

THE DAILY EXAMINER. MARCH 12, 1883.

The Successful Mission to Ottawa.

THE article in the Patriot of Wednesday last regarding the question of the maintenance of wharves and piers, is quite characteristic of that paper. When the delegates left for Ottawa our contemporary strongly condemned the Government for sending three of their number to treat on a matter of so small importance. Now, when he believes that an arrangement is effected, which is equivalent to an addition to our capital of some three or four hundred thousand dollars, he turns round and censures the Government for not pressing, to a greater extent, the claims of Prince Edward Island. He can now, notwithstanding his greater age, turn a somersault with as great ease as in days gone by!

It is quite possible that the editor of the Patriot has not, as he says, seen the decision of the Supreme Court in the Holman-Green case. Judging by his article, it would be reasonable to conclude that he has never read the British North America Act, and that he is in blissful ignorance of the practice of the Dominion, since Confederation, in regard to the maintenance and construction of wharves and piers in the other Provinces. He is most careful to exculpate previous Local Governments in this Province from any charge of remissness of duty in taking up this question, because, he alleges, the obligations of the Dominion and Local Government in regard to these works were not understood or defined until the decision of the Supreme Court was rendered in the Holman-Green case. For the same reason, he contends that the present Government is entitled to no credit for raising the question. Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues have simply done their duty in raising the question—nothing more. It is not hard to understand why our contemporary steps so readily forward to apologize for previous local Governments in regard to this question—why he should be so anxious that nobody should be blamed for neglect of duty, and nobody complimented for bringing the question to an issue! Nobody knows better than Mr. Laird that if he had faithfully discharged his duty to the Province for the three years during which he represented us in the Dominion Cabinet, the Liberal-Conservative Government of this Island would not be able to claim the credit of securing justice for Prince Edward Island!

It is not true that the legal liability of Federal Government to maintain piers and wharves in harbors and navigable rivers was not understood at Ottawa until the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada was given in the Summerside case. The Government of Sir John McDonald, from 1867 to 1873, understood there liability to maintain these works, and they did so in the Provinces then confederated. Unfortunately for this Island, Sir John was driven from office about the time the Island was admitted into the Union. Mr. McKenzie came into power. Mr. Laird became his colleague, and Prince Edward Island was treated differently from the other Provinces. Members of Local Governments since Confederation may plead a misconception of the British North American Act as their excuse for sleeping on the rights of the Province; but that plea will be of no avail in the case of the Hon David Laird. The Government of which he was a member spent large sums in the maintenance and construction of wharves and piers in all the other Provinces. But in Prince Edward Island they threw the burden of the same service entirely on the Local Government. Mr. Laird must have known the law on this subject well enough or he could not have felt himself justified in expending Dominion funds on piers and wharves all along the River St. Lawrence and its tributaries, in the harbors of Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, as well as in many other parts of the older Provinces. Mr. Laird's conduct in this matter can only be explained on the ground that he was a mere figure head in the McKenzie administration, unable in the slightest degree to influence its actions, or that he was wilfully false to the interests of Prince Edward Island.

The Patriot tries very hard to create the impression that if the Dominion Government recoups Prince Edward Island for its expenditure on wharves and piers, proportionate payments must be made to all the other Provinces; and he appears to be particularly apprehensive that Quebec shall receive a large sum. If the Local Government of the other Provinces have spent money on Dominion works, they should certainly receive refunds of such expenditures. But we believe that no serious claims of this kind can be presented by any of the other Provinces. Mr. Laird does not appear to have always had such a horror of Quebec as he has just now. The Government of which he was a member took such good care of the piers and wharves of Quebec that they have not left that Province any opening to present a claim against the Dominion.

The information which has reached the public as to the results of the delegation have mainly come through Grit sources, and may or may not be correct in every particular. We presume that the delegation have reported to the head of the Government and that all papers relating to the subject will be laid before the House of Assembly at the earliest opportunity after its meeting.

