

## Are You PREPARED

should a fire occur? Are you fully insured? The Companies I represent for a small sum will fully insure you against all loss by fire. They are noted for their promptness in settling and paying their losses.

**E. R. Brown**  
THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 22, 1897.

### CANADIAN TRADE WITH BRITAIN

The plan adopted by the present Liberal Government of Canada of increasing the customs rates of duty upon goods imported from Great Britain, lowering or abolishing the duties levied upon certain lines of goods obtained in the United States, and then making a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent. of the duty upon the goods of Britain and all nations enjoying the Most Favored Nations Clause, has not, so far, resulted favorably to British trade. There has been a positive decrease of Canadian imports from Great Britain. In the eleven months ending 20th November, 1897, according to the Board of Trade returns just published, British exports to Canada have decreased, as compared with 1896, in cotton goods, woollen goods, linen goods, carpets, ready-made clothing, haberdashery and iron manufactures—bar and rod. As to all these lines of imports, the merchants of Great Britain are in a worse position this year than they were last. The return shows that we purchased in Great Britain during the eleven months of this year,—

Spirits	£110,682
Cotton goods	342,578
Woollen	208,354
Worsted	519,294
Linen	107,320
Carpets	129,890
Hardware and Cutlery	63,817
Iron Manufactures—bar and rod	8,629
Railroad	45,789
Iron Hoops—sheets	77,823
Galvanised Sheets	52,606
Iron—Cast and Wrought	31,974
Apparel	283,116
Haberdashery	132,314
Cement	19,797
Earthenware and China	131,811
Seed Oil	38,113
Paper (writing and printing)	31,589
Paper (other)	6,923

Total value of these articles, £2,342,429

On the other hand, the exports of Canada to Great Britain have increased in respect to many articles, the total value of the following articles being,—

Cattle—living	£1,959,462
Sheep	90,429
Horses	253,560
Wheat	1,736,551
Wheat Meal	688,391
Peas	261,501
Bacon	497,530
Hams	251,871
Butter	413,568
Cheese	3,110,028
Eggs	155,959
Fish—Cured	834,135
Copper Ore	78,417
Wood—Hewn	787,539
Wood—Sawn	4,422,725

Total value of these articles, £15,541,666

It seems that the "British preference" clause in the tariff, so much dwelt upon by Sir Wilfrid Laurier while he was in Great Britain, gave the people of the Mother Country the idea that they had a real preference in the markets of Canada; and they straightway began to prefer Canadian products when making their purchases. When they discover that they were deceived by our smooth-tongued Premier they will naturally be angry.

### HOME READING UNION.

In the long evenings of autumn and winter, good reading at home, aloud or otherwise, is good for the family individually and collectively. To promote this good the National Home Reading Union was several years ago formed in London and the President of Princess Louise. It has been called "The People's University," and it now commences its third cycle of four years' courses of home reading. The object of the Union is to bring into the homes of the masses of the people of the British Empire, a large education. It has been well said that the sorrow of sorrow, in education is that so much of it disappears as a gulf when the scholar leaves school. With so very many, interest in reading and the world of thought quite vanishes: result,—mercenary lives, dulllest monotony of lives, less to meet sorrow or temptat on with, i. e., mental and moral degradation. Many persons who have some wish to improve their minds don't know what books to choose, and want tutorial guidance. They want the inspiration and other help of companionship to keep them at it. These want the Reading Union supplies. Apparently the work of the union is the beginning of "a great revolution in education thro'out the (the) country and its good influence may stand thro'out Greater Britain."

