

THE SCHOOL ACT.

WHEN last summer the great contest on the School Question was going on, we fought as vigorously as we could for the side which we believed to be right. But the battle was fought and lost, and, since the question has been decided against us, we accept the situation, and have no intention of keeping up the fight about a matter on which the country has spoken decidedly. But we consider it our duty, as public journalists, to watch most closely the action of the Government under the new law. There are many things in that law of which we do not approve; but we can say this much for it: it is so framed that it may be worked in such a way as to be not oppressive. On the other hand, it may be made to cause both injustice and oppression. For this reason we shall scrutinize all the more carefully every step the Government take; for, certainly, in so delicate a matter, the country has a right to demand that the utmost care shall be taken that everything shall be rightly done and no reasonable ground for suspicion be given. So far, the Government have been singularly unhappy in what they have done. It will be seen in another column that Senator Haviland, Recorder of the City, at a meeting of the City Council, gave the opinion that the appointment of School Trustees by the City, before the 1st July, is illegal. Mr. E. J. Hodgson first called attention to this point in our columns. Some persons may not have given much weight to Mr. Hodgson's opinion on this subject, supposing his political bias to have impaired his judgment. We should scarcely suppose that a leading practitioner would risk his professional reputation without some ground other than party feeling for his opinion. But however that may be, we now have Mr. Haviland, who is pre-eminently "sound" upon the school question, to whom as much as to any one man in the country the result of last summer's elections were due, advising the City Council in his official capacity that the appointments are illegal.

Now we have no doubt that legal opinions will be given on the other side. But we say that it is culpable carelessness that there is any question at all. When so staunch a friend and supporter of the Government as Mr. Haviland, is compelled to give an opinion against them, all can see that there must be great bungling somewhere. And this should never have been. The officers of the Government are now paid good salaries, and they should give sufficient attention to their work, to make their laws clear or to administer them in such a way that the validity of their acts cannot be questioned. This they have not done. Even supposing them to be right, they have so bungled the matter that they must either have the appointments made over again, or we shall have litigation, which will not stop short of the Supreme Court at Ottawa, or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to decide a matter which but for their stupidity would never have been in question.

There is another appointment on which we would say a few words—that of Mr. Manning to be Superintendent. We have no wish to disparage that gentleman or to speak unkindly of him. Since he came here, he has, we believe, applied himself assiduously and with success to his duties, and his previous record, as a teacher, was, we understand, a good one. We have not a word to say against him. We shall be glad if he turns out a good Superintendent. But we may as well speak out plainly and say, that the impression is strong and general that in making this appointment the Government were mainly influenced by a desire to relieve the trustees of the Wesleyan Protestant School—some of whom are members of the Government—from a position financially embarrassing. It is no secret that the school was not paying. Mr. Manning was, we believe, engaged for six years, of which five still remain. It is more than suspicious when the Government were known to be in treaty with persons who had practical experience in the administration of Public School Law, that these were all given up, and Mr. Manning appointed, to the great relief of the Trustees of the Protestant School—one at least of whom is a LEADING MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT. The trustees of the Protestant Academy, no doubt, rendered, last summer, valuable services to the party in power, and gratitude is a very beautiful virtue. But, still the country has a right to expect that its interests shall be not only the chief but the sole consideration in all appointments made. He would be credulous indeed who believed

that there were no other influences at work here.

Just as about the appointment of Trustees, Mr. Haviland has pronounced against the Government; so, we observe, the Presbyterian whose devotion to the Secular School cause can scarcely be questioned, objects to Mr. Manning's appointment.

The Government have done but two acts under the School Law. One is of doubtful legality; the other has very much the look of a job. If the law is to be administered in this way, there troubles ahead.

