Senate News Room

POSTAGE PREPAID.

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. XXVII CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1876. NO. 22.

The Examiner

Is Printed and Published every Monday Forenoon, BY

William L. Cotton,

OFFICE:

Corner Queen and King Streets.

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CLUB RATES.

THE EXAMINER will be forwarded to Clubs at the following rates per year—payment strictly in advance:—

5 copies, one address, - - - - - $ 6.00
10 " " " - - - - - 10.00
15 " " " - - - - - 14.00
20 " " " - - - - - 18.00

Clubs may be made up at any time, but not for a shorter period than a year.

RATES of ADVERTISING

THE following are the Rates and Terms of Advertising as agreed to by the publishers of newspapers in P. E. Island:—50 cents per inch for first insertion, and 20 cents for each continuation. Ten per cent. discount from this rate will be made on all Advertisements continued for 3 months; 20 per cent. if continued for 6 months; 30 per cent if continued for 9 months; and 40 per cent if continued for 12 month.

SPACE.	1 w	2 w	3 w	4 w	5 w	6 w	7 w	2 m	3 m	4 m	5 m	6 m	9 m	12 m
1 Inch.	0.50	0.70	0.90	1.10	1.30	1.50	1.70	1.90	2.61	3.33	4.05	4.40	5.67	6.42
2 do.	1.00	1.40	1.80	2.20	2.60	3.00	3.40	3.80	5.22	6.66	8.10	8.80	11.34	12.84
3 do.	1.50	2.10	2.70	3.30	3.90	4.50	5.10	5.70	7.83	9.99	12.15	13.20	17.01	19.26
4 do.	2.00	2.80	3.60	4.49	5.20	6.00	6.80	7.60	10.44	13.32	16.20	17.60	22.68	25.68
5 do.	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	13 05	16.65	20.25	22.00	28.35	32.10
6 do.	3.00	4.20	5.50	6.60	7.80	9.00	10.20	11.40	15 66	19 98	24.30	26.46	34.02	51.36
7 do.	3.50	4.90	6.30	7.70	9.10	10.50	11.90	13.30	18.27	23.31	28.35	30.80	39.69	57.78
8 do.	4.00	5.60	7.20	8.80	10.40	12.00	13.60	15.20	20 88	26.64	32.40	35.20	45.36	64.20
9 do.	4.50	6.30	8.10	9.90	11.70	13.50	15.30	17.10	23.49	29.97	36.45	39.60	51.03	70.62
10 do.	5.00	7.00	9.00	11 00	13.00	15.00	17.00	19.00	26.10	33.30	40.50	44.00	56.70	77.04
11 do.	5.50	7.70	9.90	12.10	14.30	16.50	18.70	20.90	28.71	36.63	44.55	48.40	62.37	38.52
12 do.	6.00	8.40	10.80	13.20	15.60	18.00	20.40	22.80	31.32	39.96	48.60	52.80	68.04	44.94

All advertisements exceeding 12 inches will be subject to a discount of 10 per cent. additional, if continued for one year.

Auctioneers will be allowed 10 per cent. discount when they advertise to the amount of $30 per year; 15 per cent when to the amount of $45; and 20 per cent when to the amount of $60 per annum, and not otherwise.

The sum of 12 cents per line will be charged for each insertion of all "Special Notices;" and 25 cents for notices in editorial or news columns.

The sum of 50 cents will be charged for the insertion of all Marriage and Birth notices.

ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1876.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 8th day, 5h. 46m., a. m., W.
Last Quarter, 16th day, 9h. 14m. a. m., S. W.
New Moon, 23d day, 11h. 13m., a. m., S.
First Quarter, 30th day, 1h. 36m., a. m., W. below horizon.

D. M.	DAY WEEK	SUN rise	SUN sets	MOON rises	HIGH water	DAY'S len'th
		H M	H M	M	M	H M
1	Monday	4 51	7 3	11 52	4 8	14 12
2	Tuesday	49		A 17	5 30	15
3	Wedn'sd'y	48	6	2 19	6 49	18
4	Thursday	47	7	3 31	7 49	20
5	Friday	45	8	4 30	8 37	23
6	Saturday	44	9	5 43	9 17	25
7	Sunday	43	10	6 52	9 51	27
8	Monday	41	12	8 5	10 28	31
9	Tuesday	39	13	9 11	11 8	34
10	Wedn'sd'y	38	14	10 17	11 38	36
11	Thursday	36	15	11 11	A 21	39
12	Friday	35	17	11 53	1 1	42
13	Saturday	34	18	M	1 42	44
14	Sunday	33	20	0 27	2 25	47
15	Monday	32	20	0 46	3 12	58
16	Tuesday	31	21	1 14	4 8	50
17	Wedn'sd'y	30	22	1 27	5 9	52
18	Thursday	29	24	1 48	6 15	55
19	Friday	28	25	2 4	7 21	57
20	Saturday	27	26	2 24	8 20	59
21	Sunday	26	27	2 40	9 12	15 1
22	Monday	25	28	3 1	10 0	3
23	Tuesday	24	29	3 36	10 48	5
24	Wedn's'dy	23	30	4 13	11 28	7
25	Thursday	22	31	5 28	M	9
26	Friday	21	32	6 48	0 17	11
27	Saturday	21	34	8 12	1 2	13
28	Sunday	20	34	9 37	1 46	14
29	Monday	19	35	10 56	2 37	16
30	Tuesday	18	36	A 12	3 44	18
31	Wean'sd'y	4 18	7 37	1 30	4 41	15 19

PRICES CURRENT.