—Prince Gortchakoff—one of the very small group of great European Statesmen—has passed away. During many years he represented Russia at various European Courts. In 1855 he negotiated the terms of Peace which were made between Russia and the Allied Powers. He succeeded Nesselrode in 1856 as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs; and in 1870 issued the Circular which led to the London Conference of 1871 and the abrogation of the clause in the Treaty of 1856 which prohibited the maintenance of a Russian Fleet and Arsenal on the Black Sea. This was his last successful stroke of diplomacy. His age, when he died, was eighty-three years.

—The Montreal Gazette commenting upon recent Customs returns, remarks with satisfaction that "the limit of expansion of receipts from Customs duties has been reached" and says "the one danger which threatened commercial stability, the chief source of anxiety to keen observers of the trade movement, was that of over-importations. It will be of general advantage if our purchases abroad are curtailed for some little time to come even more than has yet been the case, but, in the meantime, the evidence that importers are pursuing a cautious policy is assuring."

Educational Institute.

The proceedings of the Institute were begun on Friday evening last by a reading from Miss Bella McNeill. Mr. LePage then read a short, but very excellent paper, on "Thoroughness in Teaching." This was a continuation of the subject discussed before the Institute at its last meeting, but treated in a somewhat different way from that by Prof. Mellish.

He began by asking "What is meant by knowing or teaching a subject thoroughly?" and he considered it very much the same as knowing or teaching well a trade. A man is a good tradesman when he knows the use of his tools, when he has learned to use them, and when he can apply his knowledge and skill to practical work. He showed that the mere mechanical part of teaching, such as instruction in the letters and sounds of words, figures and their relative values, pronunciation of words, etc., should be done thoroughly. Pupils, he said, should not be advanced too rapidly from studies which are merely a repetition of what is told them, to studies which require thinking; one cannot teach thoroughly in the sense of exhaustively; when one begins the exhaustive study of a subject he launches out on an unfruitful sea. A man's knowledge of a subject is sufficiently thorough when he knows enough about its meaning and use for immediate purposes. To teach a language thoroughly, is not to master the uncommon words, but to impress the duty done by the particles which are constantly recurring. In this sense thoroughness means knowledge of details, but the details must be the common application of principles. He concluded by saying that, thorough teaching is an honest study of what meets us in any subject. It is not the skimming over of what looks insignificant; for whatever occurs frequently, whatever has a definite service to perform is of radical importance. The teacher has performed his work if he teaches his pupils to challenge the use of every wheel in the machinery of a subject so far as practicable in school, but this cannot be exhaustive, it can only be an illustration of a method which his pupils will apply when they have left school and have started the minute study of some special branch of knowledge or department of life.

Dr. Leeming thought the great question to be: How is thoroughness to be had? He thought the one great essential necessary to thoroughness to be a preparation on the part of the teacher for all subjects taught. He spoke of his methods of imparting instruction in arithmetic, which we are inclined to think would prove rather interesting to boys.

Mr. McSwain considered thoroughness in teaching to be most important for the future success of pupils; said there was a great difficulty in the way of thoroughness in teaching, owing to irregular attendance, want of equality in the capacities of children, etc. Teachers, he said, should make use of others' methods in teaching, but believed thoroughness dependent upon the energy of the teacher.

Mr. Montgomery said this was a subject in which all teachers are more or less interested. He thought some can be taught thoroughly, whilst others can not, and gave reasons for so thinking. He thought more injury was done to pupils by advancing them too rapidly, than by retarding them. He would give most individual teaching to the dull scholars. He said the only way to be successful is to comprehend the different methods of others in imparting instruction, yet without following any in particular. He considered failure certain where a too servile imitation of any method is followed.

Mr. D. McKenzie knew that some children require more drilling than others, and spoke of the graded system as detrimental to the advancement of the duller pupils, and believed ungraded schools more successful.

