

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 13, 1887.

The Education Question.

PRACTICALLY there is little use in discussing this or any other question to be dealt with by the Local Legislature; for the Legislature is divided against itself.

In permitting this invidious reduction, the Councils were, however, much more consistent than they were in throwing out the Education Bill.

The Principal of that Institution is only doing the work of a first-class school teacher, and I do not think the country should pay him a salary of \$1,500 a year, and also provide him with a dwelling and fuel and light.

But, on the other hand, Mr. Rogers said:—

"The time is coming when the supplements to teachers will have to be dropped. It is a question whether the state should pay any more than a third class teacher's salary and then let a district that wants a higher class teacher pay him the difference."

In the same discussion Mr. Rogers again said:—

"His honor's remarks are correct that third class teachers are not capable of imparting an education, there must be something wrong, for three-fourths of the children in the country are taught by third class teachers. Third class teachers impart a good English education sufficient for all ordinary purposes of life, and it is only a few favored districts that can get first class teachers and the country has to pay for it."

Yet Mr. Rogers is the leader of the party which rejected the bill which abrogated the supplementary clause, and provided that a first class teacher doing third class work should receive only a third class salary.

Mr. Dodd, another of the party, said:—

"Education is costing too much, the country cannot afford to keep up the Prince of Wales College. It is enough to give every child a good English education at the public expense."

Only one short year after giving utterance to this decided opinion, Mr. Dodd opposed the reduction of the cost of education in any way—except by cutting down Professor Anderson's salary!

At another time Mr. Dodd said—see Debates and Proceedings 1885, pp. 116—

"Reference has been made to the question of Education, and I must say it is costing too much money for this Island. It is perfectly right for the state to place within the reach of every child an opportunity of getting a good English education, but they have no right to provide a classical education for those who wish to prepare themselves for professions. Something should be done to curtail the expense of education or we will be in difficulties all the time."

Similar opinions of leading members of the Opposition Party in the Lower House have already been aired in these columns. When the measure of last session was brought down by Mr. Sullivan, it did not provide for the abrogation of the Supplementary Clause. It simply embodied the suggestions of the Superintendent of Education as to some minor points at which savings could, in his opinion, be effected and the Education Act improved or not impaired. The Opposition did not at first strongly oppose the bill; but they strongly expressed both surprise and regret that it did not provide for the abrogation of the Supplementary Clause. The Government met their expressed wishes in this respect; and then they rose in a fury and declared that the bill was a fatal stab at our glorious Free School System!

It will readily be seen that the honorable gentlemen of the Opposition have either been false to their opinions, or they have been false in the expression of their opinions. In either case they must be judged as preferring party expediency to personal honor and sound principle.

What can the Government do in the face of a majority in the Council composed of such men? They can do nothing. And yet it is more than ever apparent that something ought to be done; for the public expenditure is increasing year by year in larger proportion than the revenues are increasing. Though the financial position of the Province is yet fairly good, the tendency is in the wrong direction, and a decided and determined effort should now, in our opinion, be made to keep it out of financial difficulty and danger.

The Legislature should be reduced at least a half; the expense of the departments might be still further lightened; and the payments from the Provincial Treasury

for education ought to be curtailed and kept down to what was when the late Government held the reins of power,—provision being made for the payment by the school districts of the amounts required to bring salaries up to the sums now paid to teachers in their respective classes. It is, as Mr. Dodd says, a question whether the public at large should bear the expense of educating young gentlemen—the sons of the wealthy in our land—for the learned professions; it is a question whether the state should afford education other than that which is required in the production of intelligent voters and good moral citizens suited to this agricultural Province. And having regard to the circumstances of the Provinces, there can, we think, be no doubt that wealthy school districts requiring the services of first-class teachers should, themselves, be required to pay the difference between the salary of a first-class teacher and the salary of a third-class teacher.

But no good can be done by thinking or talking or writing about the matter. The Legislative Council have determined that nothing shall be done towards reducing the expenditures of the Government—except in some such very small and singular ways as was taken with respect to Professor Anderson.

What the country wants is a radical reduction of salaries and indemnities; but this would materially effect some of the honorable (?) members themselves, and it wouldn't suit the purposes of the Opposition Party—and so it can't be done.

