

ANOTHER INEXCUSABLE BUNGLER.

Sub-Section (i) of the XXIII Section of the "Public Schools Act, 1877," provides that—

"(i) The Board shall on or before the first day of May next, and annually afterwards, previous to the last day on which any law the city or to rates are required to be ordered, make an estimate of the sum which may be needed up to the time when the rates of the next succeeding year will probably be received, for the support and maintenance of the schools, and for the due execution of the different powers and trusts vested in the Board, other than for the purposes for which the Board has power to issue debentures, including, amongst other things, but without limitation by reason of such particularity—the sums required for the payment of teachers' salaries, over and above the amount receivable out of the Provincial Treasury; for the rental of lands and buildings; for the care of school property; fuel, light and insurance; for the purchase of maps, apparatus and books (for indigent children); for interest on debentures that have been or may be issued; for salaries and unforseen and contingent expenses, with all other current expenses, together with any amount needed for repayment of any temporary loan effected with the approval of the Governor in Council, and for payment of any liabilities incurred in reference to the foregoing objects and purposes; and shall, within the like time, notify the Council of the aggregate amount thereof, and request the Council to cause such amount, forthwith, to be assessed and levied."

Sub-Section (j) provides that—

"(j) Such sum, or a part thereof, not exceeding, for the city of Charlottetown, seven thousand dollars, and for the town of Summerside two thousand dollars, together with any further amount required for payment of interest on debentures and for repairing and furnishing school buildings, as aforesaid, shall, by the Council of the said city and the Wardens of the said town, respectively, forthwith, upon such notification and request, and so as that in fact the rates herein mentioned may be made up, assessed and levied at the same time as other city or town rates, by including the same in any other assessment for city or town purposes, be ordered and cause to be assessed, levied and collected; but it shall be in the power of the Council, notwithstanding such excess as aforesaid, to order the assessing and levying of the full amount of such estimate, together with a further sum, as aforesaid, for repairing and furnishing school buildings."

The City taxes were levied before the Public Schools Act, 1877, went into operation. Consequently no sums required for the payment of teachers' supplementary salaries, for the rental of school houses, &c., can be levied upon citizens until next year. Still the City Schools are in operation, and large sums will have to be paid for them.

Now, where is the money to come from? The Government of the Province is of course responsible, and will, doubtless, advance the money. But can the City, next April, levy a tax for the purpose of recompensing the Government? The Act, it will be observed, expressly directs the Board to "make an estimate of the sums which may be needed up to the time when the rates of the next succeeding year—not a word about the past year—will probably be received"—which sum the City Council is to be requested to assess and levy.

The City Council may, and doubtless will, include in their levy of next year a sum sufficient to cover the City School expenses for the past year. Nor will the majority of citizens object; for it would be manifestly unjust to throw a year's expenses of the City Schools upon the country—doubly so in view of the fact that Charlottetown is not included in the General Assessment levied under "The Assessment Act 1877." But there are—it is more than likely—some citizens who will object to payment of the full amount levied, and who will appeal to the Courts? Now, can these be forced to pay their share of this year's City School expenses?

CHALLENGER.—Mr. James Dover, of No. 6 company of Queen's County Battalion, asserts that through jealousy he has been deprived of the prizes which he won at the Provincial competition. He therefore challenges any member of the active militia to shoot a match at the Kensington range on the 10th of October next for any sum of money not less than \$20 or more than \$50.

EITHER we need a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, or else the policemen should have orders to look after and arrest people abusing dumb animals. It is really sickening to stand at Lord's wharf and see teamsters, for the sake of a few pounds weight of coal, load their horses with sufficient and more than sufficient for a dead level, and then force them up the incline leading to the Main Street. Not only is it heartless, but the cries, oaths and loud talk become a great nuisance to neighbors. The civic authorities, unless warned in time, will soon be called upon to take summary steps to stop it.—Pat.

A HALLOW CRY.