We note that the *Patriot* has dubbed the DAILY EXAMINER the organ of the sectarian school party. That there may be no misunderstanding as to the ground we now take—we repeat distinctly and decidedly that, as good citizens in duty bound, we shall accept the decision of the majority of the people, as declared last summer; and we shall, by straightforward and honest criticism, endeavor to have the principle then established properly and successfully carried out. We bow to the will of the people. But we will not permit the Government to blunder uncorrected or "job" unexposed.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

It has been a disappointment to the people of this Island that they had not an opportunity of listening to the most eloquent of living lecturers, on the occasion of his recent visit to the lower Provinces. He is a veteran in the field of temperance reformation. Though his accent is thoroughly American, he is a native of England, having been born in 1817 at Landgate, Kent. His father was a common soldier, and his mother taught in the village school. He removed to America when about twelve years of age, and was joined by his mother and sister at New York in 1832, if our memory does not fail us. His mother died in 1834, and soon after her youthful son fell into dissipated habits, and became a confirmed drunkard. It was in 1842 when Gough was twenty-five years of age that he was induced to take the pledge. A friendly hand was laid on his shoulder at a temperance meeting and with a trembling hand he added his name to the list of members. Then began a battle which he describes with remarkable power. He had been brought to a stage of degradation, bordering on delirium tremens. He was by trade a bookbinder, and on the morning after he took the pledge he presented himself before his employer and said, "I last night took the pledge, sir." "So I have heard," was the dry reply. "Do you think I won't keep it," said Gough. "Indeed I do," was the response. On attempting to work his hands trembled, and piece of cold iron lying before him became a wriggling snake with fiery eyes. He felt strongly tempted to take one glass as medicine to steady his shattered nerves, but he knew that if he took one, another and another would follow, and he resisted the temptation. For six days he was the most miserable of wretches. On the day after he took the pledge one of the city lawyers called at the workshop and taking his hand said: "May God bless you, fight the battle, my boy;" and he did fight the battle, and came off a conqueror, thus proving himself a greater man than he who taketh a strong city. No sooner was Gough emancipated from the thralldom of drink than he began to lecture on the subject of temperance, of which he since has been the most eloquent of advocates. The man who placed his hand on his shoulder in 1842 and kindly prevailed on him to take the pledge, died many years ago; and Gough, as a practical expression of gratitude, has since maintained the widow and her family—allowing them to want for nothing.

He delivered three lectures in Halifax on his recent visit, the subjects being Peculiar People, Temperance and Circumstances, speaking on each occasion for about two hours. The writer heard him many years ago, and has no hesitation in saying that he has improved vastly since that time. In stature he is below middle height. He is in person thin and wiry, has a flowing gray beard, a quick expressive eye, a well-formed, though not an extra large head, with a well-developed forehead. Since his eleventh year he has had no educational advantages, at least in the sense in which the expression is commonly understood. He speaks excellent English, resembling in the simplicity of its style that of Goldsmith. From the moment he begins, the audience is captivated, and he holds men, women and children with unrelaxing grasp till the last sentence of his lecture has been uttered. He tells a story almost as well as the late Dean Ramsay, but his main power consists in action. He has taken the advice of Shakespeare to the players: "Be not too tame neither, but let you

own discretion be your tutor, suit the action to the word, the word to the action; with this observance that you overstep not the modesty of nature." Gough is a man of unrivalled dramatic power. He cannot speak without acting at the same time. In his lecture on circumstances he describes a swell walking along Broadway with cane in hand, and bowing most pleasantly to the belles of the city when his grandeur is spoiled by a hog coming suddenly round a corner, and getting between his legs carries him off, minus hat, cane and eye-glass considerably; he then convulses the audience with laughter. He then tells an incident which occurred in Boston some years ago, as illustrative of circumstances altering cases, and, as proving the wisdom and propriety of suspending judgment in all cases till all the circumstances connected with them are known. Passing along one of the streets he noticed a number of young men amusing themselves by pushing a well-dressed girl, who was under the influence of drink, from one to another. He rebuked them for their cruelty, and having ascertained from the poor girl, who was about seventeen years of age, where she lived, he prevailed on her to take his arm, and he thus conveyed her to her home. As he knew that the story of his being seen in the company of a drunken woman would be circulated through the city, he resolved, at a temperance meeting at which he was to lecture in the evening, to state the whole circumstances, after which the parents of the girl came forward and thanked him for having brought their daughter home. She had gone to aunt's house to attend a marriage, and complaining of cold, her aunt gave her some toddy and afterwards a glass of wine, which made the girl quite intoxicated on going out to the open air. Her parents state that she had not previously ever tasted alcoholic liquor, as they never used it in the house. "Thus, said the lecturer, circumstances, alter cases."

