

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 5, 1884.

Editorial Notes.

—Here is the Telegraph's statement of the following registered in St. John in the tonnage years:—

Table with 2 columns: Year (1870-1883) and Tonnage (214,814 to 253,689).

—The Hon. Wm. Ross, Collector of Customs at the port of Halifax, and at one time a Cabinet Minister (in Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's Government, which appointed him), said to a Halifax Herald reporter:—"The country is really prosperous, and trade on the whole throughout the province is as sound as I have ever known it to be. The farmers find a ready market for all they produce at good prices. The actual amount of money in general circulation among the people to-day is greater than ever before in our history. Consequently people are able to buy freely and pay promptly for what they get."

—During the past few weeks, a number of Islanders who, during the summer, sold their farms and went to the Western States in search of better ones, have returned home. There experience is valuable, not only to themselves, but to the young men who have had the good sense—or good luck—to hold their farms until they found better ones elsewhere. These men have travelled over the richest farming lands within Uncle Sam's borders, they have inquired into the working of farms in the west, and they have, at considerable cost, found that a fifty acre farm well worked on little Prince Edward Island affords a livelihood with greater comforts than the broadest farms of the western wilds.

—The Winnipeg Commercial remarks that freight rates on the C. P. R. were freely denounced as extortionate by the Convention lately held in that city. "Although the through rate from western points to a lake port, the only rate which can practically affect the price of a farmer's grain seeking an eastern market, was scarcely brought under consideration. No delegate mentioned that one hundred pounds of grain would be carried from a non-competing point on the banks of the Saskatchewan River to a Lake Superior port, a distance of over 1,000 miles for 58 cents. Yet such is the case on the C. P. R., and it has no parallel in the western portion of this continent." On the other hand, the Commercial agrees with the Convention that the high duties, levied upon agricultural implements, an inimical to the interest of the North-west.

The Charlottetown Hospital.

We publish below a short report of the number of patients healed in the Charlottetown Hospital during the past year. This noble institution has been doing a good work ever since its establishment in our city, some four years ago. During the last year the number of patients received has very much increased. Many a sick and wretched outcast found shelter and relief within its doors, when affliction was heavy, and death near at hand. The large number of outdoor patients who received medicine and medical attendance, bear grateful testimony to the benefits of a free dispensary for the poor. The generosity of the public has enabled the hospital to afford every convenience for the relief of the sick, and although on a small scale it is as well supplied as any hospital need be in a small city like ours. The medical skill in connection with the institution is of the highest order, and the medical gentlemen assiduous in their attendance. The most formidable surgical and medical cases have been treated with great success, as the small number of deaths will show. The good Sisters in charge of the hospital deserve the commendation and sympathy of the whole community.

We learn from the hospital register that, since the 1st of January, 1883, there have been received into the hospital 120 patients. Of these seventy-eight were Catholics and forty-two Protestants. Sixty-two were discharged, cured; twenty-seven improved; eleven incurable; three died. There are seventeen remaining.

The total number of out-door patients, of all classes, was 210.

We hope that the hospital may continue to do its good work, and receive the support that such an institution deserves.

The editor of the Moncton Transcript paid a visit, a few days ago, to the line of the "Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine Railway," and says:—"The interest in the project is paramount at Bonaventure, and especially at Point Lizin. There is on the one hand no small degree of impatience at the slow progress made in construction, while on the other hand the hope is expressed that the Company may have a happy issue out of all their difficulties and the trains be running to Port Elgin if not to Cape Tormentine during the present year." Some say the Dominion Government should aid the work, and would do so were it not for the rivalry between Anishet and Sackville as points of junction with the International. There can be no doubt that in parance of the plan to give Prince Edward Island a winter outlet by the Cape route this railway is a matter of interprovincial interest, and hence of Dominion concern. Doubtless in some way or other the road will be completed before very long.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise will go to the Riviera, Switzerland, the second week in January.

Educational Institute.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Institute was held last evening. In the absence of Mr. Gaul, Mr. T. A. Lepage acted as secretary, pro tem.

The president, J. T. Mellish, Esq., M. A., in an address of some length, introduced the subject of discussion for the evening, viz: "The Course of Study in the Public Schools." We give an outline of his remarks.