### THE SCHOOL CASE.

We decline to publish any anonymous letters concerning the school case decided by our stipendiary magistrate a few days ago. Both sides of the case were presented in open court and a legal decision rendered to which every unprejudiced person ought to be disposed to bow. Public opinion should support our teachers in the maintenance of discipline in the public schools. It will do our boys good to know that they cannot be disobedient, impudent or otherwise disagreeable to their teachers, and expect to go unpunished. The teachers as well the parents have power to enforce such discipline as is good for the boys individually and the school at large—though nothing can of course justify brutal or exasperating treatment on the part of either parent or teacher merely because a boy or girl is in their power or under their control. The reasonable rule of conduct was very well laid down by the stipendiary magistrate of Halifax a few days ago when he said:

In the city of Halifax the teacher has the power, and it is his duty, to act in loco parentis to the extent of maintaining and enforcing order and discipline. This authority and obligation cannot in my opinion be withdrawn or lessened by any notice from the parent. The teacher may be and should be informed of the scholars' peculiarities, &c., and take them into consideration, but it would be subversive of all discipline to declare that each parent has a right to determine just when his child should or should not be punished, or the mode or measure of punishment.

The ideas of the parent might be altogether different from those of the governing body. He might consider the use of the strap "brutality" and the school commissioners might hold an altogether different view. In that event, a regulation of the school board directing or sanctioning its use would be rendered nugatory if the authority could be considered only as delegated by the parent and reversible at his pleasure.

I should prefer to adopt the view that where there is a public school act and regulations made under it (which a teacher by his agreement in the form prescribed by law is bound to carry out) the power of control is not to be considered as presumably obtained from the parent so much as from the law and especially so where there is a provision for compulsory attendance with penalties on the parent, or in other words the statute binding the parent gives to the teacher his authority and prevents the parent revoking it.

Section 55 of the Canadian Criminal Code allows force to be used by way of correction of a pupil. Section 7 of the same perverts all rights under the common law not altered by law. The school regulations for the city sanction and explicitly direct the use of a strap to punish. The teacher's agreement obliges him at his peril of dismissal to carry out the regulations. If he fails to enforce proper discipline in the schools his usefulness is gone. Possibly, being in receipt of public money to perform a duty, in a glaring case of inaction, he would be liable to indictment.

"When it comes to the infliction of punishment he should strive to act as the father should. Although he has not the affection of the parent, he has special training in disciplin, the chance of dismissal, and the duty of correctly rendering the punishment to keep him in check, and that he is enlightened by education does not detract from his sense of what is his special position as due to public opinion. These may go to make up for the lack in affection. At all events courts regard it that he should stand in the same place as the parent when he is called upon to justify his conduct toward a scholar."

We incline to the opinion that the occasional use of "the strap" or "the rod" in the home and in the school would have a wholesome effect upon some of our rude Charlottetown boys, as well as upon those of Halifax. The tendency in these days is towards an easy-going leniency, ruinous to the character of the rising generation.

—The artist for the Mail and Empire hits off the situation in Quebec by depicting Premier Laurier seated upon a throne and Francois Langelier Buckingham at his feet, saying:—

"My Lord, I claim the gift my due by promise, For which your honor and your faith are pawned."

—The output from the Transvaal mines has this year for the eleven months reached the enormous total of £12,146,947, or an advance on the year's output of 1896 of £4,814,423. The increase alone exceeded the total returns in the year of the great boom, and yet now the market is in a state of nervous apprehension which could only be justified were the Transvaal fields yet unproved.

### THE VENEZUELA BOUNDARY CASE.

Regarding the newly found evidence in this case it is reported that about fifteen or twenty large boxes full of old records of the legislature from the date of the earliest European settlers, have been collected. A series of volumes of minutes or memoranda, containing a running history of the Dutch settlement from the middle to nearly the close of the seventeenth century, was discovered by the London experts in the vaults of the Georgetown law courts. The minutes were written by or at the dictation of the "Commandeur" or the settlement, the seat of which was on the R. v. r. Essequibo, and they contain references on almost every page to trading expeditions to the Dutch depots on the Upper Cuyuni, and to expeditions to the Moruca and all the lands to the northwest, which the Venezuelans, in their statement, assert was never in the possession of the Dutch. This new evidence will, it is said, set the boundary question in such a clear light that the work of the arbitrators will be greatly facilitated. The minutes are all written in Dutch, and the volumes will have to be handled with care, the paper being very brittle and torn in many places; but the writing is easily read and although it will take considerable time to get an English translation of the contents, there will be no difficulty about it. Taking into consideration the number of volumes which will have to be perused before the English case can be made out, it is very improbable that the commissioners will be able to begin their task before the middle of next year. The newly discovered evidence will necessitate an entirely new statement of the case, such is the importance of the entries in the "Commandeur's" diary or minute-book regarding the territorial limits of the Dutch jurisdiction or influence.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—To the procession of liberal victories must be added that of Nicolet. Nicolet is interested in a railway—and the Premier was in the County!