Gough was born an orator. In this respect he resembles Erskine the greatest forensic orator England ever produced. Erskine was a subordinate officer in the navy, when to pass time he stepped into the court where Lord Mansfield was presiding. On hearing cases argued he thought he could have done better himself. He set himself to study law, and the very first speech he delivered placed him in the front rank of English advocates. He was like Gough, one of nature's orators, not like Demosthenes requiring to put pebbles in his mouth in order to influence his utterance.

What renders Mr. Gough's lectures peculiarly valuable is the vein of common sense which runs through them. His arguments are unanswerably just, because they are supported by the logic of facts. In support of every principle he enumerates, he adduces a well told anecdote, which amuses and instructs the audience, whilst, at the same time, it strengthens his position. But as our available space is exhausted, we must, in the meantime, drop the subject.

PRESENTATION.

Last evening the Rev. J. Ellis, Assistant Priest, preached an eloquent and effecting farewell sermon in St. Peter's Church. After the service was over the Hon. F. Brecken, Church Warden, on behalf of the congregation presented Mr. Ellis with a handsomely bound album enclosing the following Address to which the autograph of nearly every member of the congregation was appended:—

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,
Feast of St. Barnabas, 1877.

To JOHN ELLIS, PRIEST.

DEAR AND REVEREND SIR:—We cannot permit you to go away without an expression of our sincere sorrow and regret at your leaving us. During the six years you have been with us as Assistant Priest at St. Peter's Church your duties have been onerous, but have been most zealously performed; and while we shall most gratefully remember all the St. Peter's Boys' School owes to your care, we trust we shall not cease to recall the words of counsel and advice which, in the exercise of your sacred office, you have so frequently addressed to us.

Removed to work elsewhere for God and for His Holy Church, we trust His blessing will ever rest upon you, and we hope that among the duties and the anxieties which must ever press upon God's Priests, you will not cease to remember us, more especially as you offer the All-Prevailing Sacrifice to Him.

As a slight token of our affection and esteem, we beg that you will accept the accompanying purse.

Believe us to be,
Dear and Reverend Sir,
Yours most truly,

To this Address Mr. Ellis returned a brief and appropriate reply.

Mr. Ellis has been in Charlottetown some six years. The longer and more intimately he was known the greater the respect in which he was held. His many straightforward character, his assiduous devotion both to his secular and his sacred duties, his sterling qualities of heart and mind—account for the high estimation in which he is held by the congregation, and their extreme regret at his departure.

To the citizens at large, Mr. Ellis was chiefly known as the introducer and life of the "Readings"—which, for several years, enlivened our winter evenings—improving those who read, and pleasing and instructing those who listened. Mr. Ellis will be followed in the voyage to his native land by the prayers of many of the flock he is leaving, and by the good wishes of all.

Very Latest By Telegraph.

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

A Canadian Militia Officer Knighted.

RUMORED DISSOLUTION.

FIRE IN OTTAWA.

Latest from Montreal.

(Special to the Daily Examiner.)

MONTREAL, June 2.

The Apostolic Delegate, the Right Rev. Geo. Conroy, arrived here on Saturday morning. He carried the Host in procession yesterday. There was an illumination at night, and there will be a torchlight procession to-night. His Excellency will be the guest of the Governor General at Ottawa.

E. Selby Smith, Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion Militia, has been knighted.

The rumors of the dissolution of Parliament in July are not credited.