The last Patriot is full of sound and fury—and nothing else. Its incoherent raving about "Free Trade" and "Protection" excited only the laughter and derision of sensible men. For what cause is there to cry "free trade" when all are free traders here? Is not the name of Mr. Pope prominent among those of the men who last winter voted "free trade"? And has not McKenzie expressed his satisfaction with Mr. Pope's action, and himself declared that Mr. Pope "could not go for what he does not believe in"? Who in this Province is agitating for "Protection"? Practically, no one. And there is, therefore, no necessity to raise a question about it. To raise a question about it—to see a division upon it—s, however, the last hope of the almost despairing Patriot (?) who selfishly wishes to see the country ruled by men who, in the name of economy, are ruining the country; who, in the name of purity, are committing the most scandalous jobs that ever shocked an honest people. All the old cries are—to use the elegant phrase of the Toronto Globe—"played out." The cry against Confederation ended in the midnight mission of Laird to Ottawa. The cry against the Railway ended in the building of the branches. Both cries, however, served the turn of those who raised them. Laird is reaping the results in the receipt of a Governorship and \$8,000 or \$10,000 a year; and Davies and the smaller fry of anti-confederates and anti-railway howlers are comfortably ensconced in good fat (railway) offices. But the greed of the party to which the Patriot belongs is not yet satiated. More is wanted. The "good time" is passing way. Another cry must be raised. And, in a tone resembling "The wolf's long howl on Onolaska's Shore," the Patriot shouts "FREE TRADE." But it is the last despairing cry of the falling politician. The people will not again be deceived by the hollow cries of selfish and designing agitators. The "organized hypocrisy" is doomed. For the electors feel that if they are retained in office a further rise of the tariff to 20 or 25 per cent. is as certain to follow the howl for "free trade" as the echo to resound from the mountain side. It cannot be otherwise. The country is yearly becoming more and more involved in debt; the cost of Government is yearly increasing, and so long as the Grits remain in power, trade seems fated to dullness and contraction.

THE CONCERT LAST EVENING.

As we ventured to predict, the Concert in Market Hall last evening was a rare musical treat. The selections were all of a high class; and their rendition was in nearly every case good, and in several instances splendid. The performers consisted of Mrs. Strickland, Mrs. Rowan, Miss Dunn, Miss Wright, Miss Newbery, Professor Caven, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Vinnicombe, and the Rev. C. H. H. Stewart. The audience was large and enthusiastic. Quite a handsome sum must have been realized. At least, something has been done towards raising a fund with which to build a Hospital; and we trust that the nucleus formed last evening will rapidly expand. The thanks of the community are due the Rev. Mr. Stewart for the active and good use he has made of his rare musical talents while here.

CITY SCHOOLS.—The attendance at City Schools is large. In Upper Prince Street School, girls' department:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Number of scholars. Miss Smith... 45, Miss Snaddon... 45, Miss Barr... 90, Miss Moore... 64, Total... 244.

In the Boys' department of the same school

Table with 2 columns: Name and Number of scholars. Mr. Allison... 50, Miss McKinnon... 48, Total... 98.

In the mixed department—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Number of scholars. Miss Maria Lawson... 56, Miss Montgomery... 91, Total... 147.

In East Kent Street School—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Number of scholars. Mr. Miller... 60, Miss E. Lawson... 60, Mr. Duncan... 36, Total... 156.

In Rotchford School—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Number of scholars. Mr. A. A. McKenzie... 42, Miss A. Lawson... 58, Miss Finnessy... 58, Total... 158.

In Kensington School Mr. Smith has 54 scholars, and in Spring Park School Mr. Helm has 58. Altogether 915 scholars are attending the public schools of this city.

STEAMERS.—The steamer Dragon called at this port yesterday morning. The M. A. Starr sailed for Souris yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock, and the Worcester sailed for Boston at 6 o'clock.

Latest by Telegraph. Latest from Montreal.

Special Dispatch to Daily Examiner.

MONTREAL, Sept. 13. The flour market is weakened by large supplies. Prices are not quotably lower. The English wheat market is still firm, but not expected to continue so. Movements in grain are light. Superior Extra, \$6 50 to 6 30, Extra Superfine, 6 25 to 6 20, Fancy, 6 05 to 6 10, Spring Extra, 6 10 to 6 57, Superfine, 5 60 to 5 70, Strong Bakers', 6 20 to 6 40, Fine, 5 15 to 5 15, Middlings, 4 70 to 4 85, Pollards, 5 50 to 5 75, U. C. Bags per 100 lbs., 3 50 to 3 55, City Bags, delivered, 3 10 to 3 15, Oatmeal, 4 90 to 5 10.

W. B. Court, who has been for four years connected with Father Chiniquy in the work of converting the French Catholics, has published a pamphlet denouncing the latter as an infamous hypocrite. Several very successful conservative picnics have been held this week.

WAR NEWS.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 12. Fifty thousand Russians will enter Servia. It is reported that Mehemit Ali has gone to Samsundarand, and a battle is impending to the west of Eski Djuna.

LONDON, Sept. 12. There is no news from Plevna, although at Vienna reports are current of its capture and prodigious slaughter of Turks, also that Osman Pasha is a prisoner.

In consequence of the representations of Germany and France, the Porte has ordered the re-arrest of five Salonica assassins released from Widdin.

RAGUSA, Sept. 12. The Montenegrins yesterday at Jesero defeated Habs Pasha, who was marching to the relief of Nicsies. Six hundred Turks were killed and one hundred taken prisoners.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 12. The new bridge over the Danube at Nikopolis was completed on Monday.

LONDON, Sept. 12. It is reported again (this time from Shumla) that Suleiman Pasha has crossed the Balkans.