He began by stating that at the last convention of the Provincial Education Association, a committee composed of representative teachers from all parts of the Island had been appointed to consider the whole subject and report at the next meeting of the Association. That committee had not yet met, and any suggestions or information from the teachers present in regard to the working of the existing plan would be of great service to the members of the committee. The teachers were invited to express their opinions freely and give what information they could as to their personal experience in their respective grades in teaching the subjects laid down in the course. A curriculum of study extending over a number of years is at present the guide of teachers in instructing their pupils. Certain work has been assigned to each of eight grades,—is too much work assigned for some grades, and too little for others?—too much of one subject and too little of another? Assuming that there is a proper apportionment of the work and subjects all through the course, are there too many subjects? If an attempt be made to carry out the requirements of the course strictly, would the strain be too great for teachers and pupils, and the very object sought to be defeated? Could some assigned subjects be advantageously omitted altogether, or in part? At the last meeting of the Provincial Association, the opinion was somewhat freely expressed, that too much time was given to Latin especially, and that other branches should receive greater attention. What is the opinion of this Institute on these points? Again, might not some subjects, now scarcely if at all glanced at, in the schools, be taken up with advantage even if others are excluded; as for instance Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Navigation, and the Elements of Agricultural Chemistry? Further, in the tendency to measure the teacher's efficiency and the pupil's progress almost solely by written examinations, are not physical and moral training pressed too far out of sight? On nearly all of these points practical teachers are the best judges, and an expression of their opinion is cordially invited.

After the president's address, the work laid down for the first three grades was then taken up in order. The studies in these grades which elicited the greatest discussion were reading, arithmetic, and a knowledge of the primary, secondary and tertiary colors. Among those who took part were Mr. L. Miller, Dr. Leeming, Miss Maria Lawson, Miss McKinnon, Miss Eliza Lawson, and Mr. J. M. Duncan.

The Chief Superintendent of Education, being then called on by the president to offer some remarks on the evening's discussion, said that he was very glad that the teachers were interesting themselves in this matter. Any suggestions they might make would be carefully considered, and any desirable change in the course readily made. If the several subjects as laid down in some of the grades be looked at collectively, it might appear desirable from the number of subjects, that some be struck out; but looking at them individually, it would be a different matter to determine which were to be retained and which left out. He expressed himself much pleased with the manner in which the President had opened the subject for the consideration of the meeting.

It was decided to continue the discussion at the next meeting of the Institute. The teachers present were much interested in the evening's proceedings.

Earle's Benefit Concert.

THE crowded hall, last evening, may be accepted as proof of the spread, in the city, of a taste for music; and the smooth way in which the Concert proceeded, shows the value of the hints lately thrown out by THE EXAMINER. There was no Chairman to mar the harmony with intermittent announcements; and the audience were quite satisfied with the cheap copies of the programme placed in their hands. The concert opened, at eight o'clock, with a very fine overture, and ended about ten with a grand solo and chorus. All the choruses, even the most difficult, were without the aid of the baton, exceedingly well sung, and their effect was greatly heightened by the accompaniment with piano, violin and cornet. Mr. Vinnicombe's performances on the violin were exquisite; and the instrumental music was rendered excellent by the additional aid given Mr. Earle by Mrs. M. McLeod and Messrs Fletcher and Watson. The vocal solos too, were very good, especially those of Mrs. M. McLeod and Miss Knight. Mr. Reid sang a splendid song for which an encore was demanded; and Mr. F. H. Beer's solos were both highly appreciated. The efforts of Miss M. McLeod and Miss Crabbe were very praise-worthy, both young ladies giving evidence of marked improvement in singing.

In concluding this brief and inadequate notice, we may be permitted to express the hope that Miss Knight will take advantage, not only of the best teaching she can obtain on this side of the water, but also of a European trip, so that she may improve as much as possible the most excellent gift with which nature has endowed her. It was very pleasing to see Messrs Earle and Vinnicombe working together again in perfect harmony; and we hope the next benefit concert will be for Mr. Vinnicombe.

Oddfellowship.

The D. D. G. M. installed the officers at Wilder Lodge, for the present term as under, on Friday evening, 4th January, inst.

- N. G.—E. H. Norton. V. G.—W. H. Haszard. R. S.—Benjamin Bremner. P. S.—R. D. Coffin. Treas.—A. D. White. Warden—Frank Harper. Conductor—A. M. Coles. I. G.—A. L. Bridges. O. G.—Wm. O. Gillespie. R. S. N. G.—R. Maynard. L. S. N. G.—William Taylor. R. S. V. G.—Edward Chandler. R. S. V. G.—J. Wesley Poutz. R. S. S.—Duncan McMillan. L. S. S.—E. W. Dawson. Trustees, Past Grand—A. D. White, W. E. Carter, E. W. Dawson.

