

Council and House of Assembly. I invite your earnest attention."

Any person who had watched the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION, which had been held last summer, would be able to see that this was not the policy of the Government at that time. They had a different policy in different Districts, and, indeed, in different parts of the same District. He (Mr. Montgomery) had attended a meeting where a candidate spoke against having two chambers, and when another candidate was nominated, he did not know the policy of the Government, but said that whatever that was, it would be his policy. It appeared that the Government were watching to find out what the policy of the country was, and they would adopt it, whether it was in accordance with their own or not. Another paragraph in the speech stated that "the results of the working of the

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' ACT, 1877 are very satisfactory." This paragraph was a very long one and referred to various things in connection with education. There were many good provisions in the Education Act, but it required a great many amendments; and he would not support any Government that would not make those amendments. The Leader of the Government took great credit to himself for having passed that Act—more than he was entitled to. One of the grounds on which he claimed credit was on account of the number of new schools in the Island. The Leader of the Government stated that sixty-nine additional schools were built since this Act came into operation.

Hon. Mr. DAVIES had stated that there were sixty-nine more schools in operation. He did not say the whole of them were newly built.

Mr. MONTGOMERY said that during the last two and a half years there had not been more than six new school districts laid off. There were many schools vacant when the present Government came into power, but it was not on account of the unworkableness of the School Act. Two or three years ago the

SALARIES OF TEACHERS were very low, and the same time other departments of business were in a flourishing condition, so that there were a great many inducements for clever young men to go out of the profession. About the time the present Government came into power there was great depression in business, and many young men found that it was just as well to take the salaries allowed to school teachers, so that a great many returned and entered the profession. The circumstances of the country contributed to the success of the School Act. The Leader of the Government pointed to the schools of Charlottetown as monuments to his credit. There was no doubt great improvements were made in the schools of the City; but the Leader of the Government should not take credit for that. Those schools had been improved by the

SCHOOL BOARD OF CHARLOTTETOWN, men who worked indefatigably, and worked for nothing. All the Government did for those schools was to give the citizens permission to tax themselves. The Education Act, although it contained many good points, would, if left unchanged and unimproved as long as the old Act was, leave the country in a much worse state than the old Act had. The old Act had outgrown its usefulness; but the Government in framing a new one, threw aside the experience of the Province and took the Act of another Province. They should have taken up the old Act and enquired what improvements the country required; but instead of that they passed an Act which could be nothing more than an experiment, and it would take

A GREAT DEAL OF CHANGING to make that Act workable. Because the principle of Free Schools was embodied in that Act, it was thought that the country should take it, whether they liked it or not. The "Public Schools Act, 1877" was not as suitable to the requirements of the present day as the old Act was to the requirements of the time when it was passed. There were a great many schools in the country vacant, and it was the present Board of Education that caused those vacancies. Teachers were allowed a certain sum from the Treasury according to their grade—\$180, \$225 or \$300. Besides those sums, certain amounts were paid to teachers who had schools in districts where the people were rich, and this extra grant was given to those districts because they were richer than their neighbors. The Government were looking for some means to stimulate the people to take

AN INTEREST IN EDUCATION, but they had not acted on a proper principle. That part of the Act would have to be amended. There were a large number of first-class schools in the country, but they were not so arranged as to give the greatest benefit to the country. First-class schools should be so located that their benefits would be general and not sectional. The boundaries of those first-class school Districts should be enlarged so that a larger number could get the benefit of them. The principle of Free Schools was instituted years ago, and all the present Government did was to transfer it from the old Act to the new; and, surely, they could not claim any credit for that. It had been said that our Education Act was praised by strangers, but he (Mr. Montgomery) did not want an act that was popular abroad, he wanted one that was popular at home. With regard to the proposed

AMALGAMATION OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL and the Prince of Wales College, there was a way in which this might be done with advantage. The only amalgamation he would consent to would be to abolish the Normal School, and provide a training department in the College. When he (Mr. M.) was connected with the educational establishments of the country, there was one very great objection to the Normal School. Young men and women who attended that institution for five months were expected

to be not only trained teachers but educated teachers. There was no Normal School in existence which had only a five months term, except the one here, and one in New Brunswick. By uniting the Normal School and the College, the students would not only be under training, but they would have the advantage of being under the instruction of the best teachers in the country. If the amalgamation of those institutions was to mix them up in

A MONGREL SORT OF WAY, he would oppose it strenuously. The hon. member from Rustico had made some remarks about the Prince of Wales College which he (Mr. Montgomery) could not allow to pass, and he did not think that hon. member got his statistics from a reliable source. The country districts received a much greater advantage from that College than Charlottetown did. There were six scholarships in that College, and only boys from the country were allowed to compete for them. Charlottetown boys were denied the privilege. Those six got their education free, and a considerable sum towards their board besides. By looking at the list of students from that College who had distinguished themselves abroad, it would be found they were principally from country districts. Many of those were young men who, if this idea of