Ch'town, May 29, 1876.

BREADSTUFFS.	
Buckwheat Flour, per lb	0.03 to 0.3½
Flour, per bbl	5.50 to 7.00
Flour, per 100 lbs	3.00 to 3.25
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	3.00 to 3.50
FISH.	
Codfish per qtl	3.50 to 5.00
Herring per bbl	4.87 to 6.49
Mackerel per doz.	0.48 to 0.72
BOARDS.	
Hemlock, 100 feet.	0.81 to 0.94
Pine do	1.62 to 2.40
Spruce do	0.97 to 1.30
Shingles, per M.	2.11 to 2.48
POULTRY.	
Chickens, per pair	$0.50 to 0.70
Ducks, (each)	0.24 to 0.35
Fowls, (each)	0.25 to 0.40
Partridges, (each)	0.00 to 0.00
Turkeys, (each)	0.80 to 1.75
Geese (each)	0.50 to 0.75
MEAT.	
Beef, (small pieces) per lb	$0.08 to 0.15
Beef, per lb (by the quarter)	0.06 to 0.10
Ham, per lb	0.10 to 0.12
Lamb, per quarter	0.00 to 0.00
Lamb, per lb	0.06 to 0.09
Mutton, per lb	0.07 to 0.12
Pork,(small pieces) per lb	0.08 to 0.12
Pork, per lb (by the carcass)	0.6¼ to 0.09
Veal, per lb	0.04 to 0.08
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Apples per bushel	0.00 to 0.00
Barley per bushel	0.00 to 0.75
Butter (fresh) per lb	0.24 to 0.28
Butter per lb by the tub	0.22 to 0.24
Calfskins, per lb	0.06 to 0.10
Cheese (new milk) per lb	0.14 to 0.16
Cheese, per lb	0.05 to 0.08
Clover seed, per lb	0.20 to 0.25
Eggs, per doz.	0.10 to 0.14
Green Peas,	0.00 to 0.00
Hay, per ton	11.00 to 13 00
Hides, per lb.	0.04 to 0.4½
Honey, per lb.	0.25 to 0.32
Homespun, (men's wear) per yd.	0.65 to 1.00
Homespun, (women's do) per yd	0.35 to 0.48
Homespun Flannel, per yard	0.31 to 0.46
Lard, per lb	0.12 to 0.16
Oats, per bushe.	0.34 to 0.40
Potatoes, per bushel	0.40 to 0.45
Pearl Barley, per lb	0.03 to 0.04
Sheepskins	0.60 to 1.00
Straw, per ton	2.50 to 3.00
Timothy Seed, per bush,	4.00 to 5.00
Tallow per lb	0.07 to 0.10
Turnips, per bush.	0.20 to 0.24
Wool, per lb	0.17 to 0.25

BUSINESS CARDS.

COOMBS & WORTH,
JOB PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS
51 WATER STERET,
Charlottetown, - - - P. E. Island.
Jan.17'76 1y

E. C. NELSON,
IMPORTER & REPAIRER OF
SEWING MACHINES.
ADDRESS:—P. O. Box 303, Charlottetown.
Oct. 25, 1875.—1y

MacKENZIE & STUMBLES,
Auctioneers, Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
77 North Side Queen Square,
Charlottetown. - - P. E. Island.
October 18, 1875.—1y

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant and
AUCTIONEER
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

CARVELL BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.
Lower Queen St. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

HASZARD BROS.,
Commission Merchants & Auctioneers,
FORWARDING, MANUFACTURERS,
AND
General Agents,
61 WATER STREET.
Opposite Merchants Bank,
Charlottetown, - - - - P. E. I.
J. E. HASZARD, | HORACE HASZARD.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Greenshields, Son & Co., Montreal,
Messrs. W. & R. Brodie, Quebec,
Messrs. J. S. Farlow & Co., Boston,
Henry Lawson, Esq., Halifax, N. S.
Hon. Daniel Davies, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
May 3, 1875.

REVERE HOUSE,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE,
ALBERTON, - - - - P. E. .

The subscriber has fitted up the above House in good style, and wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally that he is prepared to accommodate

Transient and Permanent Boarders.

Charges moderate. Good Stabling on the premises.
RICHARD GLADNEY, Proprietor.
Alberton, Sept. 13, 1875.

