in order that they may catch the Protestant vote in Ontario. This is the Oppositionist's little game. In this they were materially assisted by the Toronto Mail, which has lately been inveighing against the system of the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec. But the Leader of the Government, speaking at London, Ontario, a few days ago, disavowed the utterances of the Mail. He stated that he was much obliged to the conservative press for the independent support it gave the Government. That press differed from the Reform press in that it was not under the thumb of party. The Globe for example was a mere mouthpiece of the reform party. Mr. Edgar was its director and manager. He controlled its opinions and he imbibed the opinions he published through the Globe from the politician for whom he acted as whip, Mr. Blake. Thus the Globe always spoke for Mr. Blake, and Mr. Blake was responsible for its utterances. The conservative press, on the other hand was independent. It was an able press and was entirely free from party control. For this reason he did not feel bound to be held responsible for what it said. He and his government would only answer for what they had themselves uttered in parliament or on the platform. He mentioned this because he differed altogether from recent letters or articles in the Mail touching the ecclesiastical system in Quebec. One of the complaints made in those letters or articles was with reference to the system of tithes in that province. That system was really a good system. Under it religion was supported and under it, too, those who differed from the Roman Catholic church were relieved of any claim to contribute to the support of that church. But if it was a bad system and the people did not like it they were in a position themselves to make a change. These remarks—made in the midst of Protestant Ontario—bear the stamp of truth, and are in perfect accord with the Premier's friendly remarks concerning the French Canadian when he was in London, England, and when the Riel agitation was at its highest pitch. It is not likely, therefore, that the Grits will gain much by their attempt to divide and conquer the Liberal Conservative party.

Canvassing Under False Pretences.

WE understand that Mr. Thomas Kickham, the Opposition candidate for the First Legislative Council District of King's County, when canvassing electors favorable to the Government, represents himself as the Government candidate. To prevent the practice of deception, we desire to inform the electors that Mr. Charles McEachern, the people's candidate, is the gentleman who represents the Government policy. Mr. Kickham, having been nominated by Mr. Fred. Morrow and James R. McLean, represents their policy—whatever construction that may bear.

Provincial Synod.

UNFERMENTED WINE. At one of the sessions of the Provincial Synod, the discussion of the Rev. Dr. Carry's motion respecting sacramental wine was continued. The Rev. Mr. Dixon, of St. Jude's Montreal, said the whole question was, "What is wine?" and he did not think that they were prepared to decide that at once. Mr. Dixon contended that the total abstinence sentiment was growing amongst the English churchmen, who were commencing to look at the question differently. He did not blame any brother for administering fermented wine, but he asked the liberty of using unfermented wine if he considered it advisable. Mr. Hodgson, Q. C., of P. E. Island, said that there were many who would not partake of the Lord's Supper if unfermented wine were used. The worthy people who were conducting this agitation, feared that the acceptance of the sacrament would cause people to err. He did not believe that there ever was such an instance. (Hear, hear.) But supposing that there had been, now was it proposed to remedy this? These worthy people proposed to substitute something which only an expert could distinguish from fermented wine. (Hear, hear and applause.) He had never heard this argument answered, and he thought it was a very strong one against the change. Rev. Archdeacon Dixon read from Bishop Wordsworth and the canons of the Apostolic Church, which show that wine was one of God's creatures, and that one could hardly be said to believe in the inspiration of the Holy Scripture if the use of wine was proscribed. It had been ascertained that no such thing as unfermented wine existed in Palestine. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. Canon Mills, of Montreal, said that as a total abstainer he heartily supported the motion. He could not see how the cause of temperance was ever to be furthered by the opinions held by some of its advocates. He did not believe that any person would be led to evil by partaking of the Lord's Supper. He had never met such a case. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe that what Christ ordained as a source of strength could ever become a means of weakness. (Hear, hear.) The weight of evidence was that the wine used by Christ was fermented wine, it was supported by the scholarship of the ages, though it was often contradicted on temperance platforms. He believed that the temperance cause had in this manner alienated many who would otherwise have stood shoulder to shoulder with it. (Hear, hear.) A total abstainer, he heartily endorsed the motion. (Applause.) Mr. James Stephenson, of Montreal, said he did not think that anyone would presume to say, decidedly, that the wine used by the Saviour was fermented wine. He knew that wine was often sold which was not wine at all, but a concoction from drugs. Would it not be better to use unfermented wine from the real grapes in the Lord's Supper instead of such stuff? (Hear, hear.) He said he thought that no one should be turned away from the Lord's table because he declined to take fermented wine. (Hear, hear.) He would therefore vote for Archdeacon Lindsay's amendment. The Rev. Dr. Roe, of Lennoxville, declared himself against Archdeacon Lindsay's amendment, because it would give solidity to the idea that a doubt existed. He believed that it would be a great error to let it be understood that any doubt existed on the subject. (Hear, hear.) His study and investigation had led him to the absolute certainty that fermented wine was a necessity in the communion. (Hear, hear.) The highest learning of the age, he said, showed that the wine used by the Saviour was fermented wine, and he therefore supported Dr. Carry's motion. The Rev. Dr. Carry closed the debate. He said his motion was not intended as a censure on anyone who had used unfermented wine in the Sacrament, but was intended simply to throw up a rampart for the protection of the ancient faith of the church. Dr. Carry disputed the assertion of the late Dr. DeSola, and said that there was not much faith in modern Judaism, which was very different from ancient Judaism. The weight of evidence went to prove that the wine used in the first Sacrament was fermented, and if some of his brethren were not sure of this, it was their business to make sure. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the motion would carry unanimously. (Applause.) Dean Carmichael here rose and warmly defended the late Dr. DeSola, who he said had stood out all his life as an exponent of orthodox Judaism, and was deeply respected by all classes. (Loud applause.) The Prolocutor, Dr. Langry, of Toronto, said that Dr. Carry's speeches on this subject had been such as any assembly should be proud of. (Applause.) The only objection he found to Dr. Carry's motion was that it was not strong enough. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the Church should make a ringing and not uncertain declaration on this subject and state clearly and distinctly to the people that it would not recognize any such change as proposed. (Hear, hear and applause.) The Prolocutor then put Archdeacon Lindsay's amendment for a committee, to the House, and it was declared lost by a standing vote, only some eight members voting for it. An amendment by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong to substitute for the words in Dr. Carry's motion "Custom and tradition of the Catholic Church," the words "to follow the directions of the Church as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer," was also lost. Dr. Carry's motion was then carried almost unanimously, amid loud applause, and the Church of England in the Dominion thus declared itself in favor of the use of fermented wine in the sacrament.