SCHOLARSHIPS had not been thought of, would not have been able to attend College as long as they did. If there was anything done to further the interests of that College, he (Mr. M.) would concur in it, no matter who brought it forward. He (Mr. M.) intended, while he remained in politics, to carry out the wishes of his constituents; and he knew that they wished him to oppose the present Government. He was not afraid to go back; and, if the members of the Government were as little afraid of facing their constituents as he was, they would have gone to the country before they met the House. In Eastern countries it was customary to consult an oracle when people wished to find out the future; but the members of the Government all

TURNED ORACLES themselves. Everyone of them attempted to predict what the country was going to do. The hon. member from Port Hill said that if the people of Belfast had heard the explanation given by those hon. members who left the Government before the election, their verdict would have been different. That hon. gentleman spoke as one who lived a long distance from Belfast. The people of Belfast were in the habit of judging men by their actions, and would not support men who made reforms only on paper. The members of the Government

PLAYED THEIR PARTS VERY WELL in this discussion. The Leader of the Government went into the oratorical and pathetic department; the hon. member from Strathalbyn took the philosophical and metaphysical department, and it remained for the hon. member from West River to bring in the joker's budget. The last character was a very necessary one at the present time; when tribulations and trials came, jokes alleviate the miseries of members of the Government.

A Town in Ashes.

DESTRUCTION OF RENO, NEVADA, BY FIRE—FIVE LIVES LOST.

RENO, Nev., March 2.—This morning a fire commenced in some wooden buildings at the west end of the business streets back of the Masonic block. A fearful gale was blowing, and, before water could be got on, the fire was beyond control. The flames leaped from house to house, from block to block, with lightning rapidity. Panicked, half-clad people caught up a handful of the most valuable articles, and left all else to destruction. The firemen were helpless, as the fierceness of the wind and intensity of the heat rendered it impossible to get close enough to do any good. In three hours all of the business part of the town was in ashes, the structures escaping being the Masonic building and one another. Among the buildings destroyed are three freight depots, a bank, the post office, eight stores, three hotels, two telegraph offices, the railroad baggage rooms, the Baptist and Catholic churches, and the academy of music, two or three railroad trains were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at a million. Five lives were lost, viz., Mrs. John Breck, John Riley, and three tramps; and a number received injuries. The gale was the fiercest known for many a day. It carried blazing pieces of timber miles, and several frame houses two miles down. The meadows were burned by this means. After working until exhausted, the whites forced the Chinese to work on the engines. Already several loads of lumber have been hauled on the still smoking ground. Homes are in great demand, and the citizens are throwing open their doors to the homeless, and doing all they can to relieve the distressed. A water train arrived too late to do good. Reno is now a suburb without a town, and great fears are entertained as to its ability to survive the shock.

The Afghan war is probably ended, the death of the Ameer having altogether changed the aspect of affairs in that country. Yakooob Khan cannot hope to wield the same power or influence as his father; and, if he becomes Ameer, can only do so with the consent of the British Government. That Government has now gained in Afghanistan all that it desires, "a scientific frontier," which makes India absolutely safe from invasion on her north-west frontier. England will hold on to Candahar and the mountain passes, which she now holds, and it will not be necessary for her troops to advance further into Afghanistan. —St. John Telegraph.

MADAME ROLLAND, of Montreal, gave birth, on Sunday, to four children, two boys and two girls.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 12, 1879.

### "Hasty Policy."

MR. L. H. DAVIES had the unblushing effrontery to ask that the new Government formulate their policy yesterday. Mr. Davies seems to think that "a policy" may be framed in an hour! Judging by the results, we should say that Mr. Davies' policy was framed in a hurry. But the new Government know better than to be unduly fast in so important a matter. "Hasten slowly" is a good motto with respect to formulating the policy of a Government.

### Decidedly Cool.

It was decidedly cool of Mr. L. H. Davies to charge the new Government with the responsibility of a general election at this untimely season. Everyone knew that his Government would be defeated when the Legislature met. We have not so poor an opinion of Mr. Davies' penetration as to suppose that even he did not know it. Everyone also knows that no Government, however strong, would, under the circumstances, be justified in doing the work the new Government have to do with out first appealing to the electorate of the Province.