The Standard's Vienna despatch says the Servian Government has prepared a circular to the Powers explaining the reasons for entering into the war.

GENERAL NEWS.

PARIS, Sept. 12. The sentence against Gambetta and Murat concludes as follows: "It is ordered that judgment shall be executed immediately, notwithstanding opposition or appeal."

According to the French code, provisional execution applies only to the fine, and Gambetta, therefore, is not liable to immediate imprisonment. Gambetta's object in allowing judgment to go by default, evidently is to delay final judgment until after elections, when his privilege as deputy will protect him from arrest, and according to prevalent opinion, would lead to his liberation, should he be in prison.

LONDON, Sept. 12. The British ship Avalanche, from London, for New Zealand, collided with the British Ship Forest, from London for New York, off Portland, British Channel, and both vessels foundered. Ninety-six persons were drowned. The Forest was in ballast, and had a crew of twenty-one. Capt. Lockhart, the Chief Mate and seven others were saved. The Avalanche had a crew of thirty-two, and fifty passengers. The third officer and two seamen only were saved.

LATER.—The Forest struck the Avalanche between the main and mizzen mast, nearly cutting her in two. The latter sunk immediately. The Forest is thought to be utterly wrecked. She kept afloat an hour or two. Three boats were launched from her, only one of which has yet been saved. It contained the twelve persons mentioned as saved. One boat was washed ashore and also several bodies. The other boat, it is feared, is lost. The Avalanche had twenty-six saloons, seventeen second-class and twenty third-class passengers, mostly colonists. The accident occurred at half-past 9 last night, seven miles off Portland.

LONDON, Sept. 12. The latest particulars show that 100 persons were drowned in the disaster of Forest and Avalanche. The Post announces that the British Admiralty have ordered the construction of 30 torpedo boats.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12. Sir Francis Hincks, of Canada, addressed the Bankers' Convention to-day. He gave an account of the financial policy and banking system of Canada, and said he thought it desirable that a mutual understanding be aimed at between the United States Treasury and the Banks, that the former issue no notes between \$100 and \$50, and small denominations under \$5. The National Banks should be satisfied with the circulation of notes of five dollars and upwards. The effect of such a plan would be to increase the National Bank circulation, and thereby the banking power of the Banks, and give the nation a bank note currency superior to any other country in the world. OTTAWA, Sept. 12. Swampy Creek Indians met Hon. Messrs. Laird and Mills yesterday, near Stony Creek. Chief Joseph, in a five hours' speech, com-

plained that the whites and half breeds were trespassing on their reserves. They promised to consider the grievances and to prevent the whites from trespassing in future. The Ministers left Monday for Portage LaPrairie. The Dunken Act was carried in Lanark by three hundred majority. A brutal outrage was perpetrated on a young lady at London on Sunday evening. Two young men were arrested, and one of them confessed the deed. The people of British Columbia propose erecting a monument to the late ex-Gov. Sir James Douglas, the founder of the Colony.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11. In the contest for the Wimbledon Cup, at the 1000 yard Range, Dudley Selph, of New Orleans, was the winner, on a score of 137. Dr. C. E. Ryder, of Rochester, N. Y., was second, on a score of 135. At Creedmoor, to-day, in the champion's match, Fulton won first prize with a score 139; Allen second, with a score of 135; Dakin third, with 134; Blydenburgh fourth, with 133; Sir Henry Halford fifth, with 133. All but ten belong to the American team.

A letter from Wolf Rapids reports that Lt. Beard, of the 5th Infantry states that Sitting Bull and his tribe had a dance after a consultation with Major Welch of the British police. After the dance Bull got into a dispute with Culverson, a Government scout, and attempted to kill him, but Welch covered Sitting Bull with his revolver and told him he could not commit any deviltries on British soil, and gave him and his tribe five days to leave the country, saying if he caught him there afterwards he would hang him. This was Aug. 10, and Bull left on the 12th. It is believed he made for Missouri river below Mussel Shell river, and Lieut. Beard has asked reinforcements from Major Lazelle. Three companies of the seventh cavalry have been sent to Major Brisbin. Six companies of the same have gone to Mussel Shell river. Four hundred and thirty-five passengers from Europe arrived in New York, yesterday.

The statement is now made that actress Amy Fawcett was murdered last spring by her paramour in New York city. It is alleged that he threw her down stairs, beat and kicked her, from the effects of which she died.

Captain John Avis, the executioner of John Brown, killed Captain Johnson in a fight at Orkney Springs, Va., Friday.

The swimming match of five miles between Wade and Prince at Long Branch, yesterday, was won by Prince by a quarter of a mile.

The Granite State House, at Granite State Grove, in the east part of Windham, N. H., owned by Mr. Abel Dow, was burned on the night of the 6th inst., and Mrs. Plummer, who was stopping at the house with a party of Second Adventists, was burned to death. Mr. Dow's loss is \$3,000; no insurance.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of Correspondents.

