

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 15, 1883.

The Educational Institute.

This Association of teachers was formed four years ago. At that time fears were entertained as to its permanency and usefulness. Not a doubt now remains concerning either. The meetings of the Association have every year grown larger and more interesting; and there are now on its roll of members the names of about one hundred and fifty enthusiastic teachers.

The advantages—some direct and evident, some indirect and inappreciable—by which these teachers gain from their interchange of thought and sentiment, the relation of their personal experiences in the work of teaching and their kindly social communion, cannot fail to react beneficially upon the educational interests of the country at large; for the expressed views of a body of educationists so intelligent must be regarded as particularly valuable, and cannot fail to influence materially the views of the Board of Education, the Legislature and the public.

This being the case, it is pleasing to note that the subjects discussed by the Association are, for the most part, subjects in which the country at large has a deep interest. For instance, at the meeting recently held, Professor Burwash brought up the important question of science in the schools, and Professor Caven represented the value of the classics in education; Mr. Mellish dwelt upon the necessity of thoroughness in teaching, and Messrs. LePage and Miller showed the importance of attending to the grammar of our language—even to careful discrimination in the use of such small words as "shall" and "will."

But it is somewhat surprising, disappointing, and altogether unaccountable, that nothing whatever was said about giving instruction in agriculture. Our farmers are waking up, and are beginning to demand that a knowledge of the science by which they live and by which the Province prospers, shall be imparted to the rising generation. How, then, is it that our teachers have had nothing to say about the matter? The idea of teaching children to be useful and good, and to do their duty in the state of life into which it has pleased God to call them, is at last beginning to take hold of the public mind; it is felt that to be useful and good in P. E. Island a very large majority must know as much as possible about agriculture; and it is thought that the common schools ought to assist in imparting the instruction required. Is this thought right or wrong? The opinion of the teachers would be valuable.

But perhaps we are in too much haste. An opinion to be worth anything must be evolved from experience, observation and thought. In a year or two, when the text book on agriculture which has been authorized by the Board of Education has been tested, when the teachers who have studied Agricultural Chemistry at the Normal School have had time to try what they can do, the teachers in convention will be better able to say whether or not instruction in agriculture can be successfully imparted in the public schools, and whether or not the results are likely to prove beneficial.

In the meantime the talk about the classics can do no harm; though it might do more good if narrowed down (so to speak) to suit our circumstances. The man or woman who says that the Greek and Latin classics are not worth studying says in effect that the best thoughts of the brightest intellects of ancient times are unworthy of contemplation, says in effect that the languages in which Demosthenes and Cicero spoke and Homer and Virgil sang are unworthy of admiration and regard; says in effect that it is inexpedient to know about the foundations upon which is upreared the superstructure of modern literature—says, in effect, that which is ridiculous. But if one should say: This is an agricultural country, it is expedient that our sons and daughters should remain upon the farm and be lively members of this agricultural country; the classics are no doubt good; but farmer's sons who are to be farmers cannot study them thoroughly; besides the classics usually selected for study in the schools tend to wean the youth from the farm,—and therefore it is inexpedient that they be taught in the public schools at the expense of this agricultural country, and if taught a special fee should be exacted of those who study them, he would not, we think, say that which is untrue or unreasonable.

Lord Carnarvon has agreed to head a syndicate for the purpose of purchasing an immense tract of land in Western Australia. A large portion of this land will be assigned to immigrants who in return for their labor will receive seeds and implements. The syndicate will take a mortgage on the land crop of each settler, and will accept a yearly sum against the mortgage until it is lifted entirely. When this has been accomplished the tenant will be entitled to the absolute ownership in fee simple of the property which he has by his efforts made to pay for itself. Lord Carnarvon expresses unbounded hope in the success of the scheme, and believes that it will afford great relief to the poorer agricultural classes.

During September, 16,368 immigrants arrived in Canada. Total for nine months, 154,572 against 143,258 last year. Of these 91,778 remained in Canada, against 76,378 in 1882.