Miss Maria Lawson spoke as to the best methods of teaching little children to spell, and considered graded schools better in some instances than those not graded.

Miss Barr spoke of her first experience in learning to read, and of the use of the black-board as a means of imparting instruction.

Miss Eliza Lawson spoke of the advantages to the pupils in after life to be derived from carefulness, and a study of doing well and neatly whatever is attempted in school.

Mr. W. Kennedy would wish to have heard something on thorough mechanical training. He spoke of the teaching profession as a noble one, and believed in thorough drilling in details; he believed in the graded system of schools.

This was one of the largest and most interesting meetings of the season.—COM.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO, March 12—10 a. m. Strong west to northwest winds, decreasing towards evening, fair cold weather.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

SUMMERSIDE POST OFFICE.

Mr. Yeo asked whether the Government had yet obtained a site for the contemplated post office and custom house building at Summerside, P. E. I., and if so, where situated, from whom purchased, and at what price.

Sir Hector Langevin replied that the Government has purchased a lot on the corner Fitzroy and Summer streets, from Richard Hunt, for \$983.

CUSTOMS SEIZURES.

From a statement brought down by the Minister of Customs, it appears that during the past fiscal year there were collected in the Dominion six hundred fines, amounting to \$9,440, for violation of the Customs law.

THE PROPOSED LICENSE LAW.

The Select Committee on the proposed License Law is composed of Sir John McDonald, Messrs. Blake, Ross, (Middlesex), McCarthy, Cameron, (North Victoria), Blanchet, Laurier, Desjardins, Casgrain, Hall, Foster, (King's N. B.), Burpee, (St. John), Richey, Robertson, (Shelburne), Brecken, Royal, Baker, (Victoria, B. C.)

The Ontario Elections.

THE STRANGE SPECTACLE OF A PARTY WITH A MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE, AND A MAJORITY IN THE COUNTRY AGAINST THEM.

(Quebec Chronicle, Independent.)

The following is the final result of the elections in Ontario on Tuesday last with an approximately correct statement of the majorities in each constituency:—

Table with columns for LIBERAL and CONSERVATIVE parties, listing candidates and their respective vote counts across various constituencies.

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Total majorities 9,570. In the following constituencies the elections were either by acclamation or contested by candidates of the same party politics:—

Table listing Liberal and Conservative candidates in specific constituencies.

Business difficulties in the Northwest have brought to light some peculiar circumstances. One firm went into business in an outside town with a capital not exceeding \$250 and obtained goods on credit to the amount of \$11,000. They failed as a natural consequence and the mourning creditors to-day are wondering why they happened to make such fools of themselves. Again we give the advice "Don't give too much credit."

In deference to public opinion in England the Prince of Wales will not attend the coronation of the Czar.

SEED WHEAT, SEED WHEAT.

200 BUSHELS SEED WHEAT, "The Old Fife," raised from seed imported last Spring. J. & T. MORRIS. Ch'town, March 12, 1883—dly & wly 2i

"Facts in the Life of Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

A LECTURE will be delivered by F. J. CONROY, ESQ., before the Catholic Literary Union, in

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

—ON—

Wednesday Ev'ng, 14th inst.

SUBJECT—"Facts in the Life of Thomas D'Arcy McGee." Admission, 10 cents; Reserved Seats, 15 cents. Tickets for sale at Fraser & Reddin's Drug Store, Apothecaries Hall and Diamond Bookstore. Doors open at 7.30 p. m.; Lecture to commence at 8 p. m.

JOHN A. McINNIS, Sec'y.

EASTER

Congratulation Cards.

BREMNER BROS.

HAVE received this day a choice selection of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL Easter and Congratulation Cards, from the celebrated establishment of L. Prang & Co., Boston, and Marcus Ward & Co., London. March 10, 1883.—4i

FARM STOCK

AT AUCTION.