INTERNATIONAL!
CENTRAL STREET,
Summerside, P. E. Island,
JOHN McKAY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE, second to none on the Island for beauty of situation, comfort and convenience afforded, commends itself to the patronage of all who may visit the Island for business or pleasure.
Choice Sample Rooms to let.
Conveyances from Cars and Boats.
Ladies and Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to patronize this Hotel.
Feb. 21, 1876.—tf

INSURANCE.

ST. LAWRENCE
Marine Insurance Co.
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
A. KENNEDY, ESQ., President.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON,
ARTEMAS LORD,
THOMAS MORRIS,
GEORGE D. LONGWORTH.
P. W. HYNDMAN,
W. D. STEWART.
Risks taken daily at their office, Exchange Building.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Ch'town, April 24, 1876.—1y Secretary

MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ROBERT LONGWORTH, Esq., President,
HON. JAS. DUNCAN,
HON. L. C. OWEN,
HON. A. A. McDONALD,
HON. J. C. POPE.
THOMAS HANDRAHAN, Esq.,
GEORGE R. BEER, Esq.
Risks taken daily at their office, corner Great George and Lower Water Streets.
F. W. HALES, Secretay.
Ch'town, March 22, 1875—1y

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON
AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE AND LIFE.
Invested Funds, 1st Jan'y., 1874, $21,628,356
Deposited with Receiver General of Canada, 162,800
Other Investments in Dominion of Canada, 367,091
FAIR RATES.
Prompt & Liberal Settlements.
Insurance against Fire effected upon Private Residences, Household Furniture and Farm Properties, for
One, Three or more years,
At Reduced Rates.
Office—Great George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—6m

LITERATURE.

THE QUAKER DETECTIVE.

We were five passengers in all; two ladies on the back seat, a middle-aged gentleman, a Quaker, and myself, on the front. The two ladies might have been mother and daughter, aunt and niece, governess in charge, or might have sustained any other relationship wich makes it proper for two ladies to travel together unattended.

The middle-aged gentleman was sprightly and talkative,and soon struck up an acquaintence with the two ladies, toward whom, in his zeal to do the agreeable, he rather overdid it—bowing, smiling, and chatting in a most attentive manner. He was evidently a gay Lothario. The Quaker wore the usual garb of his sect, and confined his speech, as many an M. P. would save his credit by doing, to simple 'yeas' and 'nays.' As for myself, I make it an invariable rule of the road to be merely a looker-on and listner.

Toward evening I was aroused from one of those reveries into which a young man, without either being a poet or a lover, will sometimes fall, by the abrupt query from the talktive man:

'Are you armed, sir?'

'I am not,' I replied, astonished, no doubt, visibly, at the question.

'I am sorry to hear it,' he said, 'for before reaching our stopping place it will be nearly midnight, and we must pass over a portion of the road on which more than one robbery is reported to have been committad.'

The ladies turned pale, but the stranger did his best to reassure.

'Not that I think there is the slightest danger at present,' he resumed; 'only when one is responsible for the safety of ladies, you know such a thing as a pistol in one's possession would materially add to one's confidence. Your principles, my friend,' he said, addressing the Quaker, 'are as much opposed to carrying as to using deadly weapons.'

'Yea,' was the repose.

'Have the villains murdered any of their victims?' inquired the elder lady, nervously.

'Or have they contented themseves with—with plundering them?' added the younger in a timorous voice.

'Decidedly the latter,' the amiable gentleman hastened to give assurance; 'and as we are none of us prepared to offer resistence in case of attack, nothing worse than robbery can befall us.'

Then, blaming his thoughtlessness in having unnecessarily introduced a disagreeable subject, the gentleman quite excelled himself in his efforts to raise the spirits of the company, and succeeded so well by the time night set in, that all had quite forgotten their fears, or only remembered them to laugh at them.

Our genial companion fairly talked himself hoarse. Perceiving which, he took from his pocket a package of newly invented 'cough candy,' and after passing it first to the ladies, he helped himself to the remainder, and tossed the paper out of the window.

He was in the midst of high enconiums on the new nostrum, more than half the efficacy of which, he insisted, depended on its being taken by suction, when a shrill whistle was heard, and immediately the coach stopped, and two faces hideously blackened, presented themselves, one at each window.

'Sorry to trouble you,' said the man on the right, acknowledging with a bow two lady-like screams from the back seat; but business is business,and ours will soon be over if things go smoothly.'

'Of course, gentlemen, you will spare as far as may be consistent with your disagreeable duty, the feelings of these ladies?' appealed the polite passenger in the blandest manner.

'Oh, certainly,' was the reply, 'they shall be first attended to, and shall not be required to leave their places or submit to a search, unless their conduct renders it necessary.'

'And now, ladies,' continued the robber, the barrel of his pistol gleaming in the light of the coach lamp, 'be so good as to pass out your purses, watches, and such other trinkets as may be accessible without much trouble.'

The ladies came down handsomely, and were no further molested.