The Rapid Telegraph.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A MECHANICAL SYSTEM EXPLAINED.

(From the Boston Advertiser.)

A meeting of the New Hampshire club was held at Young's yesterday afternoon, President G. Byron Chandler in the chair. By invitation of the club, an address was delivered by Mr. Henry C. Goodspeed on the history of telegraphy and its most modern application, the automatic or American rapid system. In sketching the history of the telegraph, Mr. Goodspeed said that on a recent visit to England, where he conducted the exhibitions of the rapid system, he was surprised to be told by the Hon. John Bright that England claimed the honor of inventing the telegraph. A biographical memoir of Sir Francis Ronalds, Fellow of the Royal Society, which Mr. Bright gave him, claims that Sir Francis in 1816, actually erected and operated through in a very imperfect manner, a telegraph eight miles long; that he tendered his invention to the English Government, which rejected it, being satisfied with the semaphore telegraph line then in use, similar to the system formerly in use to signal the arrival of vessels down the harbor. Mr. Goodspeed inclines to give Sir Francis the credit of being the first to think of the telegraph, though he did little toward perfecting it. He became disgusted with his treatment from the English admiralty, and did no more about it. Sixteen years afterwards Professor Morse thought of it, though even this is disputed by Dr. Jackson, who claimed he suggested it to him. Mr. Goodspeed, after reviewing the struggles of Professor Morse, spoke of the American Rapid Telegraph Company as one which has done and is doing more than all others to develop improvements in telegraphy and cheapening it. He announced himself a firm believer in an automatic or mechanical telegraph, and said it seemed as absurd to him to continue doing the vast telegraphic business of the country with the old hand-key system, as for the great manufacturing business of Manchester to be done by the old hand-loom. He said: When you think of the immense volume of business passing over the wires of the Western Union, at the average rate of not more than fifteen words per minute, and know that an average of five hundred can be transmitted, it seems in the very nature of things that the automatic system must be generally adopted by the telegraphs of the world. Look at the network of wires in New York, Boston, Chicago, and in fact, all the great cities of the country, and see how rapidly they are increasing. Under the hand-key system these wires must all be doubled within the next five years. In England, which comes next to the United States, they must double in about nine years, and in France in about twelve. This tremendous increase of wires must stop somewhere. We must have almost reached the limit, for it seems next to impossible to stretch another wire in the cities I have named. Under the American Rapid system one-tenth—to speak within all possible bounds—of these wires would be sufficient. Up to the present time only two automatic systems have been found practical—the Wheatstone, long used in England, and the American Rapid. The capacity of the Wheatstone is about eighty words per minute, if no abbreviations are permitted, and as it has been long in use, I judge no great improvement will be henceforth made to it. The American Rapid, on a 200 miles' circuit, is capable of 1,000 words per minute, and in some experiments we have recorded perfectly on the New York and Boston circuit 1,100 dots in one second of time. As each dot has a space on the record equal to the dot, and as the wire must receive and discharge the current for each dot, it actually divides a second of time into 2,200 equal parts. I have timed on the Boston and New York line 1588 words in a minute. As the words average five letters, and the letters average three characters, and as every letter is followed by a space, and every word by a double space, we have in actual work 45,640 impulses—making dots and dashes—in a minute of time. This system has been in actual business operation for three years, and its correctness under all possible conditions has been beyond anything hitherto discovered. The dumb, unthinking machine makes no mistakes. I believe that its possibilities will cheapen telegraphy so that in less than 20 years a 20-word message will be transmitted the country over for the letter-postage of today. The same may be said of cable telegraphy. The American Rapid embraces a cable telegraphic system more important, if possible, than the land-line system. I am confident that by this system more satisfactory work can be done with a single cable than is now done with six. Mr. Goodspeed noted the fact that in one day in March, and in three days in April, ninety-three electric patents were issued from the United States Patent Office, showing that progress in electrical inventions is now being recognized. He alluded to legislation in regard to putting wires under ground, saying that in almost every instance such legislation has been induced by parties interested in some system of underground insulation; that the thing is not yet practical, and that it is an injustice that a business of such importance to a community should be obstructed by the enactment of laws by men knowing nothing whatever about the subject.

