

...away I keep filling up with sponges, and I think I have the nearest approach to safety lamp."

### Select News Summary.

#### STORMY OUTLOOK.

For a long article in the New York Tribune on the Labor Reform Party and sweeping Revolutionary programme, we make the following extracts:

"The new Labor Reform or National party has been holding a general congress at St. Louis, and, considering the widespread and ominous agitation of this border question on this side as well as on the other side of the Atlantic, the proclamation of the principles and purposes of this party may well challenge the attention of statesmen and politicians of all other countries in the country. These labor reformers, in their political platform for the coming Presidential campaign, say that 'the God, water, air and all natural elements are common gifts, and that governments are only trustees to guard against their dissipation'; that all class legislation creating these common elements from the many to the few is wrong and subversive of good government; that all able-bodied, intelligent persons should contribute to the common stock, by fruitful industry, a sum quantity equal to their own support, and that legislation should tend, as far as possible, to the equitable distribution of the product of labor; they say, furthermore, 'that questions of all modern statesmanship, and it is with these we have to deal, and at which we shall have to deal, are the rights and relations of labor and just where they did before emancipation in respect to the division of the product of the laboring masses of the country.'"

"This is substantially the bill of grievances of the International and of the Paris Comrades, and the remedies suggested are a bare recital of these complaints simply as the approach of the most radical and sweeping political revolution in the history of the world."

"On the remnants of the old issues and theories of war, and on half-way financial projects and theories of reform on both sides, the Republican and Democratic parties may each be able to hold their forces together substantially through the coming residential campaign through the sheer force of party discipline and party loyalty, as in the old tempering Whig party, but as the old pro-slavery Democratic party went to pieces after the election of 1852, so, it is to be feared, the Republican and Democratic parties, as now organized, will both begin to go to pieces after the election of 1872, and on these disintegrations of both sides it is quite possible that the party supplanting a Republican party in 1876 will be a party representing the combined aggressive elements of the laboring class of the country against moneyed monopolies and oligarchies. The working-men have the vote, and they need only discipline, law, and order, and a common paramount political purpose among themselves to get possession in the election of 1876 if not before, not only of the National Government, but of every State Government of the Union."

"That the elements of a great revolution are fermenting in this country no man can successfully dispute; that the revolution will come from a political struggle between oligarchies of capital and a general emancipation of labor is broadly fore-shadowed in this labor reform movement, and is apparent on every hand. The fearful deprivations and corruptions of both our great political parties; the greedy grasping at extortionate doings and demands of avaricious combinations, of stock-jobbing and speculative rings, and of commercial, banking and manufacturing monopolies; the general tendency of things to a gigantic moneyed aristocracy on the one hand, and a multiplication of paupers, agrarians and criminals on the other hand, are creating a state of feeling among the laboring classes, at home as well as abroad, which is full of danger and mischief to the woe that is everywhere."

"In the closely contested election in New Hampshire last March, this Labor Reform party wielded the balance of power; in the coming Massachusetts election, should Gen. Butler be the labor candidate, he may turn the State topsy turvy. In this event even the Presidential election of this year may become a doubtful problem; but in any event, after November, 1872, we shall have a beginning of a new political agitation in this country, which will hardly stop short of the greatest and most radical and sweeping revolution in the history of the world, and we shall be fortunate if we escape another general civil war in passing through this approaching revolution. Such are the signs of things, and we live in an age of revolutions."

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#### QUEER REASON FOR ASKING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION.

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his annual, Mr. Bonner will give \$10,000 for the pleasure of seeing the feat performed.

### BISMARCK'S GRAND STROKE.

THE TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

London, Sept. 12.—The following are the principal conditions of the treaty made between Russia and Prussia, at Versailles, early this year:—