One by one the rest of us were compelled to get out, the middle-aged gentleman's turn coming first. He submitted with a winning grace and was robbed like a Chesterfield.

My own affair, like the sum I lost, was scarcely worth mentioning. The Quaker's turn came next. He quietly handed over his pocket-book and watch, and when asked if he had any other valuables, said, Nay.

A Quaker's word is good even among thieves; so after a hasty good night the robber thrust his pistol into his pocket, and, with his two companions, one of whom held the reins of his leaders, was about to take his departure.

'Stop!' exclaimed the Quaker, in a tone more of command than request.

Stop! what for?' returned the other in evident surprise.

'For at least two good reasons," was the reply, emphasized with a couple of pistols cocked and presented.

'Help!' shouted the robber.

'Stop!' again exclaimed the Quaker, 'and if one of thy sinful companions advance a step to thy relief, the spirit will surely move me to blow thy brains out.'

The robber at the opposite window,and the one at the leaders' heads, thought it a good time to leave.

'Now, get in, friend,' said the Quaker, still covering his man, and take the middle seat; but first deliver up thy pistol.'

The other, however, hesitated.

'Thee had better not delay,' said the Quaker, 'I feel the spirit beginning to move my forefinger.'

The robber did as he was directed, and the Quaker then took his place by his side, giving the new comer the middle of the seat.

The driver who was half frightened out of his wits, now set forward at a rapid rate. The lively gentleman soon recovered his vivacity, and was especially facetious on the Quaker's prowess; but the Quaker's relapsing into his usual monosyllables,the conversation soon flagged.

Time sped, and earlier than we expected, the coach stopped where we were to have supper and a change of horses. We had deferred a redistribution of our effects until we reached this place, as the dim light of the coach lamp would have rendered the process somewhat difficult before. It was now necessary, however, that it should be attended too at once as our jovial companion had previously announced his intention of leaving us at this point. He proposed a postponement until after supper, which he offered to go and order.

'Nay,' urged the Quaker, with sudden abruptness, and laying his hand on the other's arm, 'business before pleasure, and for business there is no time like the present. Will thee be good enough to search the prisoner?' he said to me, still keeping his hand in a friendly way on the passenger's arm.

I did so, but none of the stolen articles could be found.

'He must have gotten rid of them in the coach,' suggested the gay gentleman, and immediately offered to go and search.

'Stop!' thundered the Quaker tightening his grasp.

The man turned pale, and struggled to release his arm. In an instant one of the pistols was leveled at his head.

'Stir a hand or foot and you are a dead man!' said the Quaker, who must have been awfully excited so to forget both the language and the principles of his persuasion.

Placing the other pistol in my hand, with directions to fire on the first of the two men that made a suspicious movement, the Quaker went to work on Lothario, from whose pockets, in less time than it takes to tell it, he produced every article of the missing property, to the utter amazement of the ladies, who had begun in no measured terms to remonstrate against the shameful treatment the gentleman was receiving.

The Quaker, I need scarcely add, was no Quaker at all, but a shrewd detective who had been set on the track of a band of desperadoes, of whom our middle-aged friend—who didn't look so middle-aged with his wig off—was the chief.

The robbery had been adroitely planned. The leader of the gang had taken possession of the seat in the coach, and after learning, as he supposed, our defenceless condition, had given his signal to his companions by throwing out the bit of paper already mentioned. After the unsuspected capture of the first robber, an attempt was made to save the booty, by secretly passing it to the accomplice, still believed to be unsuspected, who counted on being able to make off with it at the next stopping place. The result was that both for a season 'did the state good service.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Disraeli has disappointed the expectations of the Irish members, and has refused to listen to the appeal in favor of the Fenian prisoners.

Marshals Moltke and Bazaine recently travelled in the same cart from Rome to Naples. They were, however, not aware of each other's presence, until the journey was over, as a slight partition separated them, and they had not rifled cannon along to batter it down.

Macaulay speaking of a portrait of himself said with great candor, 'It is the face of a man of consderable mental powers, great boldness and frankness, and a quick relish for pleasure. It is not unlike Mr. Fox's in general expressions. I am quite content to have such a physiognomy.'

The London School Board has passed a resolution, 'That, as a means to encourage learning the art of swimming, it is desirable to have inserted in the Education Code a provision to the effect that attendance of scholars at lessons in swimming, under a competent instructor, for no more than an hour a week, may be counted as school attendance.'

The following specimen of English pure and undefiled is from the Liverpool *Times*: A doctor was lately summoned to a cottage at Harwood in Teasdale, and found a boy in need of his service. 'Put out your tongue,' said the doctor. The boy stared like an owl. 'My good boy,' requested the medical man, 'let me see your tongue.' 'Talk English, doctor,'' put in the mother, and then turning to her son she said: 'Hoppen thy gobbler and put out thy loliker.' The boy rolled out his tongue in a moment.

