

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager. Office Sup't

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 7, 1878.

THE WAR.

A TELEGRAM, which will be found in another column, may, perhaps, be called the most mysterious despatch of the war. That Russia should choose the quiet and retirement of an obscure rural hamlet for the negotiation of peace, in preference to the bustle and stir of a great metropolis, may be thought, by some, to be fastidious; yet, in itself, the demand cannot be pronounced unreasonable. But, that the Russians should actually hold Constantinople, and answer England's threat and remonstrances with a smile of derision, is inexplicable on the simple ground that such a consummation could not have been arrived at save through the connivance of the Turks—and all that has happened heretofore in this war forbids the thought that a feeling so sudden and so romantic should spring up between the Muscovite and the Moslem. The incredibility of the telegram is further increased by the announcement that England is debarred from the Dardanelles. Who debars her we are not told, but the fleet of England must have become strangely enclaved within a very brief space, if any combination could prevent her sailing through the straits, if she was so disposed. In all probability the telegram is some concoction of the Hebrew mind, destined to raise a flutter on the Stock Exchange. A few hours will very likely bring other and more rational news.

The Northern Light

The citizens of Pictou owe the "Northern Light" a debt of gratitude. The interesting craft is lying at no great distance from the city, and the fashionable drive is out to where our mail carrier embarks on the ice. The times are gay in and around the "Northern Light." Pleasure parties are formed, and what with the fine weather and the hospitality of the gallant crew, "picnics" become pleasant even in the dead of winter. It is thought that only for the meeting of Parliament, Mr. McKenzie would have availed himself of the strong attractions of the "Northern Light" in order to hold a political picnic round the craft, for the purpose of illustrating the efficiency of the postal service, and expounding the rigid morality to be observed in carrying out contracts.

The Schools We Hear So Much About.

The following, from the London Weekly Dispatch, is worthy the attention of the ratepayers and School Board of the Town. The Dispatch is a staunch supporter of the undenominational schools, but it is evidently feeling that the system is not what it is said to be. It seems to think now that the schools should do no more than educate children whose parents are too poor to pay for it, i. e., educate the pauperized population.

A meeting was called last Tuesday in Westminster, and was attended by delegates from various metropolitan vestries. The resolutions passed amounted to censure of the policy of the London School Board, and, with the exception of one dissentient from Cambervell, it seems that they met with general approval. There can be little doubt that the School Board has in some instances been carried away by the great possibilities of doing good which the Education Acts have opened to them, and the fact of the expenses being defrayed by direct taxation causes the expense of their undertakings to be brought before the ratepayers' eyes in a very distinct and a very disagreeable shape. Small householders who have a very hard struggle in keeping up appearances, and to whom appearances are a necessity if they are to maintain their present position as tradespeople or clerks, find it almost impossible to afford the rapidly-increasing local taxation. Parents who send their children to middle-class schools of their own selection naturally enough object to pay a rate which defrays the cost of board schools from which they get no immediate advantage. To keep children out of the gutter and prevent them from swelling the ranks of criminals and paupers is something worth paying for, and money so spent comes back to us as surely as that which buys us the necessities of life. But when the enthusiastic reformers of national education go a step further and seek to teach fancy subjects in our elementary schools, the ratepayer has a right to protest. It may be perfectly true that drawing, or Latin, or scientific cookery may improve the fortunate children who learn them, but their parents and not the local treasury should pay for the lessons. An admirable way to teach people to save is not to let them have all they want unless they have put by something with which to pay for it, and it cannot be too much insisted upon that the man who sends his child to a school supported by the State, paying a fee too small to defray the expenses he causes, is to that extent a pauper, in the true sense of the word. Are we to allow the School Board to tax honest bread-winners a farthing more than is necessary for the improvement of the pauper children? The vestries have asked this ques-

tion, and it is one of immense importance, which cannot be considered too carefully.

The annual report of the London School Board inspectors is a document that will be read with mingled feelings of pleasure and disappointment. It is gratifying to learn that a notable advance has been made in improving the conduct and habits of the children, and that the parents also are beginning to feel the wholesome influence of the schools. But there are drawbacks. In the first place, the average attendance at school is not wholly satisfactory, being something under 80 per cent. of the children on the rolls. There, seems also, to be a marked deficiency of teaching power. As a body, the head teachers are skilled and able, but their efforts are not adequately supported by their subordinates. Mr. Noble states that in his district, which comprises Southwark, Greenwich, and the eastern parts of Lambeth, there are 7.3 public teachers "who are not, as a rule, either good scholars or efficient teachers." They teach by rule. As one of the inspectors says, "there is far too much cramming of dry facts, and too little illustration of principle." Red-tapeism is being developed in its worst forms. The mischievous effects of the circumlocution system are everywhere discernible in the management of the schools. Looking at the work of the London School Board, as a whole it is manifest that it is still far from having accomplished its task.