"The treaty specified that Russia should supply a large, well-equipped army to take the field under general orders. These two powers, it is said, their combined strength would place them before the world as victors, and would make peace only on the following terms.—That Austria should renounce forever in favor of Germany the whole of the Bohemian territory, all of Moravia, the province of Silesia, and the Duchy of Salzburg, and that, since the conquest of the former country, Bismarck's policy has been but too clearly seen by the East, who now finds himself in the same position that Napoleon III. was in after the battle of Sedowa. The first stipulation of the treaty was, that about a year's armistice, and war be declared, involving the intervention of Austria, or if Austria should become a direct agent in proposing any measures which might produce a rupture in Europe, Russia, it was to be distinctly understood, would participate in the war, her army and contingents with the exception of the German troops for the conquest. In the body of the treaty Bismarck made a grand and a grand pretence by pretending to Prince Gortschakoff that it was absolutely necessary that Russia should furnish a number of ships of war, which were to be used, armed, equipped and provisioned, for the purpose of having Prussia, and the means of resisting an enemy at sea, and for the defence of their seaports. The Russian Premier consented to supply the ships of war, which were to be under the direction of the Councils at Berlin and St. Petersburg. Austria was to be excluded from the war, and the entire provinces of Galicia and Dalmatia, when the fortunes of war had decided in their favor all the arrangements named in the treaty were completed, and all these changes should be an accomplished fact. The further stipulations of the treaty were, that Germany should send to Germany five of her principal seaport towns in the Baltic, together with their harbors, fortresses and lines of defence. She was also to cede to Germany part of the province of Courland, Prussia, in making these cessions to Russia, was to cede the Treaty of Commerce, and a similar one as null and void, by pledging an armed participation in the conquests in the East, and agreeing to supply a force and the means of war equal to Russia, and the subsequent partition of the conquered territory. Gortschakoff had the war between France and Germany had ended, funds from the manner in which affairs have been managed recently between the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, that Russia has been completely fooled by the machinations of Bismarck in relation to this treaty and its conditions, the same as now organized, will both begin to go to pieces after the election of 1872, and on these disintegrations of both sides it is quite possible that the party supplanting a Republican party in 1876 will be a party representing the combined aggressive elements of the laboring class of the country against moneyed monopolies and oligarchies. The working-men have the vote, and they need only discipline, law, and order, and a common paramount political purpose among themselves to get possession in the election of 1876 if not before, not only of the National Government, but of every State Government of the Union."

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## The Examiner.

City, Town, September 18, 1871.

### PROBABILITIES.

Mr. BOWEN in informing Mr. Rowe how he should discuss the education question says—"He might take into consideration the probability of a majority of the people making up the present government schools, and let us know what is to follow in that case."

In discussing the merits of our present education system, neither Mr. Rowe nor taking such a "probability" into consideration. The question should be discussed on the broad principle of right or wrong. It can be shown that sectarian schools are better than secular schools in mixed communities, and that a "majority" of the people are dissatisfied with the present arrangement and would prefer secular institutions of learning, by all means let us have them. When a clear majority of the people say they would prefer separate schools, we shall lay down our arms at once, and yield to their request. Majorities must rule in countries with representative institutions, and we find that seven-eighths of the electors would pronounce against disturbing the present system, and if this is so, why disturb it. It is well enough to amend and improve our existing law, but it would be unwise to destroy it until we have a better one. The national education yielded better fruit in other countries than it does. If a "majority" of the people made up their minds to make "no use of our present government schools," surely the same "majority" could elect men to overturn them, and supply their place with sectarian ones. But should a large portion of the people resolve to "make no use of our present government schools," they would act foolishly indeed, and there would be no remedy for them. We do not fear such a result, however, and consequently do not see the necessity of taking such a proposition into consideration.—Argus, Sept. 12.

The above reminds us of one of the characters in the satire of Ginx's Baby. His name is Mr. Short and "he had been a score of times to demonstrate to the House of Commons how silly it was to consider probabilities. In fact, he was, opposed heart and soul to prophetic legislation; he would live, legislatively, from hand to mouth."

Our friend of the Argus is like Mr. Short, satisfied to let the School Question go along as best it can from hand to mouth. Nevertheless, legislators must take probabilities into account. Indeed what is known as the highest statesmanship is that insight into the future which not only sees but makes provision for the "probabilities" that may arise.

The "broad principle of right or wrong" of course can not be ignored, and it is on this we base our argument that the present school question should be amended or altered so as to meet the wants of the people. What is right and what is wrong is oftentimes hard to determine. It appears to us to be only right to aid schools that do a good amount of secular teaching—so to speak, and that they should not be deprived of assistance from the public funds because religious instruction is given in them, especially so long as the people are taxed for education. This seems so reasonable that—to our mind—the mere statement of it carries conviction. When that "majority" for which the Argus has so much becoming respect agree with us, of course the School Question will be fairly settled. But, though a majority should, at present, consider the school law all sufficient, that is no reason why they should be right. Besides we doubt very much "that seven eighths of the electors would pronounce against disturbing the present system."

How can that be ascertained other than by a yes or no vote. The Argus knows right well that on election day a dozen questions came up, and that with the efforts of politicians to get or keep place and power, the School Question is let go by the board.