I am instructed by Mr. F. L. Haszard to Sell at his Farm, Belle Vue, on

Wednesday, 14th March next,

AT THE HOUR OF ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

The following Valuable Stock, viz:—1 Brown Mare, quarter Saladin, 1 Grey Mare, (by Abel) in foal, good Roadster, 1 Bay Filly, rising 3 years, sire "Royal Harry," 1 Black Filly, rising 3 years, dam Nova Scotia Mare by "Black Prince," 1 Foal, (Mare) out by Saladin Mare, sire "Royal Harry," 1 Foal, (Mare) dam "Nell," sire "Sir Robert."

1 Cow, Ayrshire, (large) in calf by pure bred Bull, 1 do Durham, (large) in calf by pure bred Bull, 1 do Ayrshire, (large) in calf by pure bred Bull, 1 do Grade Ayrshire, in calf by pure bred Bull, 1 Heifer, Ayrshire and Durham, rising 3 years, in calf by pure bred Bull, 1 do Ayrshire and Durham, rising 2 years, 1 do Ayrshire and Durham, rising 2 years, 1 Durham Heifer, 1 Fat Cow, 2 Fat Steers.

1 Imported Shropshire Ram, took First Prize at General Exhibitions, 1881 & 1882, 3 Ram Lambs by imported Shropshire Ram, 10 Ewes in Lamb by imported Shropshire Ram, 4 Ewe Lambs, by imported Shropshire Ram.

1 Young Berkshire and Yorkshire Sow with pig, 1 Young Berkshire Barrow.

15 tons Prime Hay, 6 do Pressed Hay, a quantity of Seed Wheat, White Oats, and Potatoes.

TERMS—All sums under \$10 Cash; over that amount a credit will be given until 1st November next, (except for fat cattle) on approved joint Notes of Hand. For fat cattle 3 months on approved Joint Notes.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, March 2, 1883.—2i wly 2 in.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

COAL—A few tons Anthracite Coal for sale at McMILLAN'S WHARF. [mar8]

WANTED—A Servant Girl, to do general household work. Apply at EXAMINER OFFICE. [mar8]

LOST—On Wednesday night, near Judge Alley's house, a SILVER PENCIL CASE, with Cornelian Stone on the end. [mar8]

TO LET—A TENEMENT ON LONG STREET, in first-class repair, containing five Rooms and Kitchen, with Yard. Possession given immediately. Apply to MRS. THOLNE, Spring Park Road. [mar7 eod]

WANTED to Rent or Purchase a small house and garden. Apply at this office. [mar6]

TO LET—A two-story House, nearly new, at present occupied by Mr. W. B. Morrison, situated on Pleasant Street, near the residence of L. C. Owen, Esq. Possession 16th instant. Apply to William Dodd. [mar5]

TO LET—A Dwelling House, on the corner of Prince and Dorchester Streets, containing ten rooms and shop, also convenient out-buildings. Possession given about the 15th March, instant. The premises are suitable for a Boarding House or Store, and are at present in the occupation of Mr. Hutcheson. For further particulars apply to MRS. COSTELLO. [mar3]

TO LET—1st of April, a COTTAGE on the corner of Euston and Cumberland Street, now in possession of R. W. Tremaine, Esq. Apply to Mrs. J. D. Haszard, at the residence of T. J. Harris, Esq. [mar3]

TWO Gentlemen can be accommodated with Bedroom and Parlor. Board if required. Enquire at this office. [mar2]

WANTED—By a lady in Halifax, a Cook and Housemaid. Good wages. Unexceptionable references required. Apply to Mrs. George Macleod, Hayston Villa, Kent Street. [mar1]

TO LET—Immediate possession given of a desirable residence, situate on Upper Hillborough Street. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at the Merchants Bank of P. E. I. to Mr. F. S. Moore. [no17]

TO LET—The Brick House on Powna Street, at present occupied by James D. Irving, Esquire. Possession, April 1st. Apply to Thomas W. Dodd. [jan5 2aw]

SIGN OF THE LION

CHEAP GOODS

FOR 1883.