The endurance of man has been tested by long walks of five hundred miles, by swims of twenty-two miles and more, by bycicle races against horses and in a variety of other fashions, and now it is to be tried in connection with the speed of horses. Thirty-six wild mustangs have been brought to Jersey City from California, for the purpose of deciding a heavy wager that a man cannot ride three hundred miles in fifteen hours. The conditions of the wager, $25,000 to $15,000, are that the races must be ridden by one rider within the time given, thirty relays being allowed. The event is to come off before the end of the month and the mustangs have been chosen on account of their swiftness and endurance. About twenty of them are still to be broken in, and three trained jockeys used to the California customs have been hard at work getting the steeds in good order for the race.

The revival work of Mr. Moody, in Augusta Ga., has met with a drawback. When he began holding his open air meetings the negroes mingled so indiscriminately with the audience that it became disagreeable to the whites, and a dividing fence was put up. Mr. Moody did not like this, and spoke of it, when one of the pastors informed him that it was impossible for the blacks and whites to mingle even in a religious meeting. Mr. Moody then said, 'I see you have not gotten over your rebellious feelings yet.' 'No,' said the minister, 'I am proud of my rebellious feelings, and will be a rebel until I die.' A corresdondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution describes the incident, and says that as it becomes known Mr. Moody will have a very few to hear him among the whites.'

The hard times in New York are reflected sharply in the great number of houses to let and in the general conversion of private residences in some districts into boarding houses with few or no boarders in them. In the district lying between Fourteenth Street and the battery the depreciation is greatest. One large real estate agent says he never had so much unlet property on hand before. On some streets nearly all the houses are set apart for lodgers or boarders, and are placarded with notices of "boarding," showing that none of them are filled. On north avenue the elevated railway has depreciated the property very largely, and many occupants have abandoned houses which continue to remain empty. The number of small stores in this district that are unoccupied is greater than the tradespeople there ever knew before. The depressed condition of trade is the chief cause of the trouble.

SCHOOLMASTERS.—The life of a schoolmaster, writes one of the fraternity to the *Cornwall Magazine*, has many drawbacks. It is tedious, laborious, trying to the temper; and its routine may well produce, especially in the beginning, a certain state of stuperfaction in the mind of the unfortunate whose life is spent in correcting the mistakes of small boys, and cutting channels of communication between them and the world of truth, wisdom and genius, which is so hopelessly far apart from their opaque intelligence; but yet it is a worthy life, full of high objects of ambition, and more satisfactory possibilities of action and influence than most occupations hold out. Even in its smallest beginnings the conscientious worker may have the satisfaction of feeling that it is not merely daily bread he is earning, but that the material he works on is the highest and most important, and that more or less he is shaping the mind of the next generation while he toils through even his least attractive work. A great many of us have to work without this stimulant and support, to satisfy ourselves with simple exercise of honesty, turning out the skilfullest manufacture we can for life's most ordinary uses, as the sole equivalent which it is in us to give for all the comforts and loveliness with which we are enabled to sweeten our existence; but the schoolmaster may always have the consoling consciousness of worthy work to keep up his heart and courage.

The Education Law.

Report of Investigation Committee.

JOHN McSWAIN, *Examined.*

I am School Visitor for King's County, and have been, consecutively, for seven or eight years. I was, previously, teacher for thirteen years, and latterly a Grammar School teacher.

During my eight years of office, there has been improvement in one respect; in others not. Those who have been licensed within the last few years, have better theoretical knowledge than the former teachers. The experienced teachers have left.

Compulsory attendance at the Normal School was abolished eight years ago. The teachers under the new system do not know how to impart education so well; but being better grounded, they finally become better teachers. They have a better knowledge of the theory of what they are intended to teach. The examiners require greater theoretical knowledge than formerly. I think attendance at the Normal School would be a great advantage to them. I would strongly advise compulsory attendance at the Normal School, if properly organized.

At the Normal School now, candidates for teachers are placed in classes with other pupils, and receive no other teaching than what other pupils receive. I would recommend a preliminary examination, and that the teacher of the Normal School could examine and give certificates of proficiency in teaching.

The children who attend school now, are much younger than formerly. Formerly, they were often fourteen years of age, now they are about ten. This is prejudicial to the schools, and is greatly due to the employment of female teachers, who are unable to regulate the schools as well as men can. Grown up boys seem to keep away from schools taught by females, and are hard to govern. Another reason is the scarcity of labor.

A first class female teacher was employed in St. Peter's Bay Grammar School, because no Grammar School teacher could be obtained.

I believe, in many districts, there is not as much interest taken in the schools as some years ago. They are dissatisfied with the School Law, and with the election of trustees, [method of electing,] who find great difficulty in performing their duties. In many districts the principal men refuse to act as trustees. I would suggest a reduction in the number of trustees, and that they be made a corporate body, so that they might levy assessment. I would recommend that a district be bound by the voice of a majority of those present at a meeting, whether a majority of residents or not.

I have had no general instructions from the Board, with regard to the examination of Schools, nor as to the general system of education; nor, as far as I know, has a general system been adopted.