As to whether the secular or sectarian system is best, we commend the perusal of the following passage from an article in the current no. of the London Quarterly Review. If the Argus would reproduce it, his readers would see what is thought of religious education in England.

We pass on to the next question, which after all is the one nearest to the hearts of Englishmen generally, and inquire, How will religion fare in the new system? We do not think it necessary here to elaborate the foundation of first principles by insisting on the paramount importance of the question, and the utter impossibility of shelving it. Religious education does not consist merely in giving a certain amount of theological instruction, but, in the first place, the religious instruction from a certain basis, by treating the child, not merely as an individual being, but merely as the member of a family and of a state, but as a child of God that is, a being created by God to have communion with Him, and to do His will. Thus, in the process of education, it adds to the facts of nature and of humanity, which all education must endeavor to teach, the facts of a relation to God, which in a Christian system involve the facts of the work and nature of Christ, and the office of the Holy Spirit. Lastly, in the object which it has in view, it is not content with aiming at his own development and happiness, with training him to do his duty in this life to his family, to his country, and to mankind at large; it proposes to train him to do all to do all to the glory of God, which from the nature of the case looks beyond all visible relations, and refuses to confine its operations within the limits of this life. Now this may be true, and, if so, it is the greatest truth; if any is false and if so, it is the deadliest falsehood. But in no case can it be treated as a secondary matter, over which men may agree to differ. The old words "religious and irreligious" imply a certain fundamental antagonism, the newly coined phrase "non-religious" attempts an impossible compromise, which religion is excluded, it is more than ignorance, the effect on teacher and on pupil must be equivalent to a denial. There can be no wonder, therefore, that the attempt to send it into banishment, however honorable, stirred all English society to its very depths.

It is necessary to show that if religious influence is to touch the great mass of the children who will crowd our new schools must be brought to bear on them in the school itself. Those who talk of regulating it to the influence of home, must either be ignorant of what the home is called, or the children are or else must be speaking in a mocking and cruel irony. The proposal to trust to the distinctly religious teaching of various bodies, through their ministers or their laity, in churches and chapels, Sunday schools and cottage lectures, is more plausible and more really hopeful; but it ignores two very serious difficulties, the impossibility of getting hold of the children in a large majority of cases, and the great difficulty of finding places for them and sufficient teaching machinery to handle them, if they do come. Those plans have been pretty well "thashed out," and the small quantity of wheat in them effectually separated from the large quantity of chaff. It is agreed, with tolerable unanimity, that the proposal to exclude religion from the schools is virtually a proposal to exclude it in very great measure from the theory and process of education.

The great question, therefore, has had fairly to be faced. We always thought that his decision would not be doubtful. As Mr. Prim declared that there could not be a Republic in Spain without Republic means, so with more unquestionable truth, we believe that there could not be a secular system in England without secularists. But we are inclined to think that neither party in the educational strife anticipated the decisiveness and vigor with which the answer of public opinion has been given on this point.

The reviewer further says:—

The first remarkable indication of public opinion was shown in the petitions presented to the House of Commons. In June, 1870, when the discussions in Parliament were almost approaching a conclusion, the Union published an abstract of the petitions drawn from the official Report of the Commission on Public Education, and there were no doubt of its authenticity, by which it appeared that the number of petitioners in favor of the general provisions of the Bill was about twelve times the number of those opposed to it, and the number petitioning for religious education, in some cases, was not less than 81,214, as against 23,642 petitioning on the other side. Allowing for all the inaccuracies and fallacies of statistics of this kind, the rest was unmistakable, and, we believe, astonishing to both sides in the struggle.

In a future number we will show more fully the feeling that exists in England in regard to religious education, and reply to the second article of our Queen Square contemporary, which seems to us to contain some strange assertions. For instance, he says that "there are more boys in Charlestown who swear than those who do not." We know our Argus has watchful eyes and since he became a City Father looks faithfully after the morals of the rising city generation, but we can scarcely give him credit for such intimate acquaintance with the "daily walks and conversation" of the Charlestown boys, as to enable him to pronounce that the majority of them are swearers. If they were, the argument tells strongly against secular education.

It is well known that the religious schools have not been in existence two years yet, and hence "the boys" have scarcely had time to break off the "swearing" habits which they certainly never would have acquired had they been trained in religious or sectarian schools.

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### HE THAT RUNS CAN READ.

