

The Daily Examiner

NOVEMBER 2, 1885.

Editorial Notes.

Over one thousand Chinamen, who have been discharged from work on the Canada Pacific, are leaving British Columbia for China. Each individual Chinaman is entitled to a certificate which allows him to return to Canada without paying a license fee of \$50.

The promoters of the projected railway from Shediac via Bristol and Shemogue to Cape Tormentine are working energetically and appear to be much in earnest. A large sum of money has, it is alleged, been subscribed and preliminary surveys are in progress.

Professor Bell, of the Geological Survey, who is well known in connection with Hudson Bay explorations, says that the famous steamer Alert might well be employed as a means of communication in winter between this Province and the Mainland.

The Alert is a barque-rigged wooden steamer, rated at 750 tons, very strongly built of English oak, and strengthened with timbers and iron to such an extent that she is said to be the strongest ship for ice work afloat.

E. L. Lydiard, Esq., Customs Broker, furnishes us with the value of produce shipped in October from Queen's and King's Counties, as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Quantity, and Value. Includes Potatoes, Oats, Barley, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Eggs, Fish, Lobsters, and Miscellaneous.

An Ottawa despatch says: "Dr. Jenkins, M. P., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., who is now in this city, is in communication with the Minister of Agriculture, endeavoring to obtain assistance for the Canadian Live Stock Exhibition, it is proposed to hold in London, Eng., next June."

Military—A Correction.

In an article headed "Military" in our issue of Saturday, an error occurred in naming No. 1 Battery of Artillery, as having secured the distinction of being the most efficient battery in the Dominion.

Supreme Court.

McQuarrie vs. Bradley—Mr. Davies supported the rule nisi for a new trial, Mr. Frederick Peters, contra. The court took time to consider.

BOSTON.

Interesting Letter from the Hub.

CIVIC GOVERNMENT—A CIVIC DEAD LOCK—MORALITY AND ORDER—COMPULSORY EDUCATION—SEE NOTES BY A WELL-KNOWN CORRESPONDENT.

ACCORDING to the census just taken, Boston has a population of over 390,000—about forty times as large as that of Charlottetown. The city is governed by a Mayor, a Board of Aldermen and a Common Council—some of them said to be very common—consisting of seventy-two members; all the above being elected in December of each year.

It may be here stated that the present incumbent, the Hon. Hugh O'Brien, a native of Ireland, is the first foreign born American citizen, and also the first Roman Catholic who has ever filled the office.

Neither the Aldermen nor Councilors receive any salaries. Let it not, however, be supposed that these gentlemen "work for nothing and find themselves." In looking over the Public Accounts for last year, I find the modest sum of \$5,244 charged to the city for "refreshments," for the twelve Aldermen, principally at the "Parker House," just opposite the City Hall.

Nor did the Common Councilors by any means fast while attending to their arduous duties. Their annual dinner at the "Parker House" last year cost the city \$400, and they have also a further item of \$2,220 for "refreshments" which term, I learn, means not only "victuals," but especially "drinks." Whether the Aldermen—who appear to have fared more sumptuously than the Councilors—also smoked at the public expense does not appear, but I find the sum of \$22 charged to the city by the latter for cigars. I might go further, but shall stop here, lest civic authorities elsewhere, not so highly favored, may become dissatisfied with their lot, and also envious of their brethren in Boston.

After the fashion of other cities there has for some time been

A VERY INTERESTING "DEADLOCK"

going on between Mayor O'Brien and the Board of Aldermen over the appointment of a Superintendent of Streets. The right of nomination lies with the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Aldermen, and they have lately rejected three nominations for the above office which he sent in for their sanction, and now he refuses, at least in the meantime, to send in any other names, and so the office remains vacant. What the grounds were on which the Aldermen rejected the Mayor's nominees I could not ascertain. It is, however, whispered that in nominating to office His Worship has a great partiality for his own countrymen, which is perfectly natural and is also right, provided always that they possess the necessary qualifications. But the Mayor has just had his revenge on the Aldermen. At one of their last meetings they sent in a bill for His Worship's approval from a certain Asphalt Company which had done work on the streets to the amount of \$7,000—at least they claimed this sum—and the Aldermen passed the bill. The Mayor, however, flatly refused to sanction the payment, returned the bill, and also ordered an investigation of the matter. The affair has somewhat the appearance of a "job," but whether any others besides the company are interested in it remains to be seen. The amount of money which yearly passes through the hands of the Boston civic authorities is enormous. According to the report of the City Treasury Department, for the financial year ending April 30, 1885, there was expended the sum of \$19,870,230—more than double the ordinary revenue of the State. The citizens, however, got alarmed at this vast expenditure, which ran their taxes up to \$17 on the thousand. They affirmed that the city funds were squandered, and it was even hinted that there was "picking and stealing" going on. And in order to restrain the civic authorities, they petitioned the Legislature, at its last session, to pass a law—which was done accordingly—enacting that the taxes be limited to \$14 on the thousand, believing that the amount thus raised, if carefully administered, would be sufficient to meet all the necessary requirements of the city. The citizens were also instrumental in having another law enacted by the Legislature, which is proving of great advantage to the