CHIBUCTO MARINE RAILWAY.—Mr. H. G. C. Ketchum, of the marine railway, addressed the citizens of Amherst, N. S., on Monday. In the course of his remarks Mr. Ketchum stated that he had a company prepared to build the road and had the promise of an increased subsidy from the Government, but that unless a free right of way were granted by the people the company was unwilling to take hold of it. The object of the meeting was that the people of Amherst might take measures to bring about that end. Thereupon, on motion of C. H. Townshend, seconded by D. W. Robb, a committee of nine was appointed to consider the best means to procure the right of way and report at a future meeting.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
DRANK WITH SODA WATER
is delicious. All druggists have it. It is refreshing and cooling. Try it often!

The Marquis of Lorne will be created a Knight of the Garter upon his return to England.

The Presbyterian Synod.

CONNECTION WITH DALHOUSIE COLLEGE TO BE WITHDRAWN—THE PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH.

The annual session of the Presbyterian Synod of the Maritime Provinces convened in due form in Fort Massey Church, Halifax, at 7.30 o'clock Tuesday evening. The retiring Moderator, the Rev. Doctor McKnight, of the Theological College, occupied the pulpit, and delivered an eloquent and powerful sermon, which was listened to with great attention. At the conclusion of the service the business of the Synod began, roll was called and the several changes that took place since previous meeting were duly marked. Afterwards the Synod proceeded to elect a new Moderator, and after a close contest between the Rev. Thos. Sedgwick and the Rev. Dr. Burns, the latter was declared elected. Dr. Burns, on assuming his important office, thanked the Synod for the honor they had done him, and spoke of the different matters which would engage their attention during the present session.

Wednesday morning the Synod met at 10 o'clock, and instantly proceeded to the transaction of business. Nothing important, however, engaged their attention during the morning sederunt except that the discussion anent the connection of the Church in the Maritime Provinces to the Dalhousie College was started. In the afternoon the discussion was resumed many expressing the opinion that as the College was non-sectarian, and that as it was supported by large grants from philanthropic friends of education, and was, therefore, in a measure, independent of the Church's support, it would be advisable to withdraw all support whatever from it. A resolution that the Synod instruct the College Board to confer with the Governors of Dalhousie with a view to their taking measures more effectually to protect the interests of the college and to relieve the church in whole or in part of the pecuniary obligations which they have assumed in this matter, and, in addition, empower them to conclude any arrangements which may in this respect be mutually agreed upon, was carried by a large majority.

Reports of the management of the Finance Committee of the Board of Management of the Presbyterian College at Halifax, concerning the Endowment Fund, and of the Widows' and Orphans' Funds, were read and agreed to. In the evening, the Rev. Joseph Hogg, of Moncton, read the report of the committee on the state of religion. The report elicited much discussion, which will, doubtless, be instrumental in renewing still more enthusiasm for church work. The report on the state of the Sabbath School was also presented, showing that during the last year there had been 1,526 teachers, and 9,889 scholars, the average attendance being sixty-six per cent.

The committee recommended that care be taken in the selection of books for Sunday school libraries, that they be healthful, attractive and powerful; also, that ministers be recommended to exercise thoughtful and kindly supervision over the teachers, giving them help, taking an interest in the Sunday School work and pointing out to the teachers at their meetings views to which the scholars should not be led to take from the lesson, as well as the best morals to especially enforce, reminding them of the great moral and and spiritual ends to be kept in view in imparting instructions.