Will the Osbornes be Committed?

(From the Moncton Daily Times.)

This is now the question of the hour in Moncton—and, we have no doubt, all over New Brunswick, as the investigation now drawing to an end has excited a public interest fortunately unsurpassed in the history of Criminal cases in our Province since the date of the Munroe Murder. It is not for us to say whether the Justices have or have not determined to commit the accused for trial. We must assume that the Magistrates understand their duty, and we must also assume that that duty will be performed regardless of public sentiment or private interests. It cannot be said that the Magistrates have unduly favored the prosecution, nor has anyone detected anything approaching to timidity or a want of appreciation of the importance of the investigation in their conduct. We have no doubt that whatever may be their private opinion of the value of some of the testimony offered, the Magistrates, having before them the sworn statements of a witness who declares Timothy McCarthy went to the Osborne house at 12 o'clock on the night of the 12th of Oct.; that she saw the murder between 12 and 3 o'clock and took part in it; that the body was carried away at a certain hour in the morning, and in a wagon; that from this wagon the body was taken and thrown in the Scadouc river; and when they have had before them other witnesses who swore that the Osbornes told them that McCarthy was at their house at 12 o'clock that night; that a wagon was seen leaving the Osborne house at the hour named by the girl, and going in the direction of the Scadouc river; that wagon tracks leading to the river were found in an unusual place; that near this McCarthy's hat was found in the river soon after the 12th Oct.; that the body of a drowned man was subsequently seen floating in the Scadouc river; that Timothy McCarthy never left Shediac, and has not since been heard of—when the Magistrates have presented to them such a chain of evidence as this, they will naturally feel that they have no option in the matter but to commit the prisoners for trial by a jury, who will determine the value of these sworn statements or any fresh evidence which may be offered from any quarter. To assume anything else is to assume that they are ignorant of their duty, and with the experience that Justice Wortman, at least, has had in the investigation of criminal cases it would be doing the Court great injustice. It is clear, no doubt, to these Magistrate's minds as it is to the minds of the lawyers and others that to admit evidence of a rebutting character at this stage of the case is to open up the whole case for trial. It means calling it witnesses as to character, witnesses as to the monies paid, witnesses as to the condition of the Shediac river, witnesses who may be experts in chemical analysis, and so on,—thus placing on the Magistrate's of Moncton labors and responsibilities and the rendering of decisions which the laws not only do not give them, but which are specially withheld from them in "indictable offences," which can only be "tried" in the higher Courts. No lawyer will argue that the Magistrates have power to try the case and finally dispose of the issues involved; yet the summoning of witnesses to break down the testimony of the Crown witnesses would necessarily involve a "trial" in the fullest meaning of the word. From such responsibility the Magistrate's may well shrink, and we imagine that no one who really understands their position entertains the thought that our Moncton Magistrates differ so far from other Magistrates as to wish to shoulder responsibilities which are reserved for the higher Courts. As it is important to the well being of society that the fullest confidence should be reposed in all our Courts of Law, all who wish the country well should hesitate before forming any other than a favorable opinion of the impartiality and intelligence of our local Courts, until there is abundant proof to the contrary.

The Rebellion in Africa.

Advices from Cape Town, of January 10th, says that Caffre war is being vigorously prosecuted. Numbers of volunteers and burghers are going to the front. Colonel Glyn has defeated the Gaikas at Quintana. The insurrection is not spreading, and it is hoped that it will soon be suppressed. The Zulus remain quiet. Further advices of the 15th say that severe fighting occurred in Franskei on the 13th. The natives were defeated with great loss. An official announcement says that the Government has reason to believe that the rebellion will be easily crushed.

HALIFAX.—Diphtheria continues to rage in various parts of the Province. One family named Wallace, at Rawdon, Hants County, lost nine children within sixteen days last month.

City Council.

The City Council met last evening. Present: His Worship the Mayor, R. R. FitzGerald, Recorder *pro tem*; Councillors Peake, Harris, Crabbe, Davy, Heartz, Hooper, Smith, Byrne and Morris.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read, Councillor Hooper complained that the Trustees of the City Schools were appointed at the last meeting—there not being a full attendance of the Councillors. He did not receive a notice of the business to be transacted at the meeting; therefore, he thought, the appointments illegal.

His Worship said he was aware that there was a rumor to the effect that the appointments are illegal; but that he consulted the Recorder with regard to the appointments and found that they are not.

