

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

WE have repeatedly denounced, in the strongest language we could use, the practice prevalent in this Island of appointing or dismissing public officials on political grounds. When the present Government attained to power they had a splendid opportunity to abolish the injurious practice, and to establish a system on the basis of common sense and fitness. To their eternal disgrace—though we pointed it out to them—they allowed the opportunity to slip by without taking advantage of it; and the rotten old system will be perpetuated till patriotism triumphs over cowardice and corruption.

We lately received a Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the present condition of the Civil Service of the Dominion. The Committee examined witnesses; and they say in their Report:—

The practice of making appointments by political patronage was considered by most of the witnesses to be bad both in principle and results. Some, however, thought it might work well enough if checked by a proper entrance examination and system of probation.

In most of the Departments they found that there was "no departmental examination of nominees, and no other guarantee of their suitability in any respect than the political recommendation on which they are appointed."

They add:— "This system, has been found to lead to grave practical evils."

Further on they say:— "Generally speaking political influence has been found to interfere more or less in the working of all branches of the Service and always with bad effect."

The Committee conclude, from the foregoing considerations, that the condition of the Civil Service has not been, and is not, satisfactory; that many of the most important provisions of the law in respect thereof have been systematically violated; and that that law is, in many particulars, insufficient to secure the highest efficiency of the service. Many valuable suggestions for reforms in the Service were made by the witnesses examined, which will be found in detail in their evidence, and most of which the Committee were able to agree with. Chiefly on the basis of these suggestions, they are prepared to make the following recommendations:—

As a general principle, appointments, promotions and the whole management of the Service should be separated as far as possible from political considerations. The Service should be looked upon merely as an organization for conducting the public business, and not as means of rewarding personal political friends. The attempt should be made to render it a profession calculated to attract the best ability available, and to afford a due reward for the possession and exercise of first-class business and administrative capacity.

The Committee believe that the following reforms would tend to obtain such results:— Recommendations for appointments should be in the hands of a commission composed of gentlemen of highest qualifications, outside the Service.

The selection of employes should consist of two processes: Selection for trial and probation; and no appointment should be confirmed unless both of these ordeals have been satisfactorily passed through by the candidate.

The opportunity of being taken on trial should be offered freely to all applicants of the proper age, who have established their character and soundness of health to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

All such applicants should be submitted to such an examination as would thoroughly test their possession of ordinary intelligence and education, that is, one considerably more severe than that which is at present theoretically required.

Some means of choosing the number actually required from amongst those who have thus proved their fitness for employment will be necessary. This must be done by personal selection by the Commissioners, or by competition. The former method is open to the risk of favoritism, which it is desired to avoid, and further open to objection on account of the imperfect knowledge the Board would have of the individuals before them. A selection according to standing at this or, preferably, at a subsequent and more severe examination, seems therefore the best practicable course.

The men thus chosen should not be considered as having any claim to permanent employment till they have shown their practical efficiency on actual trial. Their appointment should be conditional on their having earned a favorable report from their superiors in the Department at the end of a certain time.

In regard to competitive selection, the opinion of the witnesses before the Committee differed. Only one expressed satisfaction with the present system of nominations. Others considered a qualifying examination of nominees

sufficient. Others again were of the opinion that no other means of getting rid of political influence and securing the efficiency of employes existed but that above recommended. The majority admitted that such a scheme would be a great improvement on the present system, if combined with probationary appointment. The latter provision is one which all agreed in considering necessary.

The question of promotion, the Committee say, involves several considerations. In the first place there was a general agreement of the witnesses that promotions to vacancies, instead of new appointments, should be the rule, subject to such exceptions as the necessities of the service may compel. Such cases should be considered as special, and the reasons for resorting to outside material should be freely stated at the time of making the appointment.

We have little hope that this Island will for many years be released from the evils entailed by the present system. Still, there is not the slightest doubt that the body of the people are decidedly opposed to it; and the politicians who furnish with "pickings" the jackals following in the train of both political parties, will eventually have to give way. Then, perhaps, the suggestions quoted above may be, to some extent, utilized.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE Presbyterian Church of Canada met in General Assembly in Halifax on Thursday. The Rev. Hugh McLeod, D. D., was elected Moderator. His competitors for the honor were the Rev. James Bennett, of New Brunswick, and the Rev. P. G. Gregor, of Nova Scotia.