I believe that, now, there is no authorized set of books for the schools.

I am a member of the Board and one of the examiners. The Board meets only once a month, and there is sometimes a difficulty in getting a quorum. The Board settles disputes in districts, averages boundaries, and the like matters.

The Board does not divide itself into sub-committees.

There is no regular sub-divison of the Board's work. I do not think it advisable to continue the present system of a Board, unless better conducted. If the Board were well conducted, I believe it would be better than a Minister of Education.

LIST OF BOOKS.

The Irish National Series, and the Nelson, and afterwards, a revised edition of the Irish National Series,and, about a year ago, the Royal Readers, were adopted.

I had no notice of these changes, except from the *Royal Gazette*, and from having been told of them by some member of the Board, or other person. I was not officially informed of these changes. These changes were never carried out. They were made before I became a member of the Board.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There is, in reality, only one Grammar School—that at Montague, in King's County—which is graded. The teachers of Grammar Schools are required to teach the lower branches as well as the higher; and so the school ceases to become a Grammar School because there is no time to teach all branches.

Parents object to the monitor system, because children lose so much time in teaching lower branches.

The salaries of all teachers are too low. I would not give a beginner at teaching as much as one who had been teaching for some years. I would have a sliding scale of salaries.

RE SECTARIANISM.

I have found sectarian teaching in only two school. I believe it prevails in a great number. I have heard indirectly that it does. I examine twice a year, and my coming is not known beforehand. I believe this is the reason I found sectarian teaching in the two schools.

I never took steps to ascertain from the teachers if sectarian teaching prevailed.

In some places people complain about sectarian teaching not being allowed.

I do not believe it is physically good to keep children in after hours for religious teaching, but it is morally good. I believe the instruction is generally short—some ten or fifteen minutes. I would suppose it would do children good to receive some religious instruction.

I believe that in districts where they are all of one denomination, sectarian teaching is practicable and, I believe, advisable. I believe it advisable because it prevails in so many districts, where they have it either before or after school hours, in opposition to the law.

About a dozen teachers in the country have asked if they could teach sectarianism in school hours. I would let the scholars hear sectarian books recited or recite themselves, but not allow the teacher to give any oral explanations. I would allow denominational books to be read in unmixed schools. I would allow one objecting householder to prevent those books being used.

There are quite a number of unmixed schools in the country. About one third of the schools are unmixed. I take the various denominations of Protestants into account as one, in making this estimate.

I believe the Protestant sects unite even now on sectarian teaching as to books and the like.

I know the shorter catechism is used in some schools. I have found it in two or three—in Valleyfield East and Little Sands.

I have seen the Catechism used during school hours at Valleyfield. I have been asked by teachers if they could legally teach it during school hours, and I told them they could not.

People would not express discontent to me. Some few have, but not generally.

There would not be as much trouble in introducing sectarian teaching into villages as into rural districts. But in Souris I would not attempt to introduce it, because there are not enough of each denomination for a separate school for each, unless the different Protestant sects there united.

I would rather recommend denominational schools in unmixed districts.

I would advocate compulsory attendance to a small degree, leaving it optional with trustees to enforce it, and only for a certain number of days in the month or year.

The law in many things does not empower the Board to enforce its order, and there is no connection between the Board and the teachers.

I would increase the taxation imposed by the Legislature for educational purposes. I would not give the trustees power to raise taxes. Whatever is raised should be raised by Government. If you empower trustees to raise a local or district tax, they will not collect it.

(Signed,) JOHN McSWAIN.

On Thursday morning Mr. McSwain submitted the following in writing, and desired to have it annexed to his evidence.

[COPY.]

The Board of Education can only enforce its order by doing what may be an injury to a teacher. It can only withhold his salary. A teacher is displaced if this be done, but the trustees may almost immediately engage another. They need only state that they have effected the reforms ordered. In some cases the improvements are satisfactory; in many they are not. The Board must be satisfied with them or adopt the same course of withholding the teacher's salary until their orders are complied with.

THURSDAY, 27th April 1876.

Present—full Committee.

REV. ISAAC MURRAY, *Examined.*

I believe I was appointed a member of the Board as far back as 1865.

Since the Act of 1868 was passed, the Board have attempted to carry out 31st section of the Act, but under the Act have not power to prescribe a system. It can recommend a system to Government, and have done so. We have never taken the Act as a mere skeleton. We understood we were executors and not makers of the law. We had to carry it out.

When the law gives us power to move, we do move.

I recollect that the Irish National Series was recommended, then the school books used in Nova Scotia, and lastly the Royal Readers. There is now no complete list of books, because we could not make one owing to denominational differences—our denominational feelings clash. This difficulty ranges over several subjects.

We travelled as far as we could to get up a system of education, and I am under the impression that we submitted it to Government. If we did not do so it was because we could not, as we could draw up nothing satisfactory. There was a committee on the subject, and we travelled as far as we could on the subject. Owing to denominational differences we could never make out a complete list of books, and, unless you get men to lay aside their prejudices, never will.