Ber. Butler advises women not to speculate in stocks.

The "Salvation Army" in Souris.

REPORTED BY ONE WHO TOOK PART IN THE FRAY.

The boys have commenced to call temperance workers, the "Salvation Army." Of course the new title is given in a spirit of ridicule, but it is quite a respectable title, and we can work under that or any other name, feeling perfectly satisfied that the work we have to do is a noble one, viz., the suppression of intemperance, and the miserable dens which are the cause of it.

To-day we had quite a good time of it. Sturdy sons of temperance and officers of the law put in an appearance about noon. Armed with legal documents, and backed up by the presence and sympathy of many supporters—who were duly called upon to assist the officers—we proceeded to work. A peaceable entrance was made to the premises of John Keays, a thorough search was made, and there was no liquor found. So far, very good. The officers were pleased to find that at least one liquor shop had no supply of liquor. This was triumph No. 1 for temperance work in Souris, and the officers intend to make an other visit to the premises and hope to be able to note a continuance of such good behavior. In the meantime old cases have to be settled. The law says so, and the officers are in earnest about it.

Next we visited the premises formerly occupied by the late Wm. Stone. At this crib we are sorry to say the law had to take its full course. A forcible entrance had to be made. The crowd outside evidently sympathized with the work, with the exception of two or three who can be set off with legally pretty quickly. Here some four or five bottles of liquor were taken; quite as good for purposes of law as if we had taken as many puncheons. James Foley and Albert Stone must answer in connection with this house. "The law says so, and the officers are in earnest about it."

Still another. Next we visited the premises of Boyser and McKinnon. Here again a forcible entrance. A shower of bottles greeted us, and a plentiful supply of foul language, just such language as might be expected to proceed from a rumshop, or the supporters of a traffic capable of everything low, and mean, and brutal. Here we gained quite enough for our case, even including the barrels containing water, etc. We are quite satisfied with the work done here, too, as it is only one step in intended proceedings. We will keep at the work, which we have only commenced. "The law says so, and the officers are in earnest about it."

Evening was coming on us, and this part of the work must be accomplished "in the day time," so that some others were left unattended to for the present. We will look after them by-and-by. We are glad to know that our local clergymen, both Priests and Parsons sympathize with our efforts to suppress "the evil." We have also many good friends among the respectable laymen of the community, men who, if need be, whether they belong to Souris, or miles from Souris, are neither afraid nor ashamed to keep in the good work when called upon by the proper authority. All honor to the Rev. Mr. Kinlay, for his presence and countenance to-day. We have even the thanks of some poor drunks, who "wish to God we would put the stuff where they couldn't get it!"

Informations have been received against parties who are storing liquors for the benefit of rum-sellers. We will oblige them by attending to their case shortly. Those who in any way aid or abet law-breakers, must only take the consequences.

We all considered that we did a good day's work for law and temperance, so we bade our friends good-bye, and left some work for another day.

Yours etc., ONE OF THE "ARMY." East Point, Jan. 4, 1884.

License Legislation.

Journals opposed, for political reasons, to the License Act passed last session of Parliament, are trying to make some capital out of the decision given by the Privy Council of England in the Queen vs. Hodge, an Ontario case. Hodge, who is a prominent licensed victualler, to get up a test case to test the validity of the License Act passed by the Ontario Local Government, notified the License Inspector that he would violate the law by selling liquor to a minor and keeping his billiard saloon open after hours. He was fined, and his case has run its course in the courts. The Privy Council decision, if we understand it, is to the effect that it is within the jurisdiction of local legislatures to regulate the sale of liquors, while it does not touch the more important point, its restriction. The license Act passed last session of Parliament clearly restricts the sale of liquor, specifying the maximum number of saloons that may be established in a district with a given population, and the means by which the rate-payers of the district may still further limit or prohibit the sale of liquor. This, we take it, is the most important feature of the License Act of last session, and it is where the Ontario Grits, who are now seeking to keep the license business in their own hands, may be tripped up. The restriction or prohibition of the sale of liquor is of course an interference with commerce, and hence it is claimed that under our constitution the Dominion Parliament alone has the power to legislate. If the despatches we have seen published give any adequate idea of the Privy Council decision, this point is not touched on at all.—Moncton Times.