The celebrated "McDonnell Case," as our readers will see by our Halifax dispatch, was the subject of discussion yesterday.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

THE first meeting of the Fisheries Commission was held in the Legislative Council Chamber of Nova Scotia, yesterday. A correspondent of the London Times and two reporters for the Toronto Globe are in Halifax. But it is yet doubtful whether the meetings of the Commission will be open to the Press. It is supposed that the "Canadian Case" will be first presented; then the Case of the United States; and then the argument.

SUPREME COURT—SUMMERSIDE.

THURSDAY, June 14. *The Queen on the prosecution of Mary White v. John McDonald.* This case occupied all day, and resulted in a verdict of guilty. The particulars are not fit for publication. The Hon. J. Longworth and Mr. Neil McLeod for the Crown. Mr. Kelly and Peters for the prisoner.

FRIDAY, June 15. *The Queen on the prosecution of William McKechnie v. Jacob Murray.* This is a prosecution for stealing some boards from the railway department. The case is progressing very slowly, for all the boards have been brought into Court, and are piled up before the Jury. As each witness points out the marks by which he identifies each board, he has to go through the pile, and a vast amount of time is taken up in this way. The court-room has somewhat the appearance of a carpenter's shop. The case will not probably be finished to day. Mr. Longworth and Mr. Peters for the Crown; Mr. C. Palmer for the prisoner.

THE NEW ASYLUM.

15th June, '77. MR. EDITOR—Sir: In your issue of to-day you give your readers a very full description of the proposed new Asylum, which was from the plans of Messrs Stirling and Dewar, but from some cause or other you omitted to inform the public who is to build it. Is it Messrs Sterling & Harris that is going to build it, or is there any contractor at all? Tenders have been asked for twice, and the public do not know if it is to be built by the day or by contract. Perhaps you know; if so, we wish to know also.

[If our correspondent were (as he should be) a constant reader of the Daily Examiner, he would know that Mr. McIntosh, of Nova Scotia, has contracted with the Government to build the Asylum. We are given to understand that Mr. McIntosh is associated in the work with Mr. Dewar, late of the firm of Stirling & Dewar.]

NUISANCE ABATING.—We are pleased to observe that Palmer & McLeod's letter to the City Council has had the desired effect in abating the nuisance at the head of Pownall Wharf. What about the green ponds of stagnant water and cess pools in the vicinity of Long St., King St., and other lanes and alleys of this city

Local and Other Items.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW

ST. DUNSTON'S CATHEDRAL—Services at 8 a. m., 10 a. m., and Vespers at 3 p. m.  
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—11 a. m., 7 p. m., 7 1/2 p. m., Wednesday evening.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH—8 a. m., 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND—St. James'—11 a. m., 6.30 p. m.

ZION CHURCH—10 a. m., 6.30 p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH—10.30 a. m., 6.30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH—10.30 a. m., 6.30 p. m.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN—10.30 a. m., 6.30 p. m.

YOUNG MEN'S C. A.—Services 4 p. m., evening.

TEMPERANCE HALL—Service at 10.30 a. m., 6.30 p. m.

BEST BEDEQUE OYSTERS, at "The Confectionery."

STRAWBERRIES and Cream at "The Confectionery."

PILGRIMS.—The Canadian Pilgrims arrived at Rome on the 11th inst.

RATE OF DISCOUNT on American invoices, 6 per cent; firm at the present date.

SMALL POX IN MONTREAL.—Last week there were fifteen deaths from small pox in Montreal.

FRESH Bedeque Oysters, by the quart or bushel; or served up at all hours, stewed, fried or raw, at "The Confectionery, Lunch Room."

FAT LUTHER of Pittsburg, has challenged Evan Morris to a single scull race for \$1000 a side and the championship of the United States.

THE "NORTHERN LIGHT."—The winter steamer Northern Light is still undergoing repairs on the slip at Pictou.

CITY COUNCIL.—Owing to a non-attendance of Councillors, the meeting of last night was postponed until to-night at 7 1/2 o'clock.

J. W. Jolly, who has had his second trial for forgery in St. John, was convicted yesterday and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

COD-HAULERS.—The party of excursionists which left town in the Henry Aitken on Wednesday night, arrived home safe on Thursday morning with a large lot of cod-fish caught in Murray Harbor.

ANOTHER CHANCE.—We observe by hand bills and advertisements that a large number of building lots and valuable residences will be offered for sale by Mr. A. McNeill, auctioneer, at Souris on July 2d—Dominion Day. 16—4ins.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE DAILY EXAMINER solicited. Terms: Six months, \$2 50; Three months, 1 25; One month, 46; One week, 12. Payment strictly in advance.