Settlers in the North-West.

WHAT A PRINCE EDWARD ISLANDER THINKS OF THE RANCHING COUNTRY.

(Montreal Herald.)

Young men from all parts of the Dominion as well as from Great Britain and Ireland are finding their way to the great North-West. Among those who have gone to seek their fortunes in that vast and fertile region are two young men from Prince Edward Island, the sons of John Ings, Esq. These young Islanders settled in the ranching region about three years ago, so they may be considered quite old-timers in that very new country. Meeting Mr. John Ings yesterday, he, in the course of conversation, said that he was just returning from a visit to his sons who had settled near the Rocky Mountains. "How did you find the boys?" asked the Herald representative. "They are doing very well. Their life out there is a rough one, but they like it." "Where have they settled?" "At a place called High River, between Calgary and Fort McLeod." "What are they doing?" "They are ranching. They have four hundred head of cattle and sixty horses, but they have lately added two hundred head to their herd." "Where did they get the new stock?" "From British Columbia. They come by rail. British Columbia is now only twenty-five hours distant from where my sons are settled." "Is there plenty of feed in that part of Alberta for their cattle?" "Abundance. The valleys between the foot-hills—I would call them, mountains—are covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and pea-vine. The pea-vine makes excellent fodder. The valley on which my sons' rancho is situated is about a mile wide and thirty miles long. The cattle and horses are out all the year round. There are no stables there. The only shelter for the stock, winter and summer, are the coulees which nature makes and the corals, which are enclosures made by the cattle men." "Do the cattle keep in good condition rustling for themselves?" "Yes. I saw a cow on the plains just before I left; she had nothing but what she picked up for herself, yet she was as fat as the cattle you see at the Easter market. While I was in the Northwest my sons got word of a number of colts that they had not heard of for eighteen months. When they were brought home they were in excellent condition, sleek and shiny and full of spirit. The horses there are very hardy, and will stand any amount of work. The horse on which my son rode to bring home the young beasts, after a journey of seventy miles, came home at the full gallop, quite fresh apparently." "Are any of the cattle fed during winter?" "Sometimes the cows towards spring get hay. There is plenty of hay on the prairie, and all that it costs is the labor of cutting and saving it, and it is always best to have some on hand to be prepared for contingencies. If a hard winter comes and found the ranchmen unprepared—and some of them make very little preparation for the winter—the mortality among cattle would be great." "How do your sons like the country?" "They are much pleased with it. During my visit I attended a meeting of cattle men who gathered to make preparations for a round up. There were between fifty and sixty of them, most of them fine young fellows. I talked with many of them freely. They all spoke highly of the country. I did not hear a single complaint or growl among them all. There is one peculiarity among those cattlemen or cowboys of the Canadian Northwest. Rough as they appear out there many of them are the sons of English and Canadian gentlemen, well educated clever fellows who do their rough work cheerfully and pluckily." "Do you think there is a fair prospect of their doing well?" "I believe that any number of first-class cattle and horses can be raised in the North-West, and if a market can be found for them there is no doubt about the country's prospering and becoming one of the richest parts of the Dominion." "Is there much farming done in that part of the North-West?" "There are many fine farms near Calgary on which magnificent crops of grain and roots are raised. The roots and vegetables are peculiarly good. The soil is very rich, and what we consider garden vegetables, such as onions, grow on it luxuriantly without manure. I have some heads of oats in my pocketbook, the grain of which is as good as any raised in the East; it weighs forty pounds to the bushel. The ranchmen don't do much in the way of cultivating the ground; they think that one business is enough for them. The man who divides his time between ranching and farming is like the man in the lower provinces who tries to be both a farmer and a fisherman. He fails miserably in both."