Paper Hangings.

Just opened—New Wall Papers, in great variety, from five cents to \$1.20 per roll.

A lot of Rich Gilt Papers, imported last season will be offered at half price.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Linoleums and Floor Cloths.

Linoleums—the new Floor Cloth, soft and warm to the feet, has a carpet-like appearance, all widths.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Carpets.

English, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Hemp and Wool Carpets. If you are going to buy one try us first. We will give large discounts on these Goods.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Very Cheap Cotton Goods.

White Shirts, Furnitures, Cretonnes, Tickings, Sheetings, Towelings, Battings, Lace Curtains, Hollands, etc.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Mourning Goods.

Fine Wool Cashmeres, Crapes and Mourning Goods, carefully selected. Millinery and Sacsque Fitting done on the premises.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Corsets.

The best makes. The Dermatoid are very popular. Never break. Ladies should see them.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

New Teas.

We are selling large quantities. The quality is right and price low. Parcels of 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. very cheap.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Sail Ducks, Flour Bags, Cotton Warps, Rag Matting.

7,000 yards, all widths. Also, stamped patterns.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

London Hats.

GENTLEMEN will find Fresh New Goods, in Cloths and Tweeds, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Neck Wear, Underclothing, Gloves, Braces, Skirts, etc. A large stock of very fine Silk Handkerchiefs in hand.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Pasture and Building AT BRIGHTON, FOR SALE

THE Subscriber offers for sale one and a half acres of land, situated on the Victoria Park, and near the residence of F. W. Hyndman, Esq. This lot contains one acre of land and will be sold in two lots, to suit intending purchasers. Liberal terms will be given.

For particulars of title, etc., apply Messrs. Davies, Sutherland & Wetherill, Citors.

AMELIA PALMER, Amx. cum test. annex of the Will of the Henry Palmer, Esq. Ch'town, March 3, '83.—1m eod

FREEHOLD FARMS FOR SALE

I HAVE received instructions to sell several valuable FARMS, situated in different sections of the country, containing

From 100 to 300 Acres

For particulars apply at My Auction Room, Queen Street.

Application by mail will receive prompt attention.

Ch'town, Feb. 13, 1883.—4f

CLEARING-OUT SALE AT AUCTION.

WE will sell, at Auction, at our Store, QUEEN STREET, commencing

Wednesday, the 14th inst.

at 11 o'clock, our entire Stock of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING

Hats and Caps

Shirts, Overalls, Collars, Scarves, Trimmings, etc., etc.

—ALSO—

Shop Furniture and Fixtures

Terms—All sums under \$25, cash; over \$25, three months; over \$50, six months on approved joint notes.

F. LePAGE & Co.

Ch'town, Feb. 7, 1883.—2w 97

LONDON HOUSE

Our Buyer Having Gone to Europe TO PURCHASE OUR

SPRING GOODS

In order to make room for those we will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH

Our surplus of Stock in hand, not wanted to carry over to another season

Household Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damask and Lace table Linen, Towels, etc., etc.

Large Stock of Grey and White Sheetings and Shirtings, (best made) English and leading Dominion Mills

Black Cashmeres, Corals, Lustras, etc.

And, at this Stock-taking time, Reduced all Departments, at tempting prices

A large and unexceptionable Stock of English and Canadian, with Trimmings, at the lowest prices

Suits and Single Garments made to order on the premises, in the best style

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

A Choice Assortment

GROCERIES

Teas, in five, ten and fifteen pound packages giving general satisfaction to customers

GEO. DAVIES & Co. Charlotte-town, Feb. 20, 1883.

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.

WHITE RUSSIAN Makes white flour. Yields the best. Well adapted to the Island soil and climate

JOHN MORRIS, Ch'town, March 3, '83.—2w

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