Galatea, the Statue.

CLAIRE SCOTT and her popular company appeared in the above named comedy last evening, with Miss Scott in the title role. This talented actress showed herself to be almost as much at home in comedy as in tragedy. Her impersonation of "Galatea" was splendid. As the statue she was perfect. Her scenes with "Pygmalion," "Chryso," and "Lucippe" after the gods had hearkened to "Pygmalion's" prayer and given life to his handiwork, were, judging from the applause and laughter which greeted them, greatly appreciated. "Pygmalion," the sculptor, was capably acted by Mr. Hayes. Mr. Neville, as Chryso, the art patron, and Miss Stenson as "Daphne," his wife, acted their respective parts in excellent style and were very amusing. Mr. Ferson acted "Lucippe," the soldier, with his usual precision. Miss Cody, as "Cynisca" took well the part of "Pygmalion's" wife. The other characters were also well sustained. To-night the great emotional drama "Camille" will be put upon the boards. We hope to see the Lyceum well filled. "Galatea" will be repeated at the matinee to-morrow afternoon.

Supreme Court.

FRIDAY, 13th May.

John A. Griffith vs. City of Charlottetown—This case is still before the Court. R. R. Fitzgerald, Q. C., addresses in support of rule nisi for non-suit or new trial.

O'Brien in Montreal.

WM. O'BRIEN arrived in Montreal on Wednesday. He was cordially received and presented with an address by the local branch of the national league. In reply he disclaimed any intention of attacking Lansdowne the Governor-General, but said the sole purpose of his visit was to show Lansdowne the landlord, in his true colors; and he believed he would receive a patient hearing. In an interview he practically repeated what he said in New York, adding that he would appeal to the reason and judgment of the Canadian people. The evening meeting was held in Albert Hall, with a seating capacity of 1400. On the platform around O'Brien were Cloran, president of the national league, and about 30 members of that body and young Irishmen's society. Chairman Cloran made a short speech, principally against the action of the Mayor of Toronto's endorsing the petition asking that O'Brien be prohibited speaking there, a statement which elicited a storm of yells. Healsostated that O'Brien telegraphed Toronto's mayor that he would like to attend the meeting called for the purpose of prohibiting him speak and explain why he came to Canada. He then introduced O'Brien, who received a very enthusiastic greeting. He spoke two hours, dwelling on the evils of Irish evictions, and while he worked his audience up to a pitch of excitement, he was careful not to say anything that might be regarded as seditious. His principal complaint was that Lansdowne had been chosen by other landlords to inaugurate the campaign and that he had done so. Owing to his official position, if Lansdowne were defeated the whole of the landlords in Ireland would feel their loss cause and they would then yield and home rule would be assured. The whole tenor of his speech was very moderate. He concluded by saying that he was sure they would go back triumphant and that Lansdowne would very soon be driven by popular feeling in Canada to throw up his position, which was anything but triumphant. The whole affair passed off very quietly. On the conclusion of his lecture, O'Brien was escorted to the hotel by about 100 persons, who insisted on a speech, which he gave, after introducing Kilbride, the evicted tenant.

A deputation of citizens awaited upon Mayor Howland, of Toronto, a day or two ago, and presented a requisition for a public meeting to consider the advisability of prohibiting William O'Brien from speaking in Toronto. The meeting is to be held in Queen's park, but the date is not yet fixed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Prohibition.

SIR.—A short time ago, there appeared in THE EXAMINER a letter signed "True Temperance." The writer took issue with the temperance men, as to the right to prohibit. He argued, that to prevent the sale and use of intoxicating liquor, was an interference with the rights of the subject; that, on the same ground, it would be right to stop the sale of cutlery, because accidents and crimes were constantly happening and being done with knives, etc., etc.

I thought the letter would have been taken up and refuted by an abler pen than mine; but as it has gone some time unanswered, and as the argument advanced seems to me a fallacy, I take the liberty to write.