To remedy this, I suggest the remedy of the State's doing its work. The State ought to, and has power to enforce what it considers to be right. If the State would determine on doing this, it could easily do it.

I do not see any radical defect in the Act. The State is wrong in not taking and acting on its position as an educator, and the State is responsible. The Board is a mere creature—only part of the machinery. The power does not reside in the Board but in the State. The State, in several things in the working of the system, has not provided the means of carrying out the law. The essential elements of the law are sound. The Board have the power of withdrawing the salaries of teachers not obeying the law.

There are denominational difficulties—then difficulties in detail in carrying out the law. Vesting the power of Board in one person would only remove the difficulty one step back; it would make no difference in carrying out the law on this point.

We are only a reflex of public opinion, and the surroundings in which we are placed would modify action.

If the law, the educator, does not go according to the opinions of the majority, the difficulty cannot be remedied. If the Government comes to the determination of carrying out the law, it can do so, and it ought to adopt some certain view of the majority and enforce it. The Government must be first sure it is right.

My own opinion is that there is a system that could be suggested to all Christian denominations that would unify them.

If there was no difficulty with the people on denominationalism, there would be none with the Board. The difficulty lies with the people. The Board have never came into collision or collusion with the government on education.

THE RECOMMENDATION OF MARCH, 1870.

We recommended to both parties, a certain line in regard to the city schools, and both said they could not, owing to denominationalism, do anything. In 1870, we made a representation and suggestion to Government, as to how schools might be improved, and we tried as best we could, to carry out the suggestion. We suggested three or two graded schools. We showed how they could be built without cost to Government,by issuing debentures, and how the interest on these could be paid by the fees. We showed how the difficulty on this subject originated in the city, and how this plan could be carried out.

Government answered that the country had no particular interest in the city schools, and could not carry out our suggestion, and the whole difficulty was owing to denominational feeling. We have frequently approached Government on this subject.

I confine this entirely to the city, not to the country.

I do not know that the Board have reported to the Government on any other than city schools. The Board could not agree among themselves.

If the city schools were set right, it would permeate and improve the whole country system. But we must keep city and country schools separate.

The opinion of the country is, that politicians are afraid of the subject.

The country, so far as the country is concerned, has been generally carried out. The Act in the city is defective, and our hands are tied up. The Act for the city has been carried out as far as it can; but this Act is not fit for the city.

We had no knowledge till lately, that sectarianism prevailed in the country.

I see difficulty in applying the sectarian system to any place. I believe it is *ultra vires* in Government to introduce or sanction sectarian teaching in town or country.

When the Board licensed St. Patrick's School, my guarantee, that the teaching should be according to Law, was, in the high status, assumed by the Church to which those schools belonged, and because the Law was well known.

We have a number of books up to a certain point, and if the Christian Brothers have violated the rules up to this point, they have violated the Act. A list of the books agreed to, were published through the press.

If a new teacher did not use all due diligence in finding out the books prescribed, he would be culpable. We do not send a list specially to any teacher, they should inform themselves.

The teaching of sectarian books in French schools, was only brought to the notice of the Board during the last six months. When I came to the Board, the French schools occupied an abnormal position, with regard to the Act. I do not think this right.

The fact is now, within my knowledge, that Butler's and the shorter Catechism are taught generally in the country schools. I have only known of this for the last six months or a year.

At one time I did not think the law was violated in this respect, I must think so now. I have no evidence that this has prevailed for a number of years.

I believe the people would discountenance teaching both Catechisms; and the Protestants take advantage of this because Catholics do. I think now that the Catholics do seek sectarian teaching more than formerly. This is due to the teaching of their Church. I believe the Church has no business to interfere in this matter.

The Catechism is not taught in Cavendish school. The Lord's Prayer and Scriptures are read. I do not think the prescribed form is used. We feel we cannot enforce this prayer. Whilst we give general directions on this subject, we do not tie any one up strictly to the rules. I would substitute the Lord's Prayer for the prescribed prayer. I feel we cannot prescribe a prayer to our Catholic bretheirn, unless the Roman Catholic Church agreed. I would have the Lord's Prayer because it was made by God, and therefore is not sectarian.

I maintain that our translation of the Bible is not sectarian—it has been mainly made by Roman Catholics.

Assuming that there is a difference in the versions of the Bible: if the Bible is is used in the schools I would let Roman Catholics have their Bible and the Protestants theirs. In mixed schools I would let each denomination use its own version, and the Lord's Prayer as in their own version. I would not have the whole Bible read, but would have selections from Protestant and Duay versions of the Bible, agreed to by both Churches. Then if any parties do not choose to submit to this they can withdraw during this reading.

We were told by a Protestant clergyman of the violation of the law in teaching the Catechism.

If in a mixed community I find the children of different denominations capable of being grouped, and there are enough to fill different schools, the objection (to sectarianism) is that the buildings belong to Government, and you are using Government buildings for sectarian purposes.