—A wish for the season: The heavens forbid But that our loves and comforts should increase.

Even as our days do grow.—Othello, ii, i.

—The Empire, of London, remarks that it looks very much as if Sir William Lockhart's campaign, as a punitive expedition, had entirely failed. It is announced that the British force cannot remain encamped during the winter on the Tirah Maidan. Should the Indian Government be determined to achieve the purpose of this expensive little war, it must resume operations next spring. Sir William Lockhart and his force are hurrying back to India across the mountains. The ringleaders among the Afridi clans, far from being subdued, have been "chaffing" the invaders, by inviting them to go into winter quarters on the Maidan. The successes obtained by the expedition have been meagre in the extreme. The real enemy is still unpunished, unsubdued. He has defied the smartest, best equipped, and best-boomed force ever assembled on the frontier.

Y. M. C. A.—At a meeting of the new executive of the Y. M. C. A. held last evening, the situation was discussed and a live committee were appointed to proceed with the various phases of the work. The membership tickets were fixed at the following rates: Sustaining membership ticket \$5.00 upwards, ordinary \$2.00 upwards, ladies' \$1.00, boy's \$1.00. The committee will have another meeting to-night at half-past seven o'clock.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

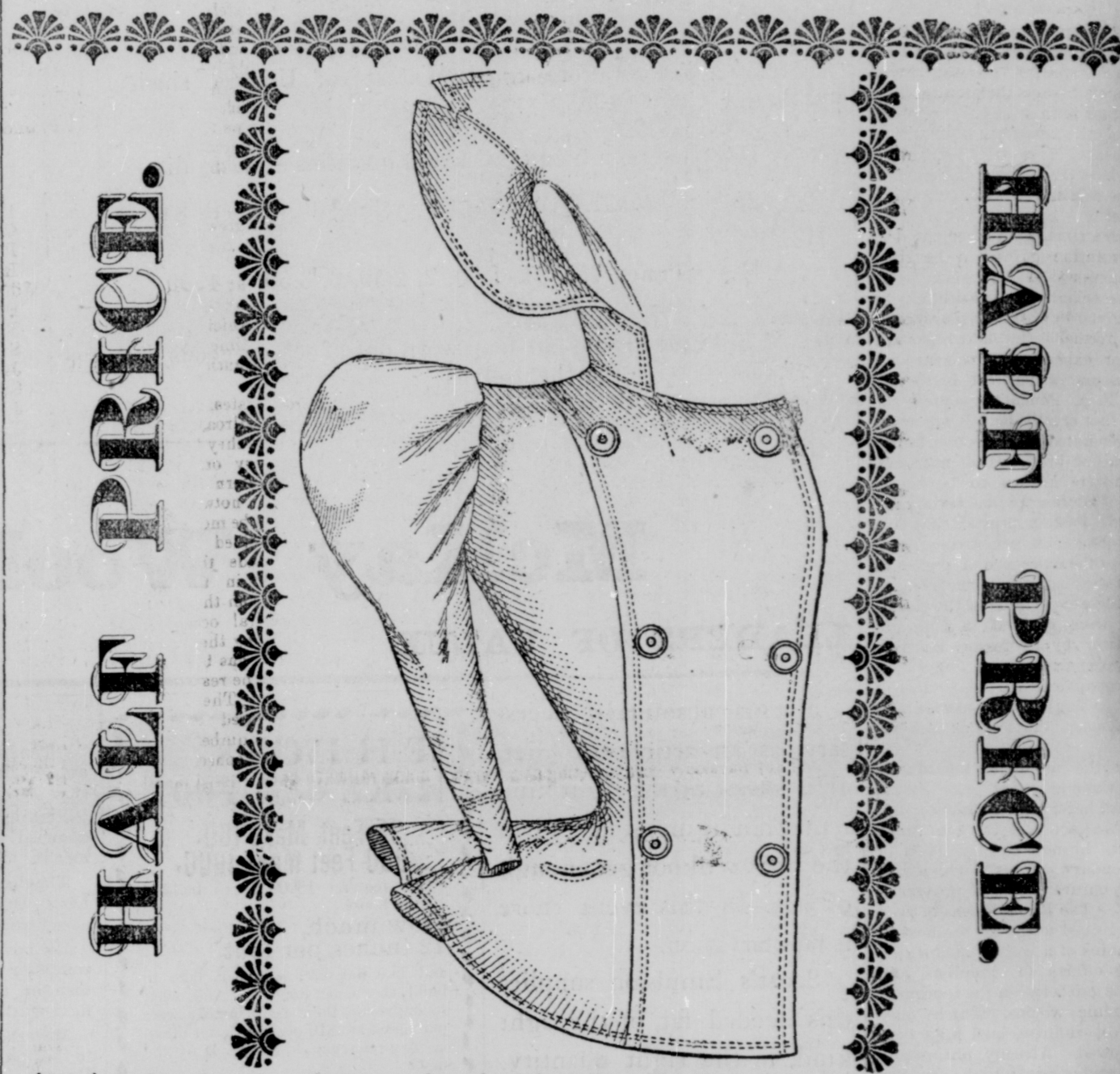
# A Farewell Price

—ON—

## all our Ladies Jackets

Our Miss McKenna, who has been in charge of our Mantle Department, has resigned her position, thus leaving this department without a head, and as there are still a large stock of very fine grade Jackets in all sizes, we have decided to clear the lot at