COUNCILLOR HEARTZ was of opinion that the appointments are illegal. If the Recorder said they were legal he was satisfied, but he thought the Council should be represented at the Board.

Councillor Peake corroborated the statement of the Mayor, and said that the Recorder promised to leave his opinion with reference to the legality of the appointments, in writing, before he left the city.

Councillor Crabbe said it was not the legality of the appointments that was the matter. He supposed the color of those appointed did not suit the taste of some members around this Board. The appointments made were the best, and he did not hear anyone complain of them.

His Worship informed the Council that he had sold in Halifax a large amount of the newly issued debentures at *par*.

Bills of debentures amounting to a large sum were read to the Board, and, on motion, ordered to be paid. The bills of the different Departments were also read, and ordered to be paid.

In reference to the plank needed by the city for next summer, His Worship said as this was the proper time to secure a cheap article, he had addressed communications to all the lumber merchants on the north shore of New Brunswick. He has received several good offers, but thinks he may yet do better.

A letter was read from Hyndman Brothers, stating that the several vacant rooms in their building on Queen and Water Streets had been assessed to an amount equal to those that were occupied, and that those occupied were over-assessed to a great extent; they therefore asked the Council to remit the amount of over-tax—\$33.00.

THE RECORDER stated that the case came before him, and that Mr. Hyndman asked for a reduction of the taxes. He had no power to do this, and had to give judgment against him for the full amount. Mr. Hyndman previously appealed, but there were so many cases before the Court that he had to leave the City on business, and therefore judgment was given against him. The Recorder also remarked that, as the matter was under the consideration of the Council, the grievance of the poor should not be overlooked. There were many poor people appealed from the assessment levied, and who produced receipts showing that they did not pay thirty dollars rental; but they could not afford to lose two or three days at the Court, and they therefore payed their taxes. When a man was deprived of his franchise by not paying sufficient rental, it was injustice to compel him to pay taxes.

The above matters were referred to the City Collector.

The Committee on Tenders for painting and putting up street signs, reported that they had received several tenders for the work, and recommended that of William Summers, whose tender was eight cents for each sign; other tenders received being as high as seventy-five cents. The tender of Wm. Summers was, on motion, accepted.

COUNCILLOR CRABBE gave notice that at next meeting he would bring in a resolution for the reduction of policemen's wages.

His Worship informed the Council that he had engaged Mr. Norman McKee to inspect the work now being done on Pownall Wharf. He did so because there was no City official capable of looking after the work.

COUNCILLOR SMITH could not see the necessity of having an overseer of the work, as it was being performed by contract, and the contractor was a person that could not be surpassed as a wharf builder.

COUNCILLOR CRABBE objected to paying two persons for work that should be performed by one. Here was an important work going on and the City has to pay a man \$1.50 per day for inspecting it, while we are at the same time paying a City Surveyor. He, therefore, gave notice that he would, at the next meeting, bring in a resolution for the appointment of an official capable of superintending all outside City business.

There were, then, several expressions of dissatisfaction in the manner in which the outside business of the City is performed.

COUNCILLOR HARRIS took the opportunity of correcting a statement that was made at the meeting on Monday night. He said whilst at the meeting he was terribly startled by a gentleman stating that our police force costs the city a yearly sum of \$1,000. This was entirely incorrect, and he wished to state for the public benefit that at present the whole cost of the Police Department, Magistrate, Clerk and all, was \$8600.

After some remarks from the Recorder with regard to the codifying and printing of the City By-laws, it was moved that tenders be called for printing 300 copies of the City By-laws in book form.

Fire at Pictou.

About 1.30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st, a fire was discovered in the third story of D. M. Geldert's livery stable, on Twining street, near St. Lawrence Hotel, Pictou, N. S. The fire had made such headway before discovered that in less than five minutes after the alarm was given the whole building was in flames. There were eleven horses in the stable at the time, and all were lost; three were taken out, but were too far gone to live. They succeeded in saving all the wagons and sleighs, except a few on the lower flat. The building is a total loss. Mr. Geldert had no insurance, and his loss is between \$3,000 and \$4,000. A warehouse owned by K. J. McKenzie, adjoining the livery stable, was saved with difficulty. It is believed if there had been any wind blowing at the time a great deal of damage would have been done.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—A telegram from Shanghai, China, dated Feb. 3, announces that an asylum for women and children at the city of Tien Tsin had been burned, and that over two thousand persons perished in the fire.

New Advertisements.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.

The Stock in Trade of the Estate of
S. KEITH & CO.

WILL BE SOLD AT A

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

Worsted Coatings,
Beavers, Pilots,
Broad Cloths,
Tweeds,
Ready-made Clothing,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
AND HATS,
WILL BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST.