To the Editor of the Daily Examiner:

Sir,—I wish to call your attention to the action of the City Council in receiving tenders for macadamizing the streets.

On the fourteenth of June tenders were called for the various works as above stated, on Water, Pownal, and Easton Streets. According to specification, this application was complied with, action was not taken until some time in July, and it was found that the tenders stood as follows: George Douglas, thirty-two cents per square yard; McDonald & Humphreys, thirty cents per square yard, both to be five inches thick; and, because the Es-named were the lowest, the excuse made was that the latter parties had seen Douglas' tender (which they positively did not), and that fresh tenders had better be called for.

Other Tenders were advertised for, according to specification drawn by P. D. Cox, Esq., Civil Engineer, when McD & H. sent in another Tender being the only one received at the time; and not satisfied with the dirty work previously done, also in consequence of Douglas, their favorite not tendering, it was ordered to call on the table until after the Election, to be acted upon after that time. It has not been taken up yet, but what purported to be a true copy of Douglas's original Tender was read at the Council Board last night, hurriedly acted upon, and awarded to Douglas at thirty-two cents per square yard, eighteen inches deep, instead of five inches, as tendered for.

Now, Sir, that copy was a deliberate falsehood. The original was totally a different document, and was put in after the election, so that every means was taken to deprive the only Tenderers of their just rights by every dishonest way in the power of the Council—means that would be of the deepest disgrace to any mercantile firm in a business transaction. I wonder how the worthy Councillor would like such treatment as this in his business. I trow he would not, and yet he lends himself to ways that are dark and mean.

Can there not be legal proceedings taken in this matter?

Yours respectfully, J. HUMPHREYS, Sept. 13th, 1877.

At the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court yesterday morning, John Brogan, drunk and incapable, was fined \$3 and costs, of 14 days. James Farady, for the same offence, was fined the same. Thomas J. man, for using profane language on the street, was fined \$6, or 4 days. Robert Miller, for assault and battery on Policeman McGonnel, was fined \$6, or 1 month. Alexander Watson, drunk and incapable, was fined \$1, or 4 days.

New Advertisements.

For Sale or to Charter.

THE Schooner "LOUISIANA," 82 tons, now lying at Peake's No. 2 Wharf, is for sale, or will accept freight for any convenient port. Apply on board to WILLIAM KENNEDY, Captain. Sept. 14—2in

A LAW

In addition to the Law relating to Dogs. Passed 18th February, 1865. Approved 22d February, 1865. Published 2d March, 1865. Republished, by order of the City Council, 12th September, 1877.

BE it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown, as follows: Every person liable to pay the tax imposed by the Twenty-fifth Chapter of the By-Laws, intituled "A Law relating to Dogs," shall, in addition to the payment of the tax thereby imposed, provide, at his or her expense, each and every dog for which such tax has been imposed, with a collar of metal, or, if of any other material, with a metal plate securely fastened thereto, on which said collar or plate shall be legibly engraved the name of the person to whom the said dog belongs, or by whom it is kept or harbored.

Any such dog found in the public streets, squares, or wharfs of the City, without a collar, marked as aforesaid, after the expiration of three months from the first publication of this Law, may be killed or destroyed by any person; and it shall be the special duty of the Police Constables to kill or otherwise destroy all dogs found at large, as aforesaid, without collars so marked as aforesaid. Ch'town, Sept. 14, 1877.

SEPTEMBER. ROYAL HOTEL NOW OPEN

LONDON HOUSE

- Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Print Cottons, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Fleecy Cottons, Grey Flannels, Scarlet Flannels, White Flannels, Blue Serges.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES!

The Perfection of Mechanism, So Light and Simple that a Child can Work them. So Durable that they last A Lifetime. Eight Thousand Machines now Manufactured every Week. To be had only from the Authorized Agent.

Robert Young, South Side Queen Square. Ch'town, Sept. 13, 1877.

PAPER BAGS.

FOR SALE—A large supply of Paper Bags and Wrapping Paper. MACKENZIE & STUMBLE. Sept. 13—1w

Barrels. Barrels.

4,000 MACKEREL BARRELS, of the very best quality, for sale cheap. ROBERT BRIDGES. Sept. 13—1w

Instrumental and Vocal Music.

MRS. McRAE wishes to intimate that she has resumed her Classes. Terms to be obtained at Mr. Fletcher's Music Store. Sept. 13—3in

NOTICE.

AMERTING for the organization of and appointment of officers for a FIRE PROTECTION COMPANY in this city will be held in the City Court Room on Saturday evening next (15th Sept.) at the hour of 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance of all persons to whom I have spoken and others interested is requested. R. E. FITZGERALD. Sept. 11, 1877.