The London cablegram to the Sun says: The small quantity of gunpowder has had the customary effect upon France. The capture of Santay has developed a thoroughly jingo spirit. The mediation of England is rejected by insolent phrases, and China is informed that if her troops be proved to have fought against the French flag at Santay, she will have to pay a large war indemnity. The project of seizing some portion of Chinese territory as a guarantee for this future penalty has already so far seized upon the French imagination that the projected occupation of the island of Hainan is confidently discussed. The Marquis Tseng is presently with his wife at his home on the cliffs near Folkestone, looking across the channel towards Boulogne, and conjecture is divided as to whether the Ministerial Council, whose decision he awaits, will openly proclaim war or prefer the continuance of the present plan of peace in public and active hostilities in secret.

From "Lyrics of Love and Bravery."

The Days of Old.

AIR—The Harp of Tara's Hall.

Oh! give to me the days of yore, The glorious times of old, When Victory sat on Fingal's shield, And Ocean's crest of gold; Who led the chiefs of Caledon, The Roman power defied, And drove them o'er their walls of stone, From Carron's streamy tide.

Oh! give to me the days of yore, When Patriots ruled the fray, And with their swords of lightning gleam, Decision prompt did pay; Who taught the base usurper Right, His destiny to yield,— And with persuasive power of Might, To fly the conquered field!

High glory to those gallant Chiefs, Who oft "with Wallace bled," And gained the prize,—fair Freedom's Crown, When Bruce, the dauntless led! We, proud, unroll their blazoned page, Imperishable Names, Of Heroes, Patriots, Statesmen sage, Whom fame immortal claims!

McALBYN. Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1884.

Foreign News Notes.

The following is a list of persons killed by a snow-slide at the Mondota mine, Colorado, on the 24th ult: J. H. Bond, C. S. Herrick, Thomas Dunagan, Wm. Taylor, Jno. Davis, Wm. Applewhite, T. Slater, and Lewis Huckins.

P. T. Barnum, the veteran showman, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, recently executed a codicil to his will. To meet a possible claim of insanity, directed against his will, he called in his family physician and two other well-known doctors, one a homeopathist and the other a regular, all of whom witnessed his signature and made oath that they believed the testator to be of sound and disposing mind and memory. He divides some \$10,000,000 among twenty-seven direct heirs.

During the past year 6,608 miles of track were built by railway companies in the United States, against 11,591 miles in 1882, 9,784 miles in 1881, and 7,174 miles in 1880; but, with the exception of these years, the mileage of 1883 has been previously exceeded only in 1871. The total railway mileage in the United States now foots up to 120,000 miles. In respect to mileage of track laid during the year, Montana leads with 413 miles (all Northern Pacific), followed by Dakota with 409 miles, Michigan with 406, New York with 375, Pennsylvania with 339, Ohio with 326, Mississippi with 305, etc. Pennsylvania shows the greatest number of new lines, twenty-three followed by Michigan and Wisconsin with fifteen each. Ohio with fourteen, Dakota with twelve, Illinois with ten, and so down. The only states and territories in which no new mileage is reported are New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Nevada Wyoming—6 in a total of 47.

British News Notes.

Gladstone was seventy-four years old on Saturday last.

Queen Victoria will leave England for Baden-Baden at the end of February.

The Queen evidently believes in encouraging home industry. A despatch says she has sent further orders to Irish firms for a supply of poplins. A court train of white figured poplin has been designed for Princess Beatrice, and poplin curtains are being made for Marlborough House, Windsor Castle and Osborne House.

Four failures, with liabilities amounting to £1,650,000, or about eight million dollars, are reported in the English iron trade, in addition to a large number of other failures in which the liabilities are not given. If this had occurred in any country with a protective policy what a howl there would have been from the free traders.

Home News Items.

The banks in Winnipeg now open and close by standard time.

Farmers in the neighborhood of Rapid City are organizing a joint stock company with a capital of \$50,000 to build flouring mills.

Gladstone (Northwest) merchants have agreed that, after the 1st of January, they will sell only on a cash basis, or farm produce equivalent.

In Winnipeg oats sell at from eighteen to twenty cents per bushel; and in Prince Albert wheat is worth seventy-five cents to one dollar; oats, sixty-five cents; and potatoes, seventy-five cents per bushel.