By a fire at Ottawa the property of E. B. Eddy, consisting of a stable with 43 horses, 150,000 feet of pine, storehouse and meat market, was destroyed. Loss \$20,000.

The flour market is easier.

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| Superior Extra, | \$8 50 to \$8 60 |
| Extra Superfine, | 8 15 to 8 25 |
| Fancy, | 7 15 to 7 80 |
| Spring Extra, | 7 50 to 7 75 |
| Superfine, | 7 10 to 7 15 |
| Strong Bakers', | 7 50 to 7 75 |
| Fine, | 6 60 to 6 70 |
| Middlings, | 6 25 to 6 40 |
| Pollards, | 5 90 to 6 00 |
| U. C. Bags per 100 lbs., | 0 00 to 0 00 |
| City Bags (delivered) | 4 00 to 4 10 |

Oats 4 cents lower; peas 5 cents lower, at 95 cents to \$1.00

Money market dull.

THE DANUBE TO BE CROSSED.

Stupendous Efforts on the Part of Russia.

NO HOPE OF PEACE!

The Turks Again Victorious!

(Special Dispatch to the Daily Examiner.)

CONSTANTINOPE, June 2, 1877.

The Danube will be crossed the day after the arrival of the Czar. Stupendous efforts will be made by Russia. The army on the Danube is to be increased by one hundred thousand men.

No reliance is put on rumors of peace.

The Russian reverses at Ardahan are confirmed.

The Turks have won a victory at Sukem Kalch. They captured eight guns.

VIENNA, May 31.

The *Fremden Blatt* asserts that the President of the Turkish Chamber has recommended the recall of Midhat Pasha.

LONDON, May 31.

Servia has definitely resolved to maintain strict neutrality. The Porte has issued a notice warning mariners of its intention to place torpedoes in certain portions of the Dardanelles and Bay of Smyrna.

A correspondent at Vienna says the persecution of Midhat's adherents continues. Despite banishments, opposition to the palace clique seems to continue, being strengthened by a party in the ministry itself. The Grand Vizier seems to have arrived at the conviction that things could not go on much longer without leading to a serious crisis. The Sultan, with the fear of a possible return of Midhat, and on the other hand of a rising or an attempt against his person, seems quite scared and at a loss what to do.

It is charged that a number of Bosnian refugees in Servia who, confiding in Turkish amnesty, crowded to the frontier in hope of returning home, were immediately seized by the Turks and driven to Derbenda, thrown into dungeons, and nine murdered in cold blood. The massacre has spread terror through the Bosnian population, they are arming and looking to Russia for help.

ERZEROU, June 1.

The Russians are cannonading Karodagh and the Turks are replying.

NEW YORK, June 1.

Kiernan's Athens despatch says the new Grecian Ministry has decided to participate in the Eastern war.

LONDON, May 31.

The *Standard's* Paris special says that Senor Reni Zorilla has been expelled from France at the request of the Spanish Government, who accuses him of plotting against the peace of the country.

LONDON, June 1.

A hurricane and rain storm wrecked

stands and booths at Epsom to-day, leaving only the grand stand. One man was killed.

It is stated that a large portion of the \$60,000 which the Pope received from the pilgrims has been remitted to London and deposited to provide against needs of the Holy See while the Pontifical throne is vacant, and for the first requirements of Pius' successor.

It is reported at the London Admiralty that the crew of the British ironclad flag-ship *Alexandra* of the Mediterranean squadron, now at the Pieras, mutinied and disabled the guns on board. An immediate investigation has been ordered.

The Paris *Moniteur* says in one case only could Marshal MacMahon be led to entertain the idea of resigning, namely—if he found himself opposed by both Chambers.

LONDON, June 1.

Gen. Grant went to Epsom races as the guest of the Prince of Wales.

The mutiny on the man-a-war *Alexandra* was occasioned by stringency of discipline and unusual severity of punishment.

The fortnightly settlement on the stock exchange, concluded yesterday, developed a considerable amount of trouble among bear speculators. Thirteen failures have been declared—some with rather large outside accounts open.