The difficulty as to St. Patrick's schools is that you allow a sectarian institution to be the means of imparting secular instruction, and I would oppose it, but for the sake of peace I would let it pass in this case.

Instead of recommending the Halifax system, I would recommend a committee to take up the Acts of all the Provinces they can, and devise a system which they should submit to the country.

Prayer meetings are allowed in the schoolhouses after hours, but I would not allow even this.

Denominational teaching before or after school hours does not violate any law, and therefore cannot be a transgression of the law. In one sense it may be a transgression, in another not. It is not a transgression in clergymen.

So long as there is such a diversity on the floor of the House there will be a difficulty in carrying out the law.

My idea is that something of a good system should be presented to the country, and let the system abide the results of the election, whether secular or sectarian. This question has never been fairly before the country—there have always been side-issues. There are difficultieis which can only be solved by the people, and to the people let the subject be referred.

Another cause of the deficiency of the Act was that it was not supported.

The inadequacy of pay and religious differences, are the great difficulties in the way of working the Act.

(Signed) ISAAC MURRAY.

EDWARD ROCHE *Examined.*

I have been a member of the Board some nine or ten years. I had been teaching about eighteen years in the old Catholic Chapel. I think I have been a member of the Board since 1868.

I think the cause of the number of vacant schools is the inefficiency of candidates for teachers.

Sometimes the examiners, owing to the scarcity of teachers, have to allow inferior teachers to pass, because they are so badly wanted.

I do not remember one to have been rejected who was at all capable.

I think the state of education in the country very low. The average age of candidates for teachers is about sixteen.

The difficulty of the questions proposed is not the cause of the rejection of candidates.

Another reason for vacancies is the poor pay of teachers.

I know that the people generally are not opposed to increased taxation if they got anything for it.

The schools are used by teachers as a stepping stone for something else.

The qualifications [for teachers] are not too high. They should remain the same, but the pay should be increased. I would say the pay for a first class teacher should be two hundred and twenty-seven dollars, ($227), for the Second-class, two hundred and ninety-two dollars, ($292), and for Grammar Schools, three hundred and fifty-six dollars, ($356,) at least. I believe that Grammar Schools, at present, are of comparatively little use, except in the immediate neighborhood. Besides, poorer districts are called on to contribute to the salary of the teacher, while the Grammar School salaries are paid by Government. I would increase the pay according to the services and qualifications of teachers.

I would collect the taxes [for education] through the Government.

The trustees should be a corporate body, in order that their successors should be responsible for their acts.

If a teacher engages in a district with a prospect of an average attendance, I would not insist on the average.

In the rural districts, owing to scarcity of labor, I could not conscientiously recommend compulsory attendance. I would approve of compulsory attendance, save where there are insuperable difficulties; the principle is a good one.

I believe the sectarian aspect of the question, is a bar to carrying out the Act. I have no reason to believe that this has anything material to do with the poor working of the Act. As to aid to seperate schools, I would, at present, confine it, in a great measure, to the towns.

It is a great hardship for denominations, which have good separate schools, to be compelled to pay to other schools, where the buildings are of an inferior description.

I think the sectarian system would allay ill feeling in the country.

I think the Act is defective in very many respects. The Board, as far as I am aware, has never represented this to the Government, because some of the Board thought it would seem meddlesome.

I am not aware who made this Act.

The improvements recommended by the committee of March 1870 were never carried out, but ought to be, though not so much required now as then. I believe I was on both committees.

No board, as at present constituted, could show good results.

I would say that the differences of religious feeling in the Board have not had anything to do with the imperfect carrying out of the Act.

I am not aware that the law empowered us to prescribe a system of education.

We prescribed a complete set of books for the schools, as far as the law required and further. We did this about a couple of years ago. There have been four sets prescribed.

We notified the teachers of the books prescribed, through the public press. I would not punish a teacher for not knowing of the books. It might have been better to have notified a teacher directly.

The books prescribed by the Board, as far as I have seen from visiting the schools, have been used in very few instances. It was impossible to get the books in many instances—we have to depend on importers for them. All kinds of books are used in the schools.

Teaching from sectarian books would be contrary to the Act.

The books prescribed get behind the time and must be changed.

I had no reason to know what the teaching in St. Patrick's school was after it came under the Board, as I never had been there. I would not consider their teaching to be sectarian. I do not consider any school to be sectarian which imparts secular education while it teaches sectarianism.

The Royal Readers are very good, although the fourth book does contain expressions offensive to Roman Catholics. The Irish was the best series.

I taught the Catechism for eighteen years when I was a teacher in the Pownal (Street) District, but always after hours. I do not teach it in the Normal School. I ceased teaching it when I left the old Catholic school.

I believe it would be arbitrary in any school to prevent teaching religion after school hours. I would leave it to the trustees and the people. If it came to the knowledge of the Board that the teachers were teaching religion during school hours,