The Montreal Gazette has the following: The United States returns claim an immigration from Canada in the eleven months ending with November, of 88,046 persons, against 79,375 in the corresponding period last year. These figures the Liberal press affect to believe well-founded. No one, however, is foolish enough to regard this emigration from Canada as a movement of Canadian people to the United States, or so ill-informed as not to know that the figures relate to the European emigrants passing through the Dominion to the Western States. The British returns, for example, show that 247,370 persons left Great Britain for the United States in the eleven months of this year, while the American returns claim an immigration of only 187,948, leaving about 60,000 persons unaccounted for. But some 60,000 of those entered the United States via Canada, and appear in the American returns as emigrants from this country. The other 30,000 have probably settled in Canada, although leaving Great Britain ostensibly to take up their residence in the United States.

Our Store Closes Every Evening at Six o'clock (Saturday Excepted.)

1884. For the Winter Months. 1884.

W. & A. BROWN & CO. are selling the following lines of W. Dry Goods, at very low prices, to clear before stock-taking 1st April:

Jackets, Dolmans and Ulsters, Promenade Scarfs, Wool Jackets and Ulsters, Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Overcoatings, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Colored and White Shirts.

Also a special line of Dress Goods, of excellent value, and suitable for the season, reduced to twenty-two cents.

A large stock of Carpets, Oilcloths, Hearth Rugs, Mats, White and Grey Cottons, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons and Linens, Fancy Shirtings, etc., bought very low, and now opened, ready for the early Spring Trade.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

W. & A. BROWN & CO. Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1884.—dy wkly

THE CHARLOTTETOWN FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISION STORE,

South Side Queen Square, near Queen Street,

HAVE to announce that they have on hand the following goods, which they are prepared to sell at reasonable prices and in quantities to suit purchasers:

Flour (Superior Extra, Strong Bakers' and Patent)

OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BRAN, SHORTS, OATS,

CRUSHED FEED, either Oats and Barley or Oats, Barley and Corn. APPLES, which will be sold by the barrel or by the pound, at rates very little over barrel prices. Ch'town, Dec. 18, 1883.

XMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Just Received, a Large Assortment of

JEWELRY,

CONSISTING OF Gold and Silver Waltham and Geneva Watches, Colored, Gold and Plated Sets, Ladies' Chains and Lockets.

GENTS' GOLD, GOLD-PLATED, SILVER AND NICKEL LOCKS & CHAINS,

Silver-Plated Ware, Eight-Day and Thirty-Day Clocks (American styles), Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

Call and be convinced that my Stock is the Cheapest and Best in Charlottetown.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc., cleaned and repaired. All work warranted.

G. G. JURY, North Side Queen Square, Opposite Post Office

Charlottetown, Dec. 18, 1883.—2aw mo th wkly lm

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

GREAT SALE OF

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING,

—AT—

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Men's Warm Reefers, \$3.00 Men's Heavy Warm Reefers, 4.00 Men's Heavy Warm Reefers, 5.00 Men's Extra Heavy Reefers, 6.00

OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS.

Men's Warm Overcoats, \$4.00 Men's Heavy Warm Overcoats, 5.25 Men's Extra Warm Overcoats, 6.75 Men's Extra Warm Overcoats, 8.00 Men's Superior Custom Made Overcoats, 10.00

Men's Heavy Warm Ulster Coats, \$5.00 Men's Extra Heavy Ulster Coats, 6.50 Men's Very Heavy, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00

Boys' Clothing, in great variety and at reduced prices, during the Holidays. Men's and Boys' Warm Underclothing, very cheap. Fur and Cloth Caps, the cheapest to be had. Come one and all to the popular cheap store.

J. B. MACDONALD'S,

Ch'town, Dec. 10, 1883.—2aw wkly her pres Queen Street.

NEW FRUIT,

Wholesale and Retail, Cheap.

ON HAND:

- 230 boxes very choice Valencia and Layan RAISINS, 30 half-boxes choice LAYERS, 3,000 pounds CURRANTS, 200 boxes prime FIGS, 5 cases choice PRUNES, 200 barrels hard WINTER APPLES, No. 1, 20 kegs GRAPES,

AND MORE TO ARRIVE.

BEER & GOFF. Nov. 14, 1883.—2aw wkly