"How do the settlers do for timber for house building and other purposes and for fuel?" "There are plenty of logs on the hills and of these the houses are made, but sawn lumber is scarce and dear. It is hoped that it will soon be plentiful and reasonably cheap, as the railway affords the means of getting lumber from British Columbia. When the wood gives out there is plenty of coal in the country. It crops out near High River, and those who want it come and dig it out for themselves. Some of the settlers last summer made a business of surface mining and carried on a brisk coal trade for a while." "What is there to be had in the way of amusement out there?" "There is splendid fishing in the High River, the water is cold and as clear as crystal. Trout weighing three and four pounds are not uncommon, and I bought two from an Indian and weighed them. One turned the scale at nine pounds and the other at seven and a half. You can get all the fish you want there. My son went out shooting one morning before breakfast and came back with half a dozen wild duck. Then there are prairie chickens and other small game in abundance, and if you are very anxious to kill something you can have a shot at a coyote." "Did you not find the long journey fatiguing?" "Well, no. I was surprised to find how little fatigue I suffered; in fact, I was not tired at all. The Canadian Pacific Pullmans are the most comfortable I was ever in, either in Europe or the States, and when their dining-room cars are attached to the train, which is before you get to the Lake Superior section, you can get as good meals as in any hotel. One great feature of the Canadian Pacific is the comfort of its accommodation to travellers and the attention and civility of all the attendants. I go back home, after this long journey nearly across the continent and back again, as well and fresh as when I left home."

Rifle Club Meeting.

The meeting of the Charlottetown Rifle Club on Saturday was well attended, and the scores, as appear below, were very good. Sergt. Major Grey, of the Engineers, was the winner of the Silver Spoon.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Points. Lists scores for various participants in the Rifle Club meeting.

Methodist Conference.

At the Methodist general conference, Rev. Dr. Potts announced his decision to accept the office of Secretary of Education. The joint delegates of the eastern conference in re the supernumerary ministers and ministers' widows fund reported that a ballot for treasurers resulted in the election of Rev. Dr. Pickard and James K. Inch, L. D. The following were reported as members of the Eastern book committee for the next quadrennium: Nova Scotia Conference—Rev. W. W. Heartz, of Digby, J. A. Rogers of Windsor, W. C. Brown of Dartmouth, Messrs E. G. Smith and R. J. Sweet of Halifax, N. B. and P. E. Island Conference—Revs. Dr. Pickard of Sackville, N. B., J. Read of Marysville, N. B., C. H. Paisley, of Surrey, N. B., Messrs J. E. Irvine of St. John, N. B., and J. L. Black, M. P. P., of Sackville, N. B. Newfoundland Conference—Rev. Jas. Dove and Mr. H. J. Woods. The resolutions adopted by the Provincial Synod of the Church of England, appointing a committee to confer with any similar committees appointed to represent other Christian bodies for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is any possibility of an honorable union with such bodies, were read amidst loud applause, and on motion the matter was referred to a special committee to be appointed by the general superintendent.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN. ENTERED. Sept 18—Swallow, Scott, Wallace; Swan, Moran, Picton, coal. Sept 20—Sammel Drake, Taylor, Orwell, brick. CLEARED. Sept 18—Reaper, Hartling, Halifax, 1,000 bushels oats, 300 bushels potatoes; Str. Southport, Picton, bal. Sept 20—Foam, Moran, Picton, bal.