The Synod closed on Thursday last, which day was spent in receiving reports of the different Committees. The report on temperance was read by the Rev. Allan Simpson, and recommended that the Synod urge the practice of total abstinence, and that the Synod should recommend the people to countenance all efforts for the better carrying out of the Canada Temperance Act. The Rev. Dr. Murray referred to the death of the late Rev. R. S. Patterson, M. A., of Bedeque. The Committees for the year were appointed. On the temperance Committee is the Rev. J. M. L. McLeod; on Public Education, Revs. A. F. Carr, George McMillan, W. P. Archibald and K. Maclellan. On the state of Religion, Revs. E. Bayne and N. McKay. On the Committee on Public Education, Rev. Dr. Macrae is sub-convenor from New Brunswick, and Rev. K. Maclellan for P. E. Island.

At the closing sederunt, the moderator, in his address, thanked the members of synod for the manner in which he had been supported. He thought the order of speaking had been unusually high. The synod had been the largest in the history of the church. There had been a good representation of the eldership, which he hoped would be more and more largely represented from synod to synod. A special charm had been given to the meetings by the presence of missionaries Robertson, Morton and Christie.

After the singing of the 122nd Psalm, the Moderator said: "In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the king and head of the church, and by the authority of this Synod, I now dissolve this meeting, and intimate that the next meeting of this Synod will convene in Picton, and within Knox church there on the second Tuesday of October, 1884, at 7.30 o'clock in the evening," and closed the meeting.

New Railroad Scheme.

THE SAN FRANCISCO, WINNIPEG AND HUDSON BAY RAILROAD.

Application is to be made to the Dominion Government for the charter of a proposed railway from Winnipeg to Port Nelson, on the Hudson's Bay, to be called the San Francisco, Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway. This railway will connect in a south-easterly direction with Ogden, on the Central Pacific, and will be over a thousand miles shorter from San Francisco to Liverpool than via Chicago and New York. The undertaking at first looks formidable, but after all only about 480 miles of road will require to be built to connect with the American system.

Truth hears that the Queen has issued a private memorandum enjoining the occupants of a certain royal palace to correction and reformation of manners. Recent events brought to her knowledge the fact that in one of her palaces gambling is regularly going on to an almost incredible extent. Enormous sums are lost and won. Ardent players were wont to continue the amusement well into the mornings of Sundays and other days directed to be kept holy.

YES! NOW IS THE TIME.

WE are receiving daily our FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF SHELF AND HEAVY

HARDWARE,

—FROM THE—

English, Canadian & American Markets

The largest and finest assortment ever kept at the

CITY HARDWARE STORE.

Having facilities for purchasing for cash, direct from the manufacturer, we are enabled to give our customers good value for their money in every line. We have received

- 5 tons Horse Shoe,
2 tons Horse Shoe Nails,
4 tons Manilla Rope,
10 tons White Lead and Colored Paints,
250 sets Carriage Axles,
7,000 feet prime Whitewood.

Also a general assortment of Shelf Hardware, and expected in a few days from England, a large stock of Cutlery, Oils, etc.

We sell as low as it is possible, to place a good article on the market, and guarantee satisfaction in quality and prices. Two car-loads Carriage Stock to arrive about 1st November.

NORTON BROS.,

City Hardware Store.

N. B.—Goods delivered, free of charge, at Railway, and Steamboat Wharves.

Ch'town, Oct. 15, 1883.—2aw 3w wkly 4i pio 2w

EXHIBITION WEEK!

WE invite the Citizens and those who may be visiting the Town, during the week of Exhibition, to the inspection of our immense stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

WE HAVE JUST PLACED UPON OUR SHELVES

THE CONTENTS OF

Two Hundred and Sixty Bales and Cases,

OF

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND CANADIAN,

DRY GOODS,

Comprising everything necessary for Household and General use.

Varieties complete in every Department at the

Very Lowest Prices for Cash.

UPWARDS OF

Fifteen Thousand Grain Bags,

And a Large Stock of Very Choice

CHINESE AND INDIAN TEAS,

Wholesale and Retail.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Charlottetown, Oct. 6, 1883

TEA PARTY SUPPLIES!

Ginger Beer, Ginger Ale,

Lemon, Raspberry, and Strawberry Syrups,

Lime Juice, Confectionery, Nuts, Biscuits, &c.