FATAL RESULTS.—One day last week a sailor of the barque Flora, at Richmond, fell into the hold of the barque Pactolus, lying alongside, and received such severe injuries to his head that he had to be taken to the Provincial and City Hospital, where he died on Tuesday.—H. x. Herald.

CROP PROSPECTS.—The crop prospects throughout the State are good. But little damage has been done by the grasshoppers, which seem to be disappearing. Elkhorn river continues very high, the bottom lands overflowed, damaging crops as well as preventing planting.

THE barkentine Erema, owned by Peake Bros. & Co., with a cargo consisting of 45 pieces birch timber containing 7,250 cubic feet, 5,000 pieces deals and ends containing 126,000 superficial feet, 1,650 bushels of oats, 500 bundles laths, 100 bundles pails, 2 casks and 1 bale firkins, and 1 case books, sailed for London yesterday.

EXTENSIVE FARMING.—We have been informed that the Hon. J. C. Pope, of Charlottetown, has put in a very large quantity of seed this spring, consisting of 750 bushels of oats, 250 bushels barley, 25 acres potatoes, 25 acres turnips, and 10 acres wheat, besides all the other varieties usually required upon a farm.—Souris Times.

AN IMPOSTER.—Yesterday a man named James Shears, pretending to be almost blind, was about the city begging, and presenting a book containing certificates of his worth, purporting to be signed by Drs. B. S. Home and Jas. Fraser, of Havelock, and Moncton, N. B. The fellow said he belonged to P. E. Island. Last night he was walked into the Police Station by Sergeant N. Power for being riotously drunk. No doubt the certificates are forgeries.—H. x. Herald.

Correspondence.

ANOTHER DECREE.

To the Editor of the Daily Examiner.

SIR—The citizens of Charlottetown have been notified that on the 14th of June, inst., a bye-law comes into force having for its purpose the prohibiting of persons from encroaching on the sidewalks or streets. "On and after the 14th day of June, inst., any person placing goods, wares, merchandise, matter or thing whatsoever, so that the same project into, on or over any sidewalk, or beyond the line of any house, shop or building, will be punished as the law directs." Now, sir, it seems to me that the publishing of such edicts without defining what "matters," "things," "house lines," "beyond platforms," "in, on, or over platforms" may mean, is, to say the least, unfair to the citizens; and may cause some innocently to violate the law. Take an instance: does the Act prohibit a man from putting a fence up before his premises if his house is built off the street, or can he not hang out a sign, or put up an awning? Can he not set out an ornamental tree beyond the platform or sidewalk; and where there is no sidewalk, how is the distance to be defined? Then there are the words "matter or things." Not fully comprehending the meaning of those words, I referred to Webster. There I found that the primary meaning of "matter" is, substance excreted from animal bodies; that which is thrown out or discharged in a tumor, boil or abscess, pus, &c. Now are we to understand that "matter" spoken of in the bye-law means the above? If so, would it not be something hard to find out the guilty party who would commit such a flagrant outrage on the public? I find that Webster defines "thing," in the primary sense, to mean, press, urge, drive or strain. 2nd, Sig. meaning, god of combat and war. Probably the City Council intend the latter. As all wise statesmen and Councillors can see into the future, and expecting England to take part in the great Eastern struggle, would in consequence involve Charlottetown as well as the rest of her dependencies in danger; therefore the wisdom of prohibiting any person from placing an idol god of war in our fair city! I would most earnestly request that an explanation be made of the meaning of the several words in the bye-law, so that poor people of the City, who have not got an education, may understand what is meant.

I should also state that I think there should be a limit to this Bye-law. If any of our good Fathers would visit other cities, such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Montreal, or in fact any of those large cities, they would see more good displayed on the side walks in one day, than he would see in Charlottetown for twenty years. But we have one besetting nuisance on our streets and street corners, and that is the numerous boys who congregate on the corners of the streets. This is a nuisance not tolerated in any other city.

I am Sir, yours as ever,  
A TAX PAYER.  
Charlottetown, June 15, 1877.

CORNER LOAFERS.

To the Editor of the Daily Examiner.