INTERESTS OF MORALITY AND ORDER.

Previously the police force had been under the control of Commissioners appointed by the Mayor; and, whether through design or otherwise, they always happened to be in the rum interest. The license laws were violated, illicit liquor selling and gambling were constantly taking place, but the police had their eyes shut and knew it not. By the new law the appointment of Police Commissioners has been taken from the Mayor and vested in the Governor, who has evidently appointed men of the right stamp, and ever since the police have got their eyes opened and illicit rum sellers and gamblers are ferreted out and dealt with as the law directs, without fear or favor. What a pity that other cities were not so fortunate in this respect! About half a million dollars of the city's revenue is obtained from the sale of liquor licenses; but it will be seen that this money is dearly bought when statistics show that the greater part of the city's crime is due to intemperance. Those of your readers who imagine that a license system tends to prevent drunkenness and crime will please take a note of this.

If the citizens pay high taxes for the current year their property is taxed no higher than in Charlottetown, and they have

SOMETHING TO SHOW FOR IT.

and of which they are justly proud. The streets and sidewalks are kept in perfect order, carefully swept and cleaned every night. The great thoroughfares of the city are now lighted by electric light. It has been found, how-

over, and I believe it is the case in every city where the latter has been introduced, that the street gas lights cannot be dispensed with. The electric lamp for a short distance is very brilliant—glaring is the correct word—but it does not throw the light to a great distance, and besides, the light is flickering. The civic authorities hold that the gas light is better suited for the ordinary street, and also much less expensive than electricity.

Of the many institutions supported by the city, I can at present only refer to the Public Schools. For the year 1884, sixty-six thousand five hundred and eighty children between the ages of 5 and 15 attended the Public Schools of Boston and the money expended in supporting these schools last year was a little over one and a half million of dollars. Attendance at these schools is absolutely free—not only so, but every scholar is supplied at the City's expense with all required books and stationery, even to a slate pencil. The son of the poorest laborer can, without a cent's cost, pass through the different grades of the common schools, also through the High and Latin Schools, and thus become qualified to enter any college in America. It may be added that it is

COMPULSORY ON EVERY CHILD

in Boston to attend some school for a part of the year. Besides the public schools there are several private schools of long standing, and a number of denominational schools, supported by the churches to which they belong. The Boston public school teachers are evidently well trained, and they are also well paid, but for the sake of the profession in P. E. I. I will not mention their salaries. The Boston Latin School, founded in 1635, is the oldest educational institution in the city, and for half a century was the only one which received public support. It was not till 1682 that two other schools were established "for the teaching of children to write and cypher."

It may seem strange that the first settlers of Boston should begin with establishing a Latin School. I find, however, from the Town Records that their object was to secure a body of learned scholars "who, by acquaintance with ancient tongues," should be able to obtain a knowledge of the Scriptures, and become qualified "to discern the true sense and meaning of the original."

W. R. F.

Boston, Oct. 26, 1885.

Corporal Punishment in Schools.

SIR.—In your Wednesday's issue, "Teacher" evidently imagines he has given the finishing stroke to the question of corporal punishment in schools; and that all may know that he has fully and finally settled the subject, he concludes his letter with the significant letters R. I. P., an abbreviation which has quite a different meaning with a large body of Christians than the one in which he has the very bad taste to use it. Having thus disposed of the subject, he declines further controversy with me. I am a little surprised at this. I fancied that such a doughty knight of the birchen rod, such a champion of rod rule, would not show the white feather so soon. But it seems that although he expects the children to accept a flogging, without murmuring, whenever he may see fit to administer it, he is not pleased when his antiquated ideas are exposed, and he winces worse than a school boy when the lash is applied to his own back. Tyranny and cowardice are often met with in certain characters. The one is a fitting accompaniment to the other. Whether "Teacher" likes it or not, I have a word or two to say to him in reply to his latest epistle.

And first he asks me to "read his first letter over again, and to consider it as most emphatically repeated." Towards the close he makes the same request, and wishes me to consider it (his letter) "confirmed in the most emphatic terms." Confirmed in what? I "most emphatically" decline his invitation. Time is too precious and life too brief to admit of one's reading such stuff so often. Reading it through once is quite sufficient to show me that its author's views belong rather to the dark ages than to the present enlightened times. For his special edification I repeat: "The School Law does not give teachers any authority whatever to inflict corporal punishment." I am ignorant, he thinks, of the Regulations of the Board of Education. The Board of Education can neither make nor unmake the laws of the country. If they could, there would be nothing left for our legislators to do. If "Teacher," backed by the authority of your Stipendiary, knows the law bearing upon the question at issue, why in the name of common sense doesn't he give it to us, so that those who run may read it. There is no sense in keeping the public in the dark on this highly important public question. In fact, I think it would be well if the Stipendiary should himself rise and explain. He is represented as interpreting law to the satisfaction of those who believe in flogging in schools. Mr. Fitzgerald is a good lawyer, and, withal, a conscientious man. I would like to know what he really does think about the legal side of this question.

"Teacher" seems curious to know whether I have any boys of my own or not. I don't see what this has to do with the subject; but I may tell him that I have. I neither beat them myself, nor would I allow any one else to do so, after the style which he so warmly advocates. I am, nevertheless, not in favor of disorder and disobedience either at home or in the school-room. But there are other ways of managing children besides beating them with rods. The best regulated and best governed homes and schools in the country are those in which the rod is dispensed with altogether. Taken altogether, a finer set of persons is not to be met with in the world than the present staff of Island teachers. Most of them, I flatter myself, believe as I do on the subject in question, and I trust to see the day when corporal punishment, in any and every shape, shall be a thing of the past in this Island—and everywhere else where the schoolmaster is abroad.

Yours, etc., R. P.

October 29, 1885.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

A RELIABLE ARTICLE. Dr. E. Cutter, Boston, Mass., says: "I found it to realize the expectations raised, and regard it as a reliable article."

Don't forget that Harris' Tin Store is the place to buy your Stovepipe and Elbows, Fitting up Stoves a specialty. oc 31

The Fitzpatrick Murder.

Arrest and Arraignment of the Prisoners.

The alleged murderer of the boy Fitzpatrick, Otto Sydney Robinson, was, as our despatches announced on Saturday last, arrested on board the schooner Boreas, in Georgetown Harbor, and brought by Constable John McKinnon to this city.

Constable John McKinnon, of this city, went to Georgetown on Thursday evening for the purpose of posting the Government reward and obtaining any information he could regarding the prisoner's whereabouts. On Saturday morning he met a relation of the prisoner's in Georgetown who told him that Robertson left on board the schooner Boreas the previous evening. Constable McKinnon telegraphed the Attorney-General this information and instructions were sent to Canso to search all schooners passing through, particularly the schooner Boreas. Constable McKinnon, thinking the information given by the relation of the prisoner was a blind, proceeded to search various localities in Georgetown and vicinity. At one o'clock on Saturday a number of schooners returned to Georgetown, on account of adverse winds, among them the Boreas. The constables were on the alert and made arrangements to board the schooner with Mr. John Weatherbie and make the arrest. They left Weatherbie in charge of the boat while they went to get their handcuffs. In the meantime Weatherbie and a companion rowed to the schooner and demanded the prisoner. He got on board the boat without resistance, and was rowed to the wharf where he was taken in charge by Constable McKinnon, and brought to the city.

The prisoner is a son of John Robinson, ship builder, formerly of Lot 48 but now in the State of Maine. His mother resides at Mount Stewart. He is twenty years of age, five feet eight inches tall, and slightly built. He has black hair, dark eyes, and very sallow complexion. His mouth, which is uncommonly small, is peculiarly marked on both sides by a burn received when he was a child.

The other prisoner, John Fisher, is a son of Mr. Charles Fisher, of Clyde River. He is twenty-five years of age, strong built, and has the appearance of an ordinary farm laborer.

The prisoners were arraigned at the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court this forenoon on charge of the murder.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan, Attorney General, stated that there were a number of witnesses to be examined. These witnesses could not be brought in before Wednesday, and he therefore wished the examination set down for Thursday.

Mr. Davies, Q. C., counsel for the prisoner, Fisher, agreed. The Court then set the examination down for Thursday, the 5th inst.

-FOR-

BOSTON, LONDON HOUSE!

Fall and Winter Arrangement

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday, and Thursday, at 8.00 a. m. Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class. For tickets and other information apply to G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALES, P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co., or to your nearest Ticket Agent. Nov. 2, 1885—end weekly

AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of NOVEMBER, at the hour of 3 o'clock, p. m., the old Schoolhouse and Land at Southport, adjoining the English Church. Terms at Sale. BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES. Southport, Oct. 31—21 sat fri

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

TWO or three Boarders can be accommodated at MISS STEWART'S, corner of Great George and Euston Streets, no 2 pd

TO LET—A House in good repair, on King Street, near Pownall. Possession given 1st of November. Apply at EXAMINER office. oct30

AGENTS WANTED—For "The Canadian Northwest, its History and its Troubles," by G. Moxier Adams, and the best book in the market, and it contains Riel's trial; 10,000 already sold. Send for terms to Rose Publishing Co., Toronto, Ont. o 30 3i cod

FARM FOR SALE—The Subscriber offers for Sale his Farm of 70 acres, at Eldon, Belfast; 20 acres are cleared and the remainder covered with hard and soft wood; a good spring runs through the farm. Apply to W. G. Wright, Prince Street, Charlottetown. oct30 law wky

BEST KARFUL—For the next ten days Boarding at Auction Prices at Henry D. Wadman's, 56 Pownall Street. oct28 10i

WANTED—General Servant in family of three; no washing or ironing; highest wages; must have experience. Apply to this office. oct26

LOST—A shop-door Key. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. oct24 tf

WANTED—In a small family a Cook and Housemaid; no washing. Apply at this office. oct21 tf

FOR SALE—A balance of 15 barrels of Cement, to clear, at \$3.25; general price \$4. Apply at this office. oct19 tf

BOARDERS—Two or three gentlemen or lady Boarders may find comfortable accommodation by applying to Mrs. William Kennedy, Brick House, Hillsborough Park. sept19

TO LET—The large brick Store on Queen Street, next to J. D. Macleod. Possession given first of May. Apply to A. White. sept27—2aw pat

LADIES!

Ladies' and Misses' Lambswool Underclothing, Scotch Hosiery for Boys, Girls, Misses & Ladies.

WEEKS & CO.

Flannels, Blankets, Comfortables, a splendid range for Winter, at

WEEKS & CO.

CORSETS! CORSETS!

Best American Corsets 1000 pairs now showing. New makes, wonderful prices! Every lady ought to see them.

WEEKS & CO.

Ch'town, Oct. 31, 1885.

TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THIS COMPANY is now ready to transmit written and verbal messages, by Telephone, between Charlottetown, Hunter River, County Line, Freetown, Kensington, Summerside and St. Eleanors, at the following Rates:—

Table with 3 columns: Station to Station, Distance, and Rate. Includes rates for 5 miles or under, 10 miles, and over 10 miles.

Written messages, subject to Company's conditions, will be sent from Station to Station at following Rates:—

When distance does not exceed 10 miles, for twenty words or under, 15 Cents. When distance is greater than 10 miles, 25 "

A discount of 20 per cent from the above rates will be made to lessees of instruments. Written messages will be delivered in Charlottetown within city limits; from all other receiving offices within a quarter of a mile from said offices.

Special rates will be made for delivering at greater distances. All communications and messages must be prepaid. The Company is prepared to lease Telephone Instruments in Charlottetown and Summerside at established rates, and to treat with persons requiring private or toll lines.

For further information apply to the Subscriber, at Charlottetown

ROB ANGUS, MANAGER.

Ch'town, Oct. 19, 1885—1yer cod

BOSTON, LONDON HOUSE!

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Ch'town, Oct. 15, 1885.

Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.

NEW BOOTS! New Lasts! Latest Styles! We are making our FALL BOOTS on the Latest and Most Improved Styles of Lasts. We call especial attention to our new BRASS-NAILED BOOTS, as being extra durable, the soles being fastened on with Brass Nails, smoothly clinched on the inside. Be sure and get a pair of our make of Long Boots. They cannot be beaten in price, quality and fit. SOLE LEATHER, by the Si'e and Roll. Ch'town, Sept. 2nd, 1885. DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

FIRE. CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. HEAD OFFICE—Montreal. HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent. Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms. AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: F. H. ARNAUD, MERCHANT BANK OF HALIFAX. Ch'town, Jan. 1880