## HALF PRICE



It is too late in the season to appoint another forewoman so the loss will be ours and the gain yours, so come along. Every coat in the department from the cheapest the best must go, thus our

- \$2.50 new coat goes at \$1.25.
- When we cut we cut.
- 17 Jackets, \$3.50 for \$1.75.
- 33 Jackets, \$4.75 for \$2.37.
- 50 Jackets, \$5 and \$6 for \$2.50. and \$3
- 87 Jackets, \$6.50 and \$7.50, now \$3 25 and \$3 75.
- 26 Fawn Coats, \$7, \$10, \$12, for \$4, \$5 and \$6,
- 17 Black Beaver, Jackets, fine goods, extra fine tailor made, \$12, \$14, \$16, \$18, \$20 and \$22, now \$6, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10 and 11.
- HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!**
- 5 fawn green and blue, new make, 15.00 for 7.50.
- 235 Ladies' Jackets at half price.
- Sale on now. Nothing reserved.
- Come early—the best Xmas Box in town. (When we cut we cut).

## JAMES PATON & CO

**WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY**

Still Selling Perfumes And Pleasing The People

**A. W. REDDIN, Plm B.**  
CENTRAL DRUGSTORE,  
Sunnyside.

**Chocolate and Ox Blood**

Skating Boots for ladies, serviceable and stylish, and the price only \$2.00 a pair

Other lines of Skating Boots ranging in price from \$1.35 up.

Ladies' Oil Pebble Hockey Boots, at \$1.85 a pair, fine Skating Boots—Dongola Skating Boots, \$2.00 and \$2 25 a pair.

**R. K. Jost**  
Stamper's Corner.

TO LET—House on lower Spring Park Road with or without barn containing eight large and well finished rooms. First-class. Possession 1st of Dec. Apply to G. Thorne, Revere Hotel. 1177

# THAT PRESENT

Is here—and nowhere else—come and select it.

## Mark Wright & Co., Ltd

THE HOME MAKERS.