Clothing Made to Order
AS USUAL.

C. V. MCGREGOR,

Assignee.

N. B.—Coat, Vest, and Pant
Makers wanted immediately.

C. V. McG.,

South Side Queen Square.
Ch'town, Feb. 5, 1878—2m 2aw

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 and Amending Acts.

In the matter of SYLVANUS KEITH, an Insolvent.

ALL persons indebted to the above Insolvent are hereby notified to pay their accounts to me, and to me only.

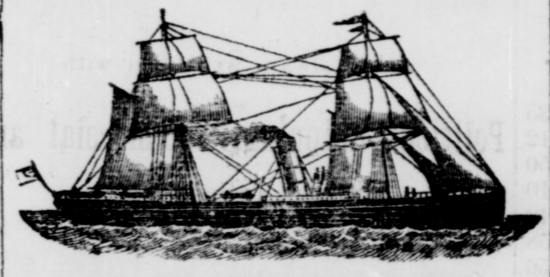
C. V. MCGREGOR,

Assignee.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Feb. 5, 1878—tf

1878.

Ocean Steamship Co'y



OF P. E. ISLAND.
SPRING TRIP.

The First-class Iron Screw Steamship

"Prince Edward,"

1264 Tons Register, Cased 100 A1, which is the highest class at Lloyds,

Robert Fraser, Commander,

Will be on the Berth at Glasgow to receive Cargo about the 15th March,

Leaving Glasgow for Liverpool, about the 5th April, and will leave

Liverpool for Charlottetown
On or about the 15th April,

Carrying Freight at through rates from London, deliverable at Charlottetown, Pictou, Georgetown, Summerside, Scuris, Alberton and Shediac.

For Freight or Passage, apply, in London, to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 69 Cornhill; in Glasgow, to JAMES KELSO, junr., 134 St. Vincent Street; in Liverpool, to PITCAIRN BROTHERS, Brockley Buildings, 51 South John Street; in Pictou, N. S., to NOONAN & DAVIES; or here, to

PEAKE Bro's & Co.,

Managers.

Charlottetown, Feb. 2, 1878.

New Advertisements.

BUTTER.

I HAVE ON HAND a small Consignment of Choice BUTTER, which I will sell cheap for CASH.

A. SIMPSON.

Ch'town, Feb. 7—3i

GROCERY

—AND—

Provision Store!

Cor. Great George & Kent Sts.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he still keeps on hand a choice assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS OLD STAND,

and will be pleased to have them call and inspect for themselves.

ON HAND,

10 CHESTS CONGOU TEA,

("New Season")

1,000 Lbs. Canadian Cheese,

10 Casks American Kerosene Oil,

(120° test; 35 cts. per gal.)

20 BARRELS SUGAR

(all kinds),

100 Bbls. Sup. Extra Flour,

3 Puns. Very Choice

MOLASSES

20 doz. Pickles, 20 doz. Assorted Jams

20 boxes Dessert Prunes,

100 Tins Sardines.

CANS PEACHES, PINEAPPLES,
STRAWBERRIES, TOMATOES,

NEW RAISINS, ZANTE CURRANTS

DRIED APPLES, STEWING PRUNES,
300 QUARTS CRANBERRIES,
GREEN GRAPES.

50 LBS. SMOKED HALIBUT,

25 QTLs. CODFISH,

100 BOXES DIGBY HERRING.

and all goods usually found in a First-Class Grocery Store.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED BY THE MONTH

DONALD NICHOLSON,

Jan. 16, 1878—y.

KING SQUARE HOUSE!

WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

CARRIAGE GOODS

Consisting in part of
Iron, Steel, and Castings,
Spokes and Rims,
Axles and Springs.

We call special attention to HENRY'S PATENT
SINGLE PLY

Cast Steel Carriage Springs,

for which we are agents. We warrant
each Set.

OUR PRICES ARE VERY LOW

BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, Jan. 6, 1878.

OUR STOCK

—FOR—
CARRIAGE BUILDERS

IS VERY COMPLETE.

Over 50 Tons Bar Iron,
40 Bbls. Fire Steel,
200 Elliptic Carriage Springs,
110 sets Axles,

ASSORTED SIZES, from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch,
and a very large Stock of

**CARRIAGE & MILL BOLTS,
RING BOLTS, STEP PADS, &C.**

which we offer to cash and prompt paying
customers at better prices than ever before.

W. E. DAWSON & CO.,

Jan. 18—2aw ar 3i

THREE STAR BRANDY.

30 CASES Three Star BRANDY,
For Sale by

JAMES BYRNE,

Great George Street.

January 20—5i