AUCTION.

I AM instructed by Mrs. John Jury to sell by Auction, at her residence, on FRIDAY, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, 1 large SAFE, good as new, cost \$150. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

COUNTY EXHIBITIONS.

RETURN TICKETS, at one First-class Fare, will be issued as under, in connection with the Prince and King's County Exhibitions, to be held on 20th September inst. From all Stations East of Royal Junction to Summerside, by Evening Trains on Sept. 20th inst., from Charlottetown, Digby, and Intermediate Stations by Forenoon Trains on Sept. 20th, and from Stations on Cape Traverse Branch on morning of Sept. 30th, all tickets being good to return up to and on Oct. 1st prox. except tickets from C. T. Branch, which, on account of train arrangements, will be good to return only on date of issue. From Stations on Souris Branch, to Georgetown by Afternoon Train on 20th Sept. inst., to parties in charge of Exhibits, from all Stations West of Charlottetown by Mixed Train from Digby on 20th inst., and from Charlottetown, Souris and Intermediate Stations to Georgetown by Forenoon Train on Sept. 30th, all tickets being good to return up to and on Oct. 1st. JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Charlottetown, Sept. 20, 1886. ex pat daily, wy 21 her jour uni 21

Improved Stock for Sale.

50 HIGH-GRADE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, few by imported Prize-winning Sires; also, a few Shropshire and Oxford Down Ram Lambs. Numbers of this Stock have taken prizes at recent Exhibitions every year. Also, an imported Oxford Down Ram, second prize at the same year's exhibition. All sheep competing against the entire classes of short and medium wool. They will be sold at a Bargain. Apply to JOHN NEWSON. Charlottetown, Sept. 20—pat 1 mo

WANTED.

VESSELS to carry lumber between P. E. Island and Pokenouch, N. B. Eight feet of water on bar. Rates, \$2 per M. O. D. TURNER & CO. Sept. 16-4 pd

Bank of P. E. Island, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of TEN PER CENT, being dividend No. 5, has been declared payable on and after this date. Creditors may obtain cheques for same by calling at the office of the Liquidators. For Bank of Nova Scotia, CHAS. C. GARDINER, L. C. OWEN, Liquidators. Charlottetown, Sept. 13, 1886

SHOP TO LET.

THE single Store, in the Cameron Block, lately occupied by J. S. Stacey, next door to Reel's Drug Store. Immediate possession given. Apply to H. A. B. HARRIS. Charlottetown, Sept. 19-4 w 14

James Paton & Co.

GREAT SALE OF SHIPWRECKED DRY GOODS, COMMENCING ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th.

Table listing various goods and their prices, such as Scotch Mixed Dress Goods, Black Cashmere, etc.

Also—A Job Lot of Colored and Black PLUSHES, suitable for Trimming and Fancy Work—a desperate Bargain—only 85 cents a yard. We will show these goods on tables in centre of store. COME AND SEE THEM.

JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE. Charlottetown, Sept. 20, 1886.

NEW AUTUMN GOODS.

FIRST INSTALMENT AT PERKINS & STERNS'

PERKINS & STERNS'

New Plushes, New Velveteens, New Mantles, New Fur Capes, New Fur-lined Cloaks

A Large Stock Knitting Yarns very Cheap.

NEW PLUSH, FELT, AND STRAW HATS.

Mantle Cloths, in Boucle, Kyrle, Ottoman, Frieze, Astrachan, &c

A Large Stock BLACK DRESS GOODS as Cheap as Ever

New Colored Dress Goods and Trimmings.

PERKINS & STERNS. Sept. 16th, 1886.

D. A. BRUCE

Wants to Have His Say—that is: YOU cannot get a Suit of Clothes the same quality of material and workmanship in P. E. Island, Cheaper than from us.

We have a reputation for getting up FIRST-CLASS WORK, that none of our competitors can attain to. There is no better quality of Cloths manufactured than what we are showing. Stock, one of the largest you ever saw in this city. Having three Cutters and a large staff of Workmen, we can give you prompt attention.

\$500 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, of our own manufacture, many suits of which were made to order and not called for, but are now SELLING AT COST. We have

An Immense Stock of Hats, selling rapidly, because buyers can save from 12 1/2 to 20 per cent. when they purchase from us. Best Hats you ever saw for 50 cents.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, Dollars, Cuffs, Ties, &c., Unsurpassed in Style.

Prices were never as Low. Don't forget this when comparing with quotations from other establishments this year.

D. A. BRUCE, 72 QUEEN STREET. Charlottetown, June 23, 1886—4 w 17