SIR,—Can there be anything done with those crowds of unruly boys who loiter around the corners of the streets?—More especially would I speak of the boys who congregate on the head of Hillsborough and Euston Streets in the vicinity of Weeks' store. They can be seen there every night that it is fine enough to be out. Their actions and language are very often unfit for a woman's ear. To besmear doors with mud, gather sand, ring door bells, and pitch the sand into the alleys, is their common practice. Many other things are done, which makes the folks living in this quarter, desirous of taking new quarters. Should any of the above statements be doubted, come and see for yourself after night. I am yours,

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.  
Charlottetown, June 13, 1877.

THE COD-FISHERY.—The Souris Times reports that "Messrs. Hamilton Morrow and James Hart," of this town, on Tuesday morning last, caught on their set-lines some of the largest codfish ever seen in this locality. One of them measured 4 feet 9 inches in length, 3 feet in circumference, and weighed 70 pounds. There were ten others taken at the same time, varying in weight from 30 to 60 lbs. each. This is considered a good omen for the fishing season, as a better catch of fish may be expected, and at present, appearances are becoming more favorable than that of past years. We hope our fishermen may realize all they expect, as to them we are indebted for much of the prosperity of this section of the country. Mr. E. G. Fuller landed yesterday and today a large quantity of very fine fish, varying from 30 to 60 lbs. each. The run of fish this season is said to be unusually large, and judging from those already taken we may expect a good summer's catch."

New Advertisements.

TRADE SALE.

WE WILL OFFER

AT AUCTION,

—ON—

SATURDAY,

the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock,

100 BBLs CANADA FLOUR,  
100 bbls K. D. CORNMEAL,  
50 boxes RAISINS,  
20 chests TEA,  
15 casks Kerosene OIL,  
50 sides Sole LEATHER,  
25 dozen PAIRS  
10 zinc Wash. BOARDS,  
25 boxes SOA,  
5 puns. Trinidad MOLASSES,  
10 cases } MATCHES,  
15 hf. do. }  
100 boxes Smoked HERRING.

TERMS AT SALE.  
FENTON T. NEWBERRY & CO.  
Ch'town, June 15, 1877.

QUEBEC & GULF PORTS



Steamship Company!

"SECRET," CAPT. DAVIDSON.  
"MIRAMICHI," CAPT. BAQUET.

WILL LEAVE alternately from PICTOU (after arrival of Monday Afternoon Train from Halifax) every Monday Midnight; SHEDIAC (after arrival of Tuesday Train from St. John and Halifax) every Tuesday Afternoon; CHARLOTTETOWN, every Tuesday Morning; SUMMERSIDE every Tuesday.

—FOR—  
Pasbebiac, Perce, Gaspé, Father Point, and all Above Named Places.

LOW RATES. QUICK TIME.  
CARVELL BROS. Agents.  
Ch'town, June 16, 1877.—m&th

QUEEN INSURANCE CO. OF ENGLAND.

Capital -- Two Millions Sterling.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks. Special rates for isolated residences. Losses settled promptly.  
GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),  
Agent for Prince Edward Island.  
June 15—

To DANIEL HODGSON, Esquire, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island:

SIR,—Pursuant to the 4th section of the 39 Vic., Cap. 24, entitled "An Act to Incorporate a Law Society," we do hereby request you to call a meeting of the Attorneys and Barristers of the Supreme Court of this Island, for the purpose of organizing "The Law Society of Prince Edward Island."

J. LONGWORTH, Q. C.  
L. H. DAVIES, Atty General.  
R. H. FITZGERALD,  
M. MCLEOD,  
R. REDDIN,  
F. PETERS,  
W. W. SULLIVAN.

In pursuance of the above requisition, I do hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Law Society of Prince Edward Island will be held at Charlottetown, in the Barristers' Room in the new Law Courts, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of June, inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of transacting such business as is allowed or prescribed by the Statute in that behalf.

Dated this sixth day of June, A. D. 1877.  
D. HODGSON, Prothonotary.  
Ch'town, June 15.

WOOL WOOL.

THE Highest Cash Price paid for Washed and Unwashed Wool, by  
MCKENZIE & STUMBLER,  
North Side Queen Square.  
Ch'town, June 15, 1877. 3ins.

Wants, etc., etc.

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

WANTED—A good plain cook to go to Halifax. Recommendations required; good wages. Apply immediately at office of DAILY EXAMINER.

BOARDERS WANTED.—Three or four Boarders can be accommodated at the head of Queen Street. For particulars apply at the Office of the DAILY EXAMINER. July 14—4in