Of course it is an interference with a man's personal liberty to prevent him from drinking or selling liquor; but, in the same way it is a curtailing of his natural freedom to stop him from walking naked on the street, or to punish him for taking a drink of laudanum, or hanging his wife to a tree. All these things, he is, by nature, and as a savage, perfectly free to do. But, when men's natural privileges, become civilized, and form what we call society, it is clear that, in order to enjoy this higher state of life, they must give up some of these natural personal rights. For, without this,—if every man could do just as he liked, without regard to the rights of others—society could not for a moment exist, anarchy would follow, and man would relapse into a state of barbarism.

Who is the freest man (in one sense) in the world? The untutored savage!

It seems to me, then, that the first stone in the foundation of a state is the curtailing of those of a man's natural privileges, which (if he were still allowed to exercise them) would prevent, or interfere with the happiness and welfare of his fellow citizens.

Thus we have a law which says "Thou shalt not kill;" and, if that law is broken, the penalty is death; a law forbidding theft; a law preventing the opening of shops on Sunday.

These laws are an interference with the subject's liberty. Naturally a man has as much right to keep open shop on Sunday as on Monday. But, for the public good, he must give up that privilege.

But men of the "True Temperance" (?) stamp, here step in, and say "oh, yes! that's all right, but you mustn't begin to tell a man what he shall not eat or drink." Sir, I say, if it is for the public advantage, we have a right to interfere, even here. Is the privilege of selling liquor, such a one as interferes with the happiness and prosperity of any great number of citizens, or is it not? The law forbids a man to stab or wound another. Shall it not, with as much reason, prevent him from pouring into his own or his neighbor's stomach poison that may set his brain on fire, and plunge the knife into the heart of his dearest friend?

Let us have none of this squeamishness about the right to prohibit. Liquor is the acknowledged cause of nine-tenths of the misery and crime in our land. They say we may punish the crimes resulting from its use, but must not touch the right to make and use it. Away with such a sophism! Strike at the cause of the evil; cut away at the root, that deadly upas tree, the liquor traffic, and the sin, the poverty, the heart breaking, the despair, that grow and drop from its branches, will wither and die.

Friends of temperance, let us hold to the Scott Act till we get a better; let us not be deceived by these wolves in sheep's clothing, who pretend to be temperance men, and by such fallacies would persuade us back to the license system.

Yours, F. W. L. PROHIBITION.

To the Insuring Public.

GENTLEMEN,—In former letters I have shown how very low mortality is in Canada as compared with the United States, that the theoretical cost of carrying insurance on men's lives during all the years they most require it is small, that the theoretical cost has been largely in excess of the actual cost not only in Canada but in the United States, in every year for many years, and I have otherwise shown how largely in excess of the proper cost for life insurance our people have been paying. I now propose to show how they may procure their life insurance at a much less cost. They can certainly hope for better results by patronising our well managed home companies doing business on the level premium plans than from the foreign companies doing business on the same plans, not only because our home companies experience a very much lower mortality, but because they are able to realize very much larger interest on their money and are managed with at least equal economy.

As evidence of the difficulty of finding desirable investment for trust funds in the United States at profitable rates of interest, I quote the following from the last report of the Commercial Mutual Life: "A striking incident in the long continued decline in interest and the growing difficulties in the way of profitable and safe investment of money, is the recent sale of \$1,577,000 3/4 per cent. Missouri State bonds at a rate which will net the holder only 2.9 per cent." The New York Daily Indicator some time since contained the following: "The low rate at which the city of New York placed \$2,000,000 of 3 per cent. water bonds last week shows how much money there is now seeking investment at low rates. The bonds have only eighteen years to run, and pay only 3 per cent per annum, yet there were bids to the amount of nearly \$14,000,000 for the \$2,000,000, and all of them were at a premium ranging from 1 to 5.35 per cent. One bid was for the entire amount at 105.03, and with the exception of \$100,000 which went to another bidder at 105.35, that bid was accepted. The purchasers of the bonds at 105.03 will realize net upon their investment not more than 2.6 per cent. per annum, yet the bidders are known as shrewd and able bankers. There were very few bidders under 103, and even at that rate, the net income per annum would be only 2.75 per cent." People who have money rush to grasp the privilege of lending millions of dollars for a paltry 2 1/2 per cent per annum.