While we do not believe in the doctrine of coercion, we think ourselves entitled to justice. The provisions of the present Treaty in our opinion, are, in our view, a compromise of our rights in their eagerness to establish friendly relations with the United States. It is notorious that on all commissions and arbitrations settling these provinces, whether in the settlement of commercial difficulties or the adjustment of national boundaries, the English Yankess invariably manage to get the better of the bargain. How can we account for the success of the "Yankess" better skilled in diplomacy? In the contrary, we believe that the present Commission is, in our view, a compromise of our rights in their eagerness to establish friendly relations with the United States. It is notorious that on all commissions and arbitrations settling these provinces, whether in the settlement of commercial difficulties or the adjustment of national boundaries, the English Yankess invariably manage to get the better of the bargain. How can we account for the success of the "Yankess" better skilled in diplomacy?

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"Provincial and American Commissioners bring about an equitable settlement of Provincial Questions, and should be allowed to arbitrate all such matters. Although the treaty is not all that we can desire, yet, we think, it would not be wise to reject it. It is not so favorable to us as it might be, yet it will be much more advantageous to us than the way our Fisheries were managed in the past."

The Argus condemned the Treaty, but always thought it was better than let things remain as they are. We think that by holding fast to what we have, we may get Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States. Though, we should not succeed, there is a glory in manfully battling for our rights up to the very moment of our defeat.

### COMPLIMENTARY.

THE EXAMINER, published at Charlotte town, P. E. I., is, in many readers' knowledge, now conducted by our former townsmen, P. R. Bowers, Esq., and we are pleased to see that under his new management, as under the old when our esteemed friend, the late lamented Hon. Edward Whelan, controlled its destinies, it is in every respect a credit to provincial journalism. We wish Mr. Bowers the fullest success, and from his talents, industry and perseverance, we are sure he will win it.—St. Croix Courier, Sept. 12, 1871.

We are thankful for the good word of the Courier. To one commencing business, it is a stimulus to help one to make efforts to do right in one of the most honorable professions, as we believe journalism to be. We hope to make very marked improvements in the EXAMINER, and rely upon our subscribers to enable us to do so. The sums due us, though not large for each one, amount in the aggregate to several thousand dollars. We trust, therefore, that all our subscribers and advertising patrons will kindly pay us the respective amounts this fall, and enable us to make the improvements which we contemplate.

### CITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS.—On the 11th inst. a full meeting of the City Council, appointed Mr. F. Johnson a policeman in place of Mr. Toombs, resigned. Policeman Pollard was promoted Corporal of Police for an increase of 6s. wages per month.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Fletcher, the dogs without collars and name of owner inscribed thereon, will have a hard time of it after the first of October. Any dogs found on the streets after that date, uncollared, will be collared and knocked in the head. This will lower the price of saw cages.

Persons in arrears for City Taxes for 1868, 1869 and 1870, are to be made pay up.

On the 14th on motion of Mr. W. E. Dawson the sum of six pounds was voted to Mr. R. Harris, for painting an oil portrait of the late Hon. Robert Hutchinson. That is a move that every one will approve of, and reflects credit on all concerned.

It was ordered that an additional policeman be appointed to look after cows, pigs and other stray cattle.

It was also ordered, on motion of Mr. Dawson, that the Treasurer's books be laid before the Council for their inspection and information.

A petition of 500 citizens was, on the 11th inst., presented to the Mayor and Council, protesting against opening another graveyard within the city limits; but as a site for a suitable graveyard had been procured in the Royalty, no further action was deemed necessary in regard to the matter.

We observe that the City Council are really in earnest making improvements, and we are pleased to find that the representatives of Ward 2 take a prominent part in the reforms going on.

We call attention to advertisement in another column "Boarders Wanted," this is a rare chance, only a few can be accommodated.

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We observe that the City Council are really in earnest making improvements, and we are pleased to find that the representatives of Ward 2 take a prominent part in the reforms going on.

We call attention to advertisement in another column "Boarders Wanted," this is a rare chance, only a few can be accommodated.

We want the Progress to understand that the extracts which we gave from other papers, concerning him, were not intended as an insult by us. We cited them reluctantly to show that some of our contemporaries, to whom he appealed for judgment against us, said hard things of himself. We agree with him in despising personalities and we give him credit for respecting the impersonality of the press; but why does he not go still further, and discuss questions without sneering at the sincerity of those who can not see all questions in the same light as he does. Then he finds fault because we do not rebut his charges. It is impossible to find time to attend to all the fringe one sees in newspapers, and we scarcely ever read any personal squibs, whether directed against ourselves or others. As to our friend's sneers about "saints," it would be as well to leave that alone. There is not much chance of any saint ever being canonized in this Island so long as we have so many "devil's advocates."