There are reports of embarrassment in the Bradford manufacturing district. Four firms of no great importance have suspended. Their aggregate liabilities, though considerable, are not such as to appreciably disturb trade.

The *Times'* leading article says: "Mr. Gladstone is now pre-eminently the Liberal leader—all that has the true and clear ring of liberalism in the country, all that may be counted upon to endure and have weight in any future contest between two great parties of the state, now attaches itself to his name."

PARIS, June 1.

The government intends to prosecute the President of the Paris Municipal Council for remarks insulting to President MacMahon, during his speech at St. Denis.

The students of Paris have presented an address to Gambetta. It is moderate in tone and thanks him for his efforts on behalf of the Republic. "Gambetta congratulated the students on their firm and patient attitude."

LONDON, June 1.

The *Anglo-American Times* says a dinner to General Grant has been arranged at the United Service Club, which is the representative of the British army and navy. This honor is only tendered to officers of highest distinction. Other military clubs have followed the example of the United Service, in inviting the General to become an honorary member. Among the political clubs the way has been led by the Reform.

The *Globe* is informed that the statement that a number of American naval officers and engineers had arrived at St. Petersburg untrue.

PARIS, June 1.

The editors of *Le Radical* have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and one thousand francs fine for insulting President MacMahon and defending the Commune. The publication of *Le Radical* is suspended for six months. At Perpignan, the editors of two Republican newspapers have been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment and four hundred dollars fine, and two years imprisonment and four hundred dollars fine respectively, for similar offences. A prosecution has been instituted against an Algerian newspaper, the *Courier of Oran*.

The *Moniteur* states that Count DeChambord has advised his adherents in the Senate to vote in favor of the dissolution of the Chamber, so as not to render the Legitimist party responsible for the grave consequences which might ensue if a dissolution was refused.

NEW YORK, June 1.

There have been two unsuccessful attempts to assassinate J. B. Stinson, N. Y. *Herald* Utah correspondent, by mysterious strangers.

Two hundred more emigrants sail to-day from New York for New South Wales. S. M. Knowlan, assistant adjutant-general of the grand army of the republic, suicided to-day by strychnine, while laboring under temporary insanity from drink.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

The reduction in the debt for May is \$6,981,274.83.

Shipping Intelligence.

(By Special Telegram to Daily Examiner.)

ALBERTON, June 2, 1877.

The Schooners *Cora* and *Eldorado* from Boston to load potatoes for the Bay State, arrived her to-day. The Schooners *J. W.* and *Break of Day* from Magdalene Islands have also arrived.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

CLEARED.

June 2—Sch. *Gazelle*, Kennedy, Georgetown, mds.; *Maria Alma*, McGrath, Shediac, ballast; *Annie*, Haliday, Grand River, mds.; *Bright*, Serius, McDonald, Cow Bay, bal.; sch. *Black Fox*, Johnson, New London, salt; *Ocean Wave*, McEachern, Cape George, mds.; *Onward*, Scott, Wallace, mds.; *Lettie*, McDonald, Anticosti, fishing outfit; *Columbia*, Cox, Rustico, mds.

ENTERED.

June 2—Sch. *Velocity*, McNutt, Richibucto, boards; *Gazelle*, Mullins, Antigonish, gypsum; *Albert*, Herring, Murray Harbor, mds.; *Three Sisters*, Miller, New London, produce; *Bright*, Aleppo, Campbell, Montague, lumber; *Rising Dawn*, Hughes, Pictou, coal; *Plover*, Allan, Bay Verte, boards; *Annie*, Huheleg, Grand River, mds.; *Lucy Ann*, Allen, Bay Verte, boards; *Sea Bird*, Hyde, Murray Harbor, hardware.

Hotel Arrivals.

BANKERS' HOUSE.

June 2nd.—Messrs. Adam Batson, Gloucester; W. L. McKenna, Montreal; E. D. Outram, St. John; R. A. Garratt, Montreal; Owen Evans, Halifax.