With these facts before us, we can easily appreciate the value of estimates such as are freely quoted or experiences of policies which were realized during a period when companies got from 6 to 8 per cent. interest for their money and returned no part of therein investments to unfortunate policy-holders whose circumstances compelled them to cease paying their heavy premiums. Results on new insurances depend not on what has been done, but what can be done; and those who pay high premiums expecting similar results to those quoted must some time in the future be bitterly disappointed. Jacob L. Green, President of the Commercial Mutual, in his last annual report

referring to level premium Companies says: "The cost of insurance to the premium payers in all companies now, as compared with that of ten or twelve years ago, is fully ten per cent. greater." I consider this evidence more than sufficient to establish the fact that well managed companies doing an exclusively Canadian business can give much cheaper insurance than their American competitors; for it is well known that the rates of interest obtainable on the very best securities are double the rates obtained on the securities spoken of.

In to-morrow's letter I shall confine myself to the Homans plan and the success which has attended it since its introduction to the public.

Very respectfully yours, H. SUTHERLAND, Supt. of Agencies. For The Federal Life Assurance Company.

CAUTION.

MRS. WALTER OGER takes this method of informing all Liquor Sellers that she will prosecute those supplying her husband with liquor. May 13-21

Bags! Bags!

SEVEN THOUSAND new and second-hand BAGS for sale by HORACE HASZARD. Ch'town, May 7, 1887—1wk eod

FURNITURE, &c.

I AM instructed by CAPT. MAXWELL to Sell by Auction, at his residence, Fitzroy Street (West), on

Wednesday, May 18th, at 11 o'clock,

Household Furniture, comprising in part Drawing-room, Parlor, Dining-room and Bed-room Suits, New and Second-hand Carpets (choice) 1 Hall Stove (Sultan), 2 do (Denmark), 3 Parlor Stoves (Standard), 1 Walnut sideboard (choice), 1 do Bed-room Suit (choice), 1 Book Case and Secretaire (Island Ash), 1 China Dinner Service (cho. cel), 1 Sell at Auction, on the premises, Devonport, Charlottetown (Royalty), on

May 9, 1887. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

DEVONPORT AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

I AM instructed by the Administratrix of the estate of the late GEO. W. DEBLOI, ESQ., to Sell at Auction, on the premises, Devonport, Charlottetown (Royalty), on

Thursday, 19th May Instant, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m.,

the Household Furniture, &c., consisting in part of

1 Piano, Drawing-room, Dining-room and Bed-room Suits in mahogany and walnut, China Glass, and Earthenware, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.; 1 Pony, Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Cart, &c.

Catalogue of full particulars and terms will be issued shortly.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the valuable premises will be sold, consisting of the well-known Residence, Barns, Stables and Outbuildings, including 26 Acres of Land, altogether making a most desirable suburban residence.

TERMS—Liberal made known at sale. Intending purchasers can inspect premises and furniture on Tuesday and Wednesday, 17th and 18th inst.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer. Ch'town, May 4, 1887.—eod till sale, pat eod t s

Trade Sale of Earthenware.

I AM instructed by the P. E. I. Pottery Company to Sell by Auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their Warerooms, Welsh's Brick Building, Water Street, their whole stock of Earthenware, consisting of Milk Dishes, Flower Pots, Cream Crocks, Butter Crocks, Pitchers, Stove Stones, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for dealers to secure first-class ware at a bargain.

Terms Easy. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

May 10—till sale



GOFF BROS.

BEG to announce that they are receiving a fine large lot of new

Boots & Shoes

at the Store, on QUEEN STREET, next BEER BROS., which will be open on

Saturday, 7th Inst.

We cordially invite an inspection of the Latest Styles of Boots & Shoes, selected personally in Canada and United States.

GOFF BROS

Ch'town, May 5, 1887—eod & wky

King's County Rifle Association.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Montague Range.

On SATURDAY, 14th Inst., AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

for the purpose of appointing officers and transacting other important business pertaining to the Association.

E. STEWART, Secretary. Charlottetown, May 10, 1887—may 11 d

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THE FINEST DISPLAY OF PRINTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN,

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Ch'town, May 13, 1887.—wky

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May 4—dy & wky

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