We have received a list of a "New Government" which the writer thinks is better than ours. He suggests Mr. Howat for Leader and Mr. Laird for Postmaster General. We must adhere to our own arrangements as we think it a correct one, as time will tell, that is if some of the "slips be" twisted the cup and the lip—with which human affairs are fraught should not occur. The Patriot even is not satisfied with the handsome place we assigned him. He thinks he can form a "New Government" without our assistance. Perhaps so, but we question if he can form a better one. If so let him—use a common phrase—"trot them out." We'll back our "New Government" against any thing he can form. Will the Patriot also please give the pub his policy. He certainly has a chance at last of "knocking the Railway on the head," but nevertheless we still hope the "world will move on."

WHAT a sweet, clear creature Elder Laird of the Patriot must be, to the recipient of such favors as the following, which we find chronicled in the last issue of that "somniferous" sheet the Patriot by its "hypocritical" editor: "Received from an aged lady 3s. 8d.; also from a young lady, 1s. 6d., per Rev. R. Laird." It is the price of his apostasy in again hugging the editor of the Herald to his bosom.—Com.

JOHN ARBUCKLE, Esq., well known as a Teacher and a School visitor, died suddenly at Alberton on Saturday last. He was on a visit to his sister, and seemed to be in good health when he left the city a few days ago. Mr. Arbuckle was a sound scholar, a good teacher, and a kind hearted man; and his death will be regretted by a large number of friends. He reached more than the "three score years and ten"—being 74 when he died. He will be buried tomorrow at 3 o'clock. The funeral will leave his Son's Residence, near the Ferry Wharf.

As we go to press, we have received the Royal Gazette, which contains the "Correspondence between the Government of P. E. Island and Messrs. T. C. Walker, W. D. O'Brien, H. D. McLeod & Co., J. H. Fraser & Co., Wm Rennie & Co., and Collingwood Shreiber, on the subject of the acceptance of their tender to build a Railroad through Prince Edward Island." We shall review the whole affair in our next, and give the Correspondence.

Matthew Whelan, formerly of South Shore, whilst out boating in company with another in Boston harbor, about three weeks ago, was drowned by the boat up setting. His body was found three days after. He leaves a wife and three children.

J. M. Johnston.—Received, will appear in our next.

M. Rowe.—Letter received put in type.

M. R.—You must give your name.

"Head Quarters at Home"—You must send us your name in confidence.

J. R.—The matter referred to, is underway, and will see you this week.

L. A. M.—Attended to. Glad of your good luck.

R. P. McP.—Amount of subscription received.

### European.

London, Sept. 11.

Consols 93. All other markets firm.

New Victoria has completely recovered.

The cases of cholera in North Germany are diminishing rapidly.

The Berlin "Zeitung" to-day announces the result of negotiations at Salzburg, as follows: Austria and Germany, repudiating aggressive ideas, will unite closely to resist aggression. Germany continues to wish Austria to be strong, and Austria Emperor and statesmen desire union with Italy.

### Foreign.

Valparaiso, Sept. 11.

The yield and exportation of coal this year from Chile has been extraordinary.

### United States.

New York, Sept. 12.

About the third place in the four-furlong race, a compromise was effected by paying the Bed and Taylor Whipper each 700 dollars, the amount of third money.

In the Single Race six contestants started. Sadler took the lead from the start and kept it, winning the race by several bars, getting in thirty minutes eight and a half seconds. Kelly second, John Bign third, Evans fourth and Bagin fifth, Bright giving up the contest before completing the race.

Maine voted yesterday and gave a Republican majority of over ten thousand.

The Grand Trunk Railway station at Sarnia, Ont., was burned on Saturday; loss \$50,000.

New York, Sept. 11.

At the Stratton Regatta to-day, the Wards came in two lengths ahead; the Taylor Whipper second, beating the Bign and Taylor Whipper crew by half a dozen lengths. The Taylor Whipper crew claim a full stroke boat.

The enthusiasm over the triumph of the Ward Brothers is tremendous.

The judges have declared a dead heat between the Bign and Taylor Whipper crews, for third place in the regatta, and the two crews will now again to decide the point.

Owing to a junction, the City Chamberlain did not pay out a dividend of \$10,000, and warrants for money were given to city creditors.

Six persons were killed in Newburyport, Mass., today by an explosion of a boiler.

Gold 15 1/2. Exchange 90.

### Current News Items.

A Manitoba paper says that Mr. Archibald is to resign the Governorship of that Province, and to be made Governor of Nova Scotia.

There is a story of an English tourist who entered