### "Who is Neil McLeod?"

THIS is the question asked, in his most contemptuous tones, by Mr. W. D. Stewart when it was announced to the House of Assembly that the Hon. Neil McLeod had accepted office and a seat in the Government. "Who is Neil McLeod?" asked the Sage. It is, we think, pretty generally known that Mr. McLeod is a gentleman of very respectable parentage, who, several years ago, left the country settlement in which he had his birth, to work his way in Charlottetown. It will be remembered by many that he was a very successful student; and it is known to all that he is now a partner in one of the first law firms in the Province, with a reputation for honesty and ability such as few in the community can boast. It is also known that he is not embarrassed by a host of impecunious relatives and connections; and it is felt that he will be able to administer the important office which his high character has made him worthy of, without being subject to the undue pressure of kindred office-seekers. Mr. McLeod was bred up in the country, and therefore he knows its wants and sympathies with its people; he resides in the town, and his interests are identified with those of its inhabitants. His experiences in both country and town have been such that he will likely prove a good representative man.

These are probably the reasons which induced the mechanics of Charlottetown to accept him as a candidate in the approaching election. We learn that, in connection with the abolition of the iniquitous practice of imprisoning poor men in financial difficulties, Mr. McLeod is already contemplating the enactment of an Attachment and Lien Law for the protection of dealers, mechanics, journeymen and laborers. This beneficial work will probably be the first to which Mr. McLeod will turn his attention as a practical legislator.

Now, that we have answered the question "who is Neil McLeod?" perhaps we may be permitted to ask "who is W. D. Stewart?" It seems as though—

"Nature designed him for a sage's mould, But ere she cast him let the stuff grow cold.

It is certain, at all events, that all his public speeches and acts remind one of—"The thinking follies, and the reasoning rage Of man at once the idiot and the sage".

### The Nova Scotia Legislature.

The Nova Scotia Legislature is now in session. The principal feature of the Governor's speech is the reference to the financial condition of the Province. No measures are promised in it except those which relate directly or indirectly to the question of finance. Nova Scotia has evidently reached that stage when the greatest economy will be necessary to avoid a resort to direct taxation and the financial question will be the principal topic of discussion at this session of the Legislature. Based on the state of the finances, as well as on the limited scope of the powers of legislation, is the proposal to reduce the Legislature to a single Chamber, which we presume will come up in the form of a bill. The prospect of the early completion of the Eastern Extension Railway from New Glasgow is almost the only thing in the speech which calls for congratulation; and it is a matter of regret to be informed that little or nothing is being done to complete the Western Counties Railway.

AN HEIR TO THE HYDE ESTATE.—A Parrishboro correspondent of the Amherst "Sentinel" writes: "T. Gray, a day laborer, has received the pleasing intelligence that his mother, living in Economy, is heir to the immense 'Hyde Estate' in England. He being the only son of his mother, is deeply interested, and is preparing to cross the Atlantic to bring home the pile.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Ottawa and Foreign News.

LONDON, March 11.

The Sportsman announces that the backers of the champion rower, Elliot, have written to Pittsburg authorizing a match with Courtney for two, three or four miles, on the Alleghany River. The stakes and date to be agreed upon. Elliot demands \$375 for expenses.

TASHKEND, March 11.

The Afghan Ambassadors on Sunday took leave of General Kauffmann, who, acting under instructions, sent no message for Yakooob Khan.

The death of Shere Ali seems to have severed all ties between the Afghans and Russians.

LONDON, March 11.

The roof of Lord Granville's residence, Carleton House Terrace, was burned on Sunday night—damage not serious.

The Duke of Connaught, to-day, conducts the Princess Margaret, his intended bride, to Windsor.

The King and Queen of Belgium leave for Windsor to-day.

Prince Leopold is too sick to attend the wedding, but the Prince of Wales has arrived.

BERLIN, March 11.

The German papers claim that the execution of the Berlin Treaty was due to German firmness, and not to English influence, as claimed.

OTTAWA, March 11.

There are no provisions in the constitution whereby the Speakers of the House of Commons can absent themselves from the House during the session, so that Hon. Mr. Blanchet is unable to attend his brother's funeral.

It is understood that Mr. Blanchett, Speaker of the House, has been chosen to take command of the Wimbledon team of 1879.

Considerable merriment has been created among the members by a long editorial appearing in the Hamilton Spectator, finding fault with Hon. Mr. Cartwright's bill to amend the Controverted Election Act, and expressing the belief that the present law should not be meddled with. It happens that the bill in question was not introduced by Mr. Cartwright, but by Mr. Dalton McCarthy.

### Died.

At Gulf Shore, N. B., Feb. 26th, John McKenzie, at the advanced age of 85 years. He was one of the early settlers of that place, was a Militiaman of 1812-14, was the last of the pensioners excepting one of that place.

## GRAND RALLY.

### A MEETING

—OF ALL—

### Mechanics and Workingmen

of Charlottetown will be held in the

## ATHENÆUM,

—ON—

## FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

at eight o'clock,

for the purpose of discussing the Political Situation, in view of the approaching election, as it affects their interests.