Committees for getting up Teas will do well to give us a call.

Goods not used can be returned, if in good order.

BEER & COFF'S.

Ch'town, July 6.—2aw wkly

I WANT TO SELL

THE suit of Turkish Parlor Furniture in Tapestry, shown at the Exhibition in this city, to parties wanting the same. A good bargain may be expected. Call and examine at corner of King and Great George streets.

WM. E. HICKEY. Ch'town, Oct. 13, 1883.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSE and premises, on Water Street, Charlottetown, opposite Rankin House.

For terms apply to CAPT. D. McDONALD, on the premises; or, McLEAN & MARTIN, Ch'town, Oct. 13, 1883.—16in eod.

J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.,

ARE OFFERING AT MILLERS' PRICES

IN STORE:

375 brls. Choice Superior Extra.

TO ARRIVE:

300 brls. Choice Sup. Extra.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:

OPPOSITE RANKIN HOUSE.

J. F. SHATFORD,

AGENT.

Sept. 11, 1883.

\$1,000.

JUST OPENED at the Diamond Bookstore, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF

STATIONERY,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

The attention of Country Buyers is especially called to this announcement, as I am confident they can purchase to much better advantage at the DIAMOND BOOKSTORE than elsewhere.

Our general stock is new, and warranted to give satisfaction.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE.

Diamond Bookstore, 89 Queen St., Queen Square. Ch'town, Oct. 12, 1883.

P. E. I. Steam Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Steam Navigation Company will be held in their office corner of Great George and Lower Water streets, on THURSDAY, the 18th of October, at seven o'clock in the evening, for the election of Directors and other business.

By Order

F. W. HALES, Secretary.

Ch'town, Oct. 2, 1883.

VESSELS WANTED.

VESELLED WANTED, to carry coal from Lunenburg, C. B., for Charlottetown Gas Company. Apply to

WM. MURPHY. Sept. 25, 1883.—1w

SUBSCRIBE for the WEEKLY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and Best Newspaper published on P. E. Island. Only \$1 per year.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED—OLD SILVER COINS—Small ones preferred. Persons can leave specimens, stating prices, at this office. Only a few required. [Oct 15 4i]

WANTED to purchase, a ten gauge central or pin-fire gun. Apply at this Office.

DRY Pine Kindling Wood for sale at McMILLAN'S COAL DEPOT. [Oct 11 6i pd]

YOUNG MAN WANTED for ordinary yard work. Must understand care of horse and cow. Apply at this office. [Oct 9 1f]

WANTED.—A young Protestant Girl for general housework to go to Massachusetts, U. S. Good reference required. Apply to GEO. P. TANTON, Great George St. [Oct 6 1f]

WANTED.—A Nursemaid. References required. For information apply at the EXAMINER Office. [Oct 6]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A good smart Boy with a fair education, for the Printing business. BREMER BROS. [Oct 4 1f]

WANTED.—Two Girls, as housemaid and waiter in a hotel. Apply at EXAMINER Office. [Oct 2]

WANTED.—A Girl for general housework. Apply at EXAMINER Office. [Oct 2]

TWO LET and possession given immediately the two story Dwelling House, corner of Prince and Fitzroy streets. Apply on the premises to J. FRASER or W. E. DAWSON. [Oct 2]

CLOTHES cleaned and repaired. First class work guaranteed. Shop—first door west Presbyterian newspaper office, Grafton St. A good Presser wanted, apply at once. R. MCCUBREY. [Oct 1]

FRENCH LESSONS.—A Lady wishes to form a French class, for young girls. For particulars apply at EXAMINER OFFICE. [Sept 24]

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board on reasonable terms, in the house, corner of Great George and King streets, lately occupied by Mr. W. Hickey. MRS. SAUNDERS. [Sept. 6 1883.]

TO LET.—A Dwelling House on Orlebar Street, containing nine rooms. Rent low. Apply to Henry Blatch. [Sept 3]