March 12—

## Coal. Coal.

SYDNEY ROUND COAL \$3.50 per ton; Gowrie Mines Small Coal 2.50 do

—ALSO—

200 Tons Anthracite Nut Coal, \$6.50 per ton,

For sale at

ROUGHAN'S SCALE'S, Charlottetown, March 12, 1879.

## YARN.

GOOD GREY YARN, only 40 cents per pound, at

March 10, 1879.—3in H. COOMBS'.

## Old Mine Sydney Coal.

VIA RAIL, from Georgetown. Orders left with Mr. GEORGE COOMBS, Lord's Wharf, or with the Subscriber, will have prompt attention.

March 10, 1879.—3i H. COOMBS.

## FLOUR.

100 BBLs. SUPERIOR EXTRA "Camelia."

300 BBLs. EXTRA—Howland's Choice, St. John City, Queen's.

100 BBLs. FANCY—Oxford.

200 BBLs. SPRING EXTRA—Rose of Ontario, Delhi and Chettenham.

100 BBLs. CHOICE SUPERFINE—"Holland River."

FENTON T. HEWBERY & CO.

Ch'town, March 10, '79.—pat 4in

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

## FLOUR, Cornmeal & Tea, CHEAP FOR CASH,

—AT THE

## LONDON HOUSE.

Charlottetown, Feb. 18, 1879.

## ROPE.

SIX TONS MANILLA, different sizes, at Factory Prices.

## Wright & MacGowan,

Manufacturers Agents, Queen's Wharf,

February 18, 878—law for 2m

## Marine Insurance Company OF P. E. ISLAND.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in their Office, corner Great George and lower Water Street, on

Thursday, the 20th March,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M.,

for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business.

By order of the Board, F. W. HALES, Sec'y.

March 4, 1879.

## FLOUR!

200 bbls. "GREENHOLM," 100 bbls. "CAMLACHIE," 100 bbls. "NORVAL."

A consignment for sale at a bargain, for cash.

## Wright & MacGowan,

Queen's Wharf.

February, 8, 1878—law for 2m

## Spruce Boards,

No. 2 Clapboards,

No. 3 Clapboards,

SELLING VERY CHEAP.

F. S. HANFORD & CO.

Water street.

Ch'town, March 5, 1879.—3i wft

## Brush. Brush. Brush.

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN, MAYOR'S OFFICE, 7th March, 1879.

WANTED—BRUSH for Pownal Wharf. Apply to this Office, or to WILLIAM ROUGHAN, Esq.

W. B. MORRISON, City Clerk.

[mar. 7—2i]

## CATARRH.

Constitutional Catarrh Remedy CURES CATARRH.

Hear what a Reverend Gentleman says of the Constitutional Remedy.

T. J. B. HARDING, Esq., Brockville, Ont.:—DEAR SIR—It is now two years since your "Constitutional Catarrh Remedy" was introduced to me. I have waited this long to see if the cure would remain permanent before doing my duty, to you, as at first the happy effects seemed to me to be "too good to be true."

I was afflicted in my head for years before I suspected it to be Catarrh. In reading in your Circular I saw my case described in many particulars. The inward "drop" from the head had become very disagreeable, and a choking sensation often preventing me from lying long. I would feel like smothering and be compelled to sit up in the bed. My health and spirits were seriously affected. When your agent came to Walkertown in August, 1876, I secured three bottles. Before I had used a quarter of the contents of one bottle I found decided relief, and when I had used two bottles and a third, I quit taking it, feeling quite cured of that ailment, and have not used any since until of late I have taken some for a cold in my head. A sense of duty to sufferers from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, prompts me to send you this Certificate, unsolicited, with leave to make what use of it you may see proper. Yours truly,

W. TINDALL, Methodist Minister. Port Elgin, Ont., Aug. 24, 1878.

Ask for Littlefield's Constitutional Catarrh Remedy and take no other.

T. J. B. HARDING, Dominion Agent, Brockville, Ont. For sale by all Druggists at only one Dollar per bottle.

BUY IT. . . . TRY IT.

## Wants. Lost, Found, &c.

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding half an inch, will be inserted for Ten Cents per day.

WANTED—A SERVANT GIRL to do general housework. Apply at the EXAMINER OFFICE. March 4, 1879.

TO LET—A Dwelling House, with six Rooms, on Great George Street. Apply to JOHN HIGGINS. Feb. 24, 1879.

BOARDERS WANTED—Wanted, a few permanent BOARDERS at Mrs. McEWEN'S, Great George Street. Ch'